



TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL
REPORT
—ON—
ASYLUMS, PRISONS, AND PUBLIC CHARITIES,
—OF—
ONTARIO.
—
1888.

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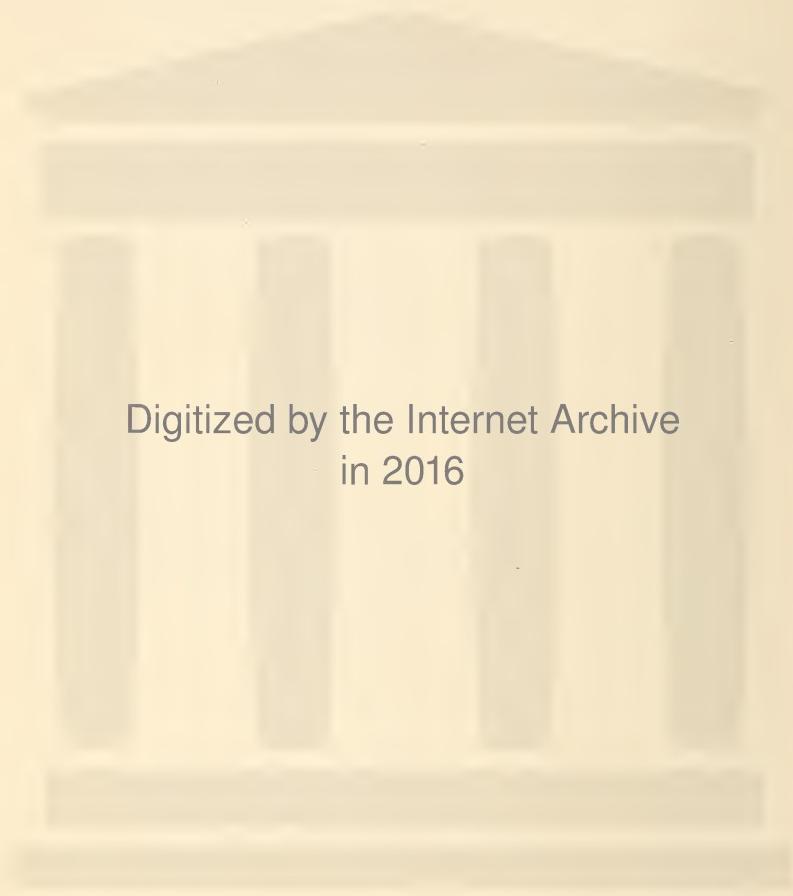
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LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly,



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OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1888.

To the Honourable

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I have the honour to submit herewith the Twenty-first Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

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ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

For greater convenience of reference, the tables containing statistics on all points concerning the operations of the Asylums, are placed at the beginning of this report. The following is a list of these tables:—

Table No. 1.—Shews the movement of the entire Asylum population for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Table No. 2.—Shews the general movements and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums of the Province during each of the twelve years from the 1st October, 1876, to the 30th September, 1888.

Table No. 3.—Shews the Counties from which patients were received during the year, and the Asylums to which they were assigned.

Table No. 4.—Shews the Counties from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, also the Counties from which the patients in residence on the 30th September, 1888, were originally admitted.

Table No. 5.—Shews the length of time the patients received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to their admission.

Table No. 6.—Shews the length of residence of all, patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September 1888.

Table No. 7.—Shews the periods that patients who were discharged cured during the year were under treatment.

Table No. 8.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment, who were discharged improved during the year.

Table No. 9.—Shews the periods during which patients were under treatment, who were discharged unimproved during the year.

Table No. 10.—Shews the length of Asylum residence of patients who died during the year.

Table No. 11.—Shews the causes of death of those patients who died in the Asylums during the year.

Table No. 12.—Shews the trades, callings and occupations of those patients who were admitted during the year, as well as of the total number admitted.

Table No. 13.—Shews the detailed expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Table No. 14.—Shews the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates, and the annual cost, per patient, under each heading.

Table No. 15.—Shews the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same under contract.

Table No. 16.—Shews the number of officers and *employés* in each of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed.

Table No. 17.—Shews the nature of the employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days, per patient, during the year.

Table No. 18.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted during the year.

Table No. 19.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged cured during the year.

Table No. 20.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those who died during the year.

TABLE

Shewing the movements of the entire Asylum

	TORONTO ASYLM.			LONDON ASYLM.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of patients in Asylum on 1st October, 1887	356	349	705	461	456	917
Admitted during year ending 30th September, 1888	86	74	160	60	55	115
Total number under treatment during year	442	423	865	521	511	1032
Admitted by transfer from one Asylum to another	1	4	5	1	1	2
Total number on Asylum registers and actually under treatment in each Asylum	443	427	870	522	512	1034
Discharged cured	28	29	57	12	9	21
" improved	8	8	16	8	7	15
" unimproved or taken away	7	4	11	3	1	4
" as not insane		1	1			
Total number discharged during year	43	42	85	23	17	40
Escaped.....	1		1	1		1
Died.....	30	15	45	22	17	39
Transferred from one Asylum to another	20	22	42	20	21	41
Total number discharged, escaped, died and transferred during year	94	79	173	66	55	121
Number of patients remaining in Asylums on 30th September, 1888.....	349	348	697	456	457	913

No. 1.

population during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

KINGSTON ASYLU.M.			HAMILTON ASYLU.M.			TOTAL NUMBER OF LUNATICS.			ORILLIA ASYLU.M.			TOTAL NUMBER OF LUNATICS & IDIOTS.		
Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
325	356	681	317	307	624	1459	1468	2927	111	99	210	1570	1567	3137
48	40	88	115	88	203	309	257	566	50	55	105	359	312	671
373	396	769	432	395	827	1768	1725	3493	161	154	315	1929	1879	3808
1	1	2	61	61	122	64	67	131	.....	.....	.....	64	67	131
374	397	771	493	456	949	1832	1792	3624	161	154	315	1993	1946	3939
9	7	16	27	15	42	76	60	136	.....	.....	.....	76	60	136
5	7	12	6	8	14	27	30	57	.....	.....	.....	27	30	57
1	2	3	4	6	10	15	13	28	.....	.....	.....	15	13	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
15	16	31	37	29	66	118	104	222	1	1	2	119	105	224
1	.....	1	5	.....	5	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
13	16	29	25	18	43	90	66	156	15	11	26	105	77	182
21	21	42	1	2	3	62	66	128	2	1	3	64	67	131
50	53	103	68	49	117	278	236	514	18	13	31	296	249	545
324	344	668	425	407	832	1554	1556	3110	143	141	284	1697	1697	3394

TABLE

Shewing the general movements and result of treatment of Lunatics in
1st October, 1876, to the

YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER.	Average daily number of patients resident.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unimproved each year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877.....	916	903	1819	243	194	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878.....	954	971	1925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879.....	1010	1044	2054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880.....	1086	1129	2215	257	250	507	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881.....	1164	1190	2354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years..	1026	1047.4	2073.4	250.6	226.6	477.2	76.4	68.4	141.8	32.2	35.8	68
1882.....	1219	1238	2457	251	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883.....	1280	1300	2580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884.....	1303	1331	2634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885.....	1348	1360	2708	259	198	457	88	101	189	41	39	80
1886.....	1409	1421	2830	287	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years..	1311.8	1330	2641.8	262.4	233.8	496.2	81.8	87	168.8	33.4	40.4	73.8
1887.....	1461	1454	2915	219	206	425	88	89	177	31	31	62
1888.....	1491	1494	2985	309	257	566	76	60	136	42	43	85

No. 2.

the Asylums of the Province during each of the twelve years from the 20th September, 1888.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number resident.			Number of lunatics remaining in Asylums at the end of each year.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.08	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1014	2003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1039	1104	2143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1133	1165	2298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1199	1217	2416
69.6	55.6	125.2	30.60	30.45	30.47	6.77	5.29	6.03	1057.2	1086.6	2143.8
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1249	1259	2508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1274	1320	2594
90	64	154	30.15	42.85	36.10	6.90	4.80	5.85	1320	1351	2671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1356	1349	2705
86	55	141	26.13	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1449	1450	2899
90.6	63.4	154	31.29	37.81	34.17	6.93	4.79	5.85	1329.6	1345.8	2675.4
77	66	143	40.18	43.20	41.64	5.27	4.53	4.79	1459	1468	2927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.04	4.42	5.22	1554	1556	3110

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties and places from which patients were admitted to the Asylums during the year and the Asylums they were assigned to.

NAME OF COUNTY OR PLACE.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from the respective Counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Brant	5	9	14	1	8	14	10	3
Bruce	8	3	11	2	14	1	1	1
Carleton	14	1	19	2	1	2	2	1
Dufferin	2	1	3	1	6	1	1	1
Elgin	3	8	11	6	6	1	1	1
Essex	6	2	8	2	16	1	1	1
Frontenac	5	15	20	2	12	1	1	1
Grey	13	12	25	4	9	16	16	5
Haldimand	3	4	7	1	12	6	6	1
Halton	6	3	9	3	3	5	4	4
Hastings	6	4	10	1	16	1	3	3
Huron	9	13	22	1	12	3	1	5
Kent	2	14	16	1	14	4	4	4
Lambton	5	8	13	9	14	1	4	4
Lanark	9	6	15	10	7	6	3	1
Leeds and Grenville	6	4	10	1	12	6	4	3
Lennox and Addington	6	4	10	1	12	6	4	3
Lincoln	8	5	13	3	30	12	12	1
Middlesex	8	28	36	3	30	12	12	3
Muskoka District		2	2	1	10	10	10	1
Norfolk	8	2	10	1	1	5	10	1
Northumberland and Durham	8	10	18	11	1	1	1	1
Ontario	5	8	13	10	1	1	2	2
Oxford	7	15	22	2	12	3	3	5
Peel	7	4	11	10	15	1	1	1
Perth	11	5	16	10	1	1	1	1
Peterborough	8	1	9	4	1	1	1	3
Prescott and Russell	5	2	7	1	7	3	3	1
Prince Edward		4	4	1	5	1	1	1
Renfrew	4	3	7	5	1	1	1	1
Simcoe	15	20	35	5	11	21	9	3
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	11	3	14	5	11	1	1	1
Thunder Bay District	2		2	1	2	2	2	1
Victoria	6	1	7	4	2	2	2	1
Waterloo	2	3	5	1	4	4	4	4
Welland	2	11	13	1	1	12	12	3
Wellington	9	17	26	4	1	19	19	3
Wentworth	2	38	40	2	1	34	34	4
York	68	60	128	78	1	32	32	17
Not Classed	5	5	10	10	105	105	105	105
Total.....	314	357	671	160	115	88	203	105

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1888, were originally admitted.

COUNTIES AND PLACES.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.	PATIENTS IN RESIDENCE 30TH SEPT., 1888.					Total.
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	
Algoma District.....	26	4	3	1	1	1	1	10
Brant	14	262	3	14	34	3	3	54
Bruce	11	225	2	67	2	7	5	83
Carleton	19	405	13	4	87	1	8	113
Dufferin	3	14	3	.....	.....	6	1	10
Elgin	11	251	3	58	.....	4	6	71
Essex	8	180	2	54	1	.....	8	65
Frontenac	20	541	6	5	90	12	3	116
Grey	25	278	35	11	3	38	16	103
Haldimand	7	176	1	6	34	7	7	48
Haliburton	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton	9	231	4	3	35	31	7	80
Hastings	10	258	13	10	.....	2	8	33
Huron	22	395	8	78	.....	8	12	106
Kent	16	258	2	59	.....	4	7	72
Lambton	13	331	.....	95	1	2	9	107
Lanark	15	271	4	5	63	1	6	79
Leeds and Grenville	10	292	9	4	62	2	6	83
Lennox and Addington	10	185	.....	2	38	.....	13	53
Lincoln	13	312	9	3	.....	51	2	65
Middlesex	36	802	6	175	2	5	8	196
Muskoka District	2	25	2	.....	1	1	3	7
Nipissing District	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	10	175	2	8	2	35	6	53
Northumberland and Durham	18	626	55	10	24	19	10	118
Ontario	13	372	46	7	12	20	9	94
Oxford	22	337	9	67	2	8	7	93
Parry Sound District	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Peel	11	256	29	6	1	8	5	49
Perth	16	306	7	64	2	6	6	85
Peterborough	9	179	22	3	11	8	4	48
Prescott and Russell	7	93	1	1	25	.....	.....	27
Prince Edward	4	115	4	.....	21	1	4	30
Rainy River District	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Renfrew	7	94	3	.....	32	1	5	41
Simcoe	35	523	18	6	4	109	13	150
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	14	334	6	6	76	2	7	97
Thunder Bay District	2	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Victoria	7	161	14	5	7	7	4	37
Waterloo	5	223	1	14	.....	22	5	42
Welland	13	187	7	1	.....	43	2	53
Wellington	26	467	20	2	1	74	7	104
Wentworth	40	811	14	8	3	104	9	138
York	128	2477	300	32	28	116	42	518
Not Classed	10	390	10	16	31	.....	.....	57
Total	671	13856	697	913	668	832	284	3394

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time Lunatics received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	42	13	21	59	135
From 1 to 2 months	17	15	14	14	60
" 2 " 3 "	7	8	5	14	34
" 3 " 4 "	7	10	3	19	39
" 4 " 5 "	8	4	2	7	21
" 5 " 6 "	5	3	5	2	15
" 6 " 7 "	8	5	3	6	22
" 7 " 8 "	2	.....	3	2	7
" 8 " 9 "	1	2	3	1	7
" 9 " 10 "	2	1	1	2	6
" 10 " 11 "	7	1	.....	.....	8
" 11 " 12 "	3	2	.....	1	6
" 12 " 18 "	13	6	6	20	45
" 18 months to 2 years.....	4	10	.....	2	16
" 2 to 3 years	8	10	9	11	38
" 3 " 4 "	5	8	5	4	22
" 4 " 5 "	3	2	4	6	15
" 5 " 6 "	2	4	1	5	12
" 6 " 7 "	1	1	1	.....	3
" 7 " 8 "	2	1	.....	3	6
" 8 " 9 "	2	1	.....	.....	3
" 9 " 10 "	1	1	.....	3	5
" 10 " 15 "	3	4	.....	7	14
" 15 " 20 "	.....	1	1	2	4
" 20 years and upwards.....	3	2	1	3	9
Unknown.....	4	.....	.....	10	14
Totals	160	115	88	203	566

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1888.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	13	12	10	16	5	56
From 1 to 2 months.....	27	32	20	15	7	101
" 2 " 3 "	11	4	5	17	4	41
" 3 " 4 "	9	8	7	16	7	47
" 4 " 5 "	12	8	1	16	9	46
" 5 " 6 "	11	3	2	8	7	31
" 6 " 7 "	7	2	4	23	20	56
" 7 " 8 "	4	5	9	27	6	51
" 8 " 9 "	3	3	4	4	5	19
" 9 " 10 "	2	3	4	10	9	28
" 10 " 11 "	7	7	2	4	7	27
" 11 " 12 "	5	8	8	9	.....	30
" 12 " 18 "	25	27	29	33	2	116
" 18 months to 2 years.....	18	18	24	23	9	92
" 2 to 3 years	53	51	150	73	24	351
" 3 " 4 "	24	41	29	58	7	159
" 4 " 5 "	40	43	55	39	9	186
" 5 " 6 "	37	45	27	50	10	169
" 6 " 7 "	31	63	28	44	47	213
" 7 " 8 "	16	48	19	53	8	144
" 8 " 9 "	23	38	19	45	11	136
" 9 " 10 "	21	40	14	47	7	129
" 10 " 15 "	140	159	87	59	64	509
" 15 " 20 "	72	98	83	69	.....	312
" 20 years and upwards	86	147	28	70	.....	331
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Totals.....	697	913	668	832	284	3394

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
From 1 to 2 months	7	1	.....	1	9
" 2 " 3 "	8	1	3	2	14
" 3 " 4 "	4	1	.....	3	8
" 4 " 5 "	5	1	2	5	13
" 5 " 6 "	6	1	2	3	12
" 6 " 7 "	3	4	3	1	11
" 7 " 8 "	1	1	.....	1	3
" 8 " 9 "	1	1	.....	3	5
" 9 " 10 "	1	2	.....	1	4
" 10 " 11 "	2	.....	1	3	6
" 11 " 12 "	1	1	.....	1	3
" 12 " 18 "	4	3	5	8	20
" 18 months to 2 years.....	2	2	.....	2	6
" 2 to 3 years.....	1	1	.....	4	6
" 3 " 4 "	1	.....	.....	1	2
" 4 " 5 "	1	.....	.....	1	2
" 5 " 6 "	1	1	.....	1	3
" 6 " 7 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 8 " 9 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	57	21	16	42	136

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
From 1 to 2 months.....	3	1	.....	2	6
" 2 " 3 "	1	.....	.....	2	3
" 3 " 4 "	2	1	.....	2	5
" 4 " 5 "	2	.....	.....	.....	2
" 5 " 6 "	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 6 " 7 "	2	.....	.....	1	3
" 7 " 8 "	1	.....	1	.....	2
" 8 " 9 "	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 9 " 10 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	.....	1	1	1	3
" 12 " 18 "	.....	1	2	.....	3
" 18 months to 2 years.....	1	6	3	1	11
" 2 to 3 years.....	2	1	.....	1	4
" 3 " 4 "	.....	2	1	.....	3
" 4 " 5 "	1	1	.....	.....	2
" 5 " 6 "	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 6 " 7 "	.....	1	1	2	4
" 7 " 8 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	16	15	12	14	57

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	1	.....	.....	3	4
From 1 to 2 months.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
" 2 " 3 "	.....	2	.....	1	3
" 3 " 4 "	1	.....	.....	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	2	....	.....	1	3
" 5 " 6 "	1	.....	.....	2	3
" 6 " 7 "	1	.....	.....	.....	1
" 7 " 8 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	.....	.....	.....	1
" 9 " 10 "	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 10 " 11 "	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 11 " 12 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	1	1	1	1	4
" 18 months to 2 years .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 2 to 3 years	1	1	.....	1	3
" 3 " 4 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals.....	11	4	3	10	28

TABLE 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	6	3	3	4	3	19
From 1 to 2 months	1	1	1	3	.....	6
" 2 " 3 "	1	.....	1	2	5	9
" 3 " 4 "	1	1	1	2	.....	5
" 4 " 5 " .....	.....	1	1	2	3	7
" 5 " 6 "	1	1	1	2	2	7
" 6 " 7 " .....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
" 7 " 8 "	1	.....	1	.....	1	3
" 8 " 9 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 9 " 10 " .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 10 " 11 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 " .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 12 " 18 "	3	.....	1	2	1	7
" 18 months to 2 years	4	1	1	2	.....	8
" 2 to 3 years	6	2	5	6	1	20
" 3 " 4 "	3	2	2	2	.....	9
" 4 " 5 "	2	2	1	1	1	7
" 5 " 6 "	1	2	1	3	3	10
" 6 " 7 "	2	4	2	.....	.....	8
" 7 " 8 " .....	.....	3	1	1	1	6
" 8 " 9 "	2	2	.....	3	.....	7
" 9 " 10 "	2	1	2	1	1	7
" 10 " 15 "	3	7	2	3	3	18
" 15 " 20 "	4	6	1	.....	.....	11
" 20 years and upwards.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Totals.....	45	39	29	43	26	182

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the causes of death of those who died during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Anæmia.....		1				1
Apoplexy.....	3	1	1	5		3
" Cerebral.....		1				2
Asphyxia.....				1		
Bilious fever.....					1	1
Cancer of liver.....	5	1				1
Cardiac disease.....						5
Cerebritis.....				1		1
Congestion of lungs.....				1		1
Diarrhoea.....	1	3	2			6
" chronic.....			1			1
Diphtheritic croup.....					1	1
Dropsy.....					1	1
Dysentery.....				1	1	2
Enterocolitis.....	2					2
Epilepsy.....		10	2	8	4	24
Exhaustion of acute mania.....	4		1	2		7
" melancholia.....	1		1	1		3
Gastric ulcer.....	1					1
General debility.....			1		7	8
" paresis.....			2	1		3
Goitre.....			1			1
Heart clot.....		2		1	3	2
" disease.....				1		5
Injury received from another patient.....					1	1
Marasmus.....	7	6	1	7		21
Nerve shock from scald.....					1	1
Paralysis.....	1			1		2
Paresis.....	5	1				6
Peritonitis.....		1	1		2	4
Phthisis.....	8	5	6	6	2	27
Pneumonia.....		2			1	3
Pulmonary emphysema.....	1					1
Senile decay, exhaustion and old age.....	4	5	3	5		17
" gangrene.....	1					1
Septicæmia.....				1		1
Softening of brain.....		1		2		1
Suicide.....	1		1			4
Typhoid fever.....				2		2
Ulceration of stomach.....					1	1
Totals.....	45	39	29	43	26	182

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also of the total number admitted.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Actors.....	1	1
Artists.....	1	1
Agents.....	1	12
Architects.....	2	
Actuaries.....	1	
Basketmakers.....	1	1
Bankers.....		1
Book-keepers.....	2	29
Bakers.....		25
Bricklayers.....	2	13
Butchers.....	1	33
Blacksmiths.....	8	102
Brassfuiishers.....		3
Brewers.....		13
Builders.....		4
Barbers.....		10
Broom-makers.....		3
Barristers.....		3
Bookbinders.....	1	2
Brickmakers.....		3
Bridgetenders.....		1
Brushmakers.....		1
Buttonmakers.....		2
Commercial travellers.....		16
Cabinetmakers.....	3	19
Consuls.....		1
Confectioners.....		6
Coopers.....	3	31
Carpenters.....	11	282
Clerks.....	16	228
Clergymen.....	1	45
Carriagemakers.....		10
Cooks.....	1	11
Carders.....		5
Captains of steamboats.....	1	6
Cigarmakers.....		7
Customhouse officers.....	1	6
Coppersmiths.....		1
Cheesemakers.....		2
Civil Servants.....	2	7
Clock-cleaners.....		1
Carters.....		5
Contractor.....		1
Clothdressers.....		14
Chiselmakers.....		1
Coachmen.....		1
Dyers.....		3
Domestic servants, all kinds.....	68	1742
Dressmakers.....	4	53
Detectives.....		1
Druggists.....	3	21
Engineers.....	2	35
Editors.....		1
Farmers.....	116	2279
Fishermen.....	2	10
Founders.....	1	2

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Ferrymen.....	2	
Furriers.....	1	
Gardeners	2	23
Grocers.....	2	15
Glassblowers.....	.....	3
Gentlemen.....	1	30
Glovenmakers.....	.....	1
Gunsmiths.....	.....	1
Governess.....	.....	1
Hucksters.....	.....	1
Hatters.....	.....	1
Hostlers.....	.....	6
Hunters.....	.....	1
Harnessmakers.....	2	24
Housekeepers.....	165	2328
Hackdrivers.....	1	4
Innkeepers.....	1	18
Ironmongers.....	.....	1
Jewellers.....	2	14
Janitors.....	1	3
Journalist.....	.....	1
Lock-keeper.....	.....	1
Labourers.....	93	1803
Laundresses.....	1	6
Ladies.....	8	78
Lawyers.....	1	22
Lumbermen.....	2	5
Lathers.....	.....	1
Loomfixer.....	.....	1
Milliners.....	.....	37
Masons	2	59
Machinists.....	5	51
Matchmakars.....	.....	2
Millers.....	1	40
Moulders.....	.....	32
Merchants.....	4	151
Mechanics.....	2	43
Music teachers.....	.....	10
Marblecutters.....	.....	3
Milkmen.....	.....	1
Millwrights.....	.....	2
Messenger.....	.....
No occupation.....	36	560
Nightwatchmen.....	.....	2
Nurses.....	.....	9
Organ-builders.....	.....	2
Piano casemaker.....	.....	1
Professors of music.....	.....	10
Plasterers.....	1	4
Pensioners.....	.....	5
Photographers.....	.....	11

TABLE No 12.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Prostitutes .....	.....	8
Painters	3	72
Printers.....	4	44
Peddlers.....	1	28
Physicians.....	2	34
Pumpmakers.....	.....	3
Plumbers.....	.....	3
Patternmakers.....	.....	1
Policemen .....	.....	1
Private secretary.....	.....	1
Railway employés	2	20
Spinsters	5	143
Sailors	4	53
Students	2	55
Spinners .....	.....	11
Sisters of Charity.....	.....	2
Sodawater manufacturers.....	.....	1
Stonecutters	2	8
Showmen.....	.....	2
Saddlers.....	.....	7
Shoemakers.....	7	156
Seamstresses.....	3	156
Slaters .....	.....	1
Soldiers .....	.....	20
Salesmen.....	.....	4
Surveyors .....	.....	5
Sail and tent-makers.....	.....	2
Shopkeepers	1	7
Shipbuilders	1	5
Teachers.....	9	198
Tinsmiths.....	3	30
Tavernkeepers	3	17
Tailors	6	123
Tanners.....	.....	7
Teamsters.....	1	9
Tollgate keepers.....	.....	2
Upholsterers.....	.....	1
Veterinary surgeon .....	.....	1
Vinegar maker.....	.....	1
Watchmakers.....	.....	6
Woodworkers .....	.....	5
Weavers	3	28
Wheelwrights.....	.....	2
Waggonmakers	4	11
Waiters.....	.....	5
Unknown or other employments, and idiots.....	150	2145

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending on the 30th September, 1888.

DETAILS.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Medicines.....	436 04	841 88	481 01	488 74	77 54
Medical comforts and appliances	58 21	1 50		57 75	
Butchers' meat.....	12738 45	13525 64	11936 96	10663 72	2890 86
Poultry, fish, etc.....	1201 17	1439 55	777 56	1648 85	231 28
Flour, bread, etc.....	6087 78	6173 35	5086 48	4413 70	2626 59
Butter.....	4124 76	6169 99	3965 39	4607 90	1392 88
Barley, rice, peas and meal.....	1016 49	1035 87	915 38	1621 58	291 27
Tea.....	2268 35	1677 72	1629 08	1490 10	265 80
Coffee	150 20	736 15	1106 80	782 32	322 80
Cheese	441 01	606 40	400 00	846 62	18 73
Eggs.....	551 15	446 89	273 31	207 48	128 48
Fruit (dried).....	819 05	800 12	489 14	1542 91	156 42
Tobacco and pipes.....		1122 55	663 24	669 86	114 24
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, pickles	319 25	335 20	344 43	485 59	95 65
Sugar and syrup	2549 53	3940 62	2823 99	2889 97	823 68
Unenumerated groceries.....	756 29	58 20	41 07		82 91
Fruit and vegetables	1297 67	992 40	2241 58	2093 90	1576 32
Bedding	1769 10	3153 39	2452 87	1540 03	115 27
Straw for bedding		1093 21	87 63	408 11	165 01
Clothing	2870 24	8232 72	5109 82	6046 03	1436 36
Shoes.....	616 29	1416 46	505 08	715 77	797 45
Coal.....	5449 71	11132 05	10570 44	15635 86	5326 65
Wood.....	2016 10	788 98	114 62	765 08	3188 76
Gas.....	1898 84	2403 90	982 37	2573 75	389 35
Oil and candles.....	83 32	57 00	86 12	110 18	87 16
Matches.....	3 35	42 00	26 10	54 14	15 77
Brushes, brooms and mops.....	213 89	499 30	246 15	515 55	123 80
Bath brick, black lead, blacking.....	27 20	30 90	15 30	22 95	6 23
Soap and other laundry expenses.....	888 81	1052 92	863 73	1159 27	666 16
Water	6120 84		631 79	1388 27	
Ice	137 50	51 00		333 00	73 00
Advertising and printing	478 53	393 67	233 00	360 98	104 75
Postage, telegraph and express charges	166 05	415 29	305 23	348 46	166 82
Stationery and library.....	378 04	754 49	384 99	520 85	152 78
Furniture renewals and repairs.....	808 20	2597 09	894 94	1288 33	126 25
Iron and tinware	711 43	583 33	60 47	544 18	119 36
Crockery and glassware.....	509 09	991 87	579 43	724 52	132 15
Feed and fodder	1868 01	2833 82	3683 30	3040 67	1032 83
Farm stock, implements, and repairs thereto.....	1569 85	2625 09	633 67	1199 05	305 71
Repairs (ordinary) to buildings.....	1559 67	2486 51	2521 96	3512 40	526 05
Hardware, etc.....	548 84	1043 50	916 80	713 40	134 31
Paints and oil.....	583 26	1777 33	653 41	1188 35	220 08
Officers' travelling expenses.....		244 20	66 30	120 00	196 85
Elopers, cost of recovering		25 50	49 35	34 20	5 00
Freight and duties.....	1 84	168 42	32 90	103 14	48 23
Amusements	264 20	553 83	195 08	374 22	39 14
Religious services.....	122 50	285 65	43 96	21 12	
Interments	131 00	202 00	52 00	103 50	156 45
Rent.....		666 72		1149 42	738 76
Incidentals.....	406 09	14 55	17 06	50 00	65 75
Transfer, removal of patients			24 55	33 35	10 75
Salaries and wages	30200 78	34166 84	24071 71	27274 42	12919 33
Total	97221 97	122692 56	90287 55	108483 54	40687 77

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the Estimates and the annual cost per patient under such headings :—

* This is for water supplied to the Regiopolis Branch only by the City Water Works.

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same.

SUPPLIES.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Butchers' Meat, per cwt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00
Flour, per bbl	4 50	3 95	4 38	4 10	5 25
Bread, per 4 lb. loaf .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8½
Oatmeal, per bbl	4 50	4 59	4 75	4 50	5 50
Sp't Peas, per bbl	4 00	.....	4 25	4 40	4 75
Butter, roll and dairy, per lb	18	18½	19	19½	19¾
Potatoes, per bush .....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....
 FUEL.					
Hard Coal, large egg	5 47	4 75	4 71	5 20	5 45
" stove size	5 61	.....	4 71	5 45	5 60
" chestnut size .....	.....	4 98	4 71	5 45	.....
Soft Coal, for steam	4 42	.....	.....	.....	.....
" grates .....	.....	.....	.....	5 80	.....
Hardwood, per cord, green	5 50	.....	.....	5 55	2 95
Pine, per cord .....	.....	.....	.....	3 70	.....

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of officers and *employés* in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed.

OCCUPATION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Medical Superintendents.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Medical Superintendents.....	1	1	1	1	.....	4
Assistant Medical Officers	1	2	1	2	.....	6
Bursars and Clerks	2	2	2	2	1	9
Storekeepers and Assistants.....	2	2	1	2	1	8
Stewards.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Matrons.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Matrons.....	1	1	1	1	.....	4
Teachers and Assistants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Engineers, Assistants and Stokers.....	5	7	3	6	5	26
Masons and Bricklayers.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Carpenters.....	2	2	1	2	1	8
Painters.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Bakers and Assistants.....	2	2	1	1	.....	6
Gardeners and Assistants.....	2	2	2	1	1	8
Farmers and Farm Labourers.....	3	3	1	4	1	12
Tailors and Seamstresses.....	2	2	2	3	2	11
Shoemakers.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Stable and Stock-keepers.....	.....	2	1	1	1	5
Butchers and Jobbers.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Messengers, Porters and Portresses.....	1	2	1	1	1	6
Cooks and Kitchen Maids.....	7	6	3	5	4	25
Laundresses and Assistants.....	5	4	3	4	2	18
Housemaids.....	2	8	2	4	7	23
Dairymaids.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
 ATTENDANTS.						
Chief Male Attendants and Supervisors.....	7	9	7	10	1	34
Chief Female Attendants and Supervisors.....	6	8	7	10	1	32
Trained Infirmary Nurse.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Ordinary Male Attendants.....	17	28	15	19	6	85
Ordinary Female Attendants.....	20	24	13	16	8	81
Male Night Watchers.....	3	.....	2	3	2	10
Female Night Watchers.....	3	3	3	3	3	15
Totals.....	100	126	79	105	52	462

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the nature of employment, the number of patients employed, the average work in days per patient during the year.

	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.	HAMILTON ASYLUM.	ORILLIA ASYLUM.	TOTALS.
	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	Average patient.
	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	Average patient.
Carpenter's shop.....	3	918	306	268	30	6752
Tailor's shop	3	923	307	306	10	2038
Shoemaker's shop.....	2	363	184	588	294	7
Engineer's shop.....	8	2273	284	1023	255	1725
Blacksmith's shop.....	1	300	173	3	880	180
Mason work.....	2	346	173	880	293	4
Repairing roads	3	280	93	1810	226	14
Woodyard and coal sheds	15	1950	130	981	245	4
Bakery.....	3	908	302	4403	244	21
Laundry.....	4	1252	313	798	266	9
Dairy.....	6	1876	312	1876	2196	244
Butcher shop and slaughter house	2	364	182	6	1253	209
Piggery	3	1095	365	1309	218	8
Painting	3	330	110	6	8012	265
Farm.....	6	1876	312	31	8528	260
Garden and grounds.....	28	5813	207	33	1760	220
Stable	5	1825	365	8	8310	260
Kitchen	10	3130	313	32	14	3591
Dining-room	40	14600	365	38	9703	256
Officers' quarters	4	1460	365	125	31698	253
Sewing.....	25	7500	300	125	45275	290
Knitting.....	17	5270	310	156	18051	58
Spinning.....	2	180	90	90	13	2693
Mending.....	60	18000	300	13	207	18
Wards and halls.....	148	54020	365	272	71919	264
Store-room	12	2400	200	3	852	284
Not otherwise specified	26	4800	184	206	53723	260
Totals.....	441	134062	304	983	268777	263
						677
						174773
						258
						613
						145
						43234
						298
						2859
						796291
						278

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the Asylums (excluding transfers) during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLM.			LONDON ASYLM.			KINGSTON ASYLM.			HAMILTON ASYLM.			ORILLIA ASYLM.			TOTAL.		
	Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	21	41
From 15 to 20 years	5	1	6	4	2	6	1	5	6	2	2	4	8	8	16	20	18	38
" 20 " 25 "	10	8	18	7	6	13	6	2	8	15	9	24	6	8	14	44	33	77
" 25 " 30 "	15	9	24	11	9	20	13	12	25	18	8	26	5	4	9	62	42	104
" 30 " 35 "	7	10	17	5	5	10	3	4	7	19	13	32	4	6	10	38	38	76
" 35 " 40 "	7	10	17	1	9	10	5	3	8	10	8	18	1	4	5	24	34	58
" 40 " 45 "	9	13	22	7	4	11	6	3	9	13	14	27	.....	2	2	35	36	71
" 45 " 50 "	13	7	20	6	3	9	1	4	5	13	12	25	3	1	4	36	27	63
" 50 " 55 "	7	3	10	4	10	14	5	3	8	7	4	11	1	1	2	24	21	45
" 55 " 60 "	4	6	10	3	1	4	2	1	3	5	6	11	1	1	1	15	14	29
" 60 " 65 "	6	4	10	6	3	9	4	1	5	1	3	4	1	1	1	18	11	29
" 65 " 70 "	3	2	5	3	3	6	2	1	3	5	5	10	.....	1	1	13	11	24
" 70 " 75 "	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3
" 75 " 80 "	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
" 80 " 85 "	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	5
" 85 " 90 "	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	5	1	1	1	4	1	5
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Totals.....	86	74	160	60	55	115	48	40	88	115	88	203	50	55	105	359	312	671

TABLE No. 19.

Showing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the Asylums as cured during the year ending on 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLM.			LONDON ASYLM.			KINGSTON ASYLM.			HAMILTON ASYLM.			TOTALS.			
	Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
From 15 to 20 years	1	3	4	4	1	5	4	4	8	4	2	3	5
" 20 " 25 "	1	3	6	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	5	11	13	10
" 25 " 30 "	4	6	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	6	4	10	8	12
" 30 " 35 "	1	5	6	.....	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	12
" 35 " 40 "	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
" 40 " 45 "	5	2	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	7	9	7
" 45 " 50 "	5	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	10	4
" 50 " 55 "	4	2	6	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	9	5
" 55 " 60 "	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
" 60 " 65 "	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	5
" 65 " 70 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
" 70 " 75 "	1	1	1	1
" 75 " 80 "
" 80 " 85 "
" 85 " 90 "	1	1	1
Unknown.....	28	29	57	12	9	21	9	7	16	27	15	42	76	42	76	136
Totals.....	28	29	57	12	9	21	9	7	16	27	15	42	76	42	76	136

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years																		
From 15 to 20 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	3	5	5	8	8
" 20 " 25 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	3	2	1	3	5	2	7	8
" 25 " 30 "	3	2	5	2	2	4	3	3	6	3	2	5	1	4	8	10	7	17
" 30 " 35 "	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	5	1	2	3	1	1	1	5	9	14
" 35 " 40 "	8	3	11	2	4	6	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	6	11
" 40 " 45 "	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	15	9	24
" 45 " 50 "	4	2	6	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	3	5	3	8	1	1	11	9
" 50 " 55 "	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	4	2	6	1	1	1	8	5	13
" 55 " 60 "	1	3	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	5	3	8	1	7	9
" 60 " 65 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	3	4
" 65 " 70 "	2	1	3	5	3	8	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	8	8
" 70 " 75 "	5	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	10
" 75 " 80 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
" 80 " 85 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
" 85 " 90 "																	1	1
Unknown																	3	1
Totals	30	15	45	22	17	39	13	16	29	25	18	43	15	11	26	105	77	182

SUMMARY OF ASYLUM OPERATIONS.

The population of the Asylums of the Province has been increased during the past year to the extent of 257 patients. On the 30th September, 1887, there were 3,137 persons in residence in the Provincial Asylums. On the same date in 1888, there were in residence 3,394, the difference being, as stated above, 257.

In addition to those in the Asylums belonging to the Province, there were at the close of the last official year no less than 102 persons insane and of unsound mind confined elsewhere, viz., 15 in the Homewood Retreat, Guelph, 29 in the insane wards of the Kingston Penitentiary, and 58 in the common gaols, some of whom were fit subjects and were awaiting removal to the asylums, others were undergoing examination and have since been discharged.

Then there were 360 applications for admission on fyle at the different asylums, making a grand total of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department of 3,856, or an increase on the whole over the previous year of 128.

The manner in which all these people are distributed amongst the various asylums and other places is shown in the following :

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	30th September, 1887.			30th September, 1888.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asylums for Insane, Toronto.....	356	349	705	349	348	697
" " London.....	461	456	917	456	457	913
" " Kingston.....	325	356	681	324	344	668
" " Hamilton.....	317	307	624	425	407	832
Total insane in Asylums	1459	1468	2927	1554	1556	3110
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.....	111	99	210	143	141	284
Total number in Provincial Asylums	1570	1567	3137	1697	1697	3394
In the Homewood Retreat, Guelph.....	8	6	14	6	9	15
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary.....	30	1	31	28	1	29
Insane and idiotic persons in Common Gaols.....	77	53	130	40	18	58
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation	1685	1627	3312	1771	1725	3496
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum.....	1	4	5	1	1	2
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum.....	5	55	60	2	26	28
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum.....	4	4	8	5	5	10
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum.....	22	19	41	9	4	13
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum.....	163	139	302	172	135	307
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1887 and 1888	1880	1848	3728	1960	1896	3856

Hereunder will be found in tabular form the number of beds in each asylum and how they were occupied at the close of the official year. I am happy to be able to report an increase in the number of beds provided by the Government of 350 over the previous year.

ASYLUMS.	Number of Beds.			Number in Residence on 30th September, 1888.			Number of Vacancies.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Toronto	354	349	703	349	348	697	5	1	6
London	452	452	904	456	457	913	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	327	358	685	324	344	668	3	14	17
Hamilton	467	423	890	425	407	832	42	16	58
Orillia	145	155	300	143	141	284	2	14	16
Totals.....	1745	1737	3482	1697	1697	3394	52	45	97

Compared with the previous year the number of beds in the Toronto Asylum remained unchanged, with two more patients than beds.

In London Asylum the number of beds remained the same, but they were more than full, there being nine more patients in that Institution than there were beds.

Kingston Asylum had five beds less than at the close of the previous year, with 17 vacancies.

Hamilton Asylum, which had 625 beds on the 30th September, 1887, has had the number increased by the completion of the New Cottage called "Orchard House," to 890.

Orillia Asylum, by the completion of a portion of the new asylum, has had its capacity increased from 210 beds in 1887 to 300 in 1888.

On the whole, the public asylum accommodation of the Province has been increased during the year from 3,132 beds on the 30th September, 1887, to 3,482 on the same date in 1888, while the number of patients in the institutions has been increased from 3,156 to 3,394.

MOVEMENTS OF ASYLUM POPULATION.

Admissions.

On pages 2 and 3 of this report will be found Table No. 1 which shews the movement of the entire asylum population of the Province. The total number of lunatics and idiots in the asylums on the 30th September, 1887, was 3,137. There have been admitted during the year 671 (566 lunatics, 105 idiots), making the whole number which had been under treatment during the year 1888, 3,808, an excess of 255 over the previous year. This large increase has been rendered possible by the completion of new buildings at Hamilton and Orillia.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the 671 patients admitted, as well as of the aggregate

admissions of all preceding years since 1841, is compiled from the records of the various institutions:

<i>Social State.</i>	Admissions of year.	Total Admissions.
Married	285	6790
Unmarried	386	7066
	671	13856

Nationalities.

Canadian	399	6153
English.....	95	1926
Irish .. .	73	3202
Scotch .. .	51	1408
United States .. .	27	419
Other countries and unknown .. .	26	748
	671	13856

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	144	3371
Roman Catholic	129	3019
Presbyterian.....	147	2891
Methodist.....	145	2639
Other denominations and unknown.....	106	1936
	671	13856

DISCHARGES.

In Table No. 1, pages 2 and 3, will be found the number of persons discharged from the Asylums as cured, as improved and as unimproved. The percentage of cures to the number of persons admitted is shewn hereunder:

ASYLUMS.	No. of cures.	No. of admissions.	Percentage of cures to admissions.
Toronto	57	160	35.62
London	21	115	18.26
Kingston.....	16	88	18.18
Hamilton	42	203	20.68
Totals.....	136	566	24.02

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

The number of patients who were allowed to return to their homes on probational leave, and the ultimate results thereof, are shewn in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....	71	74	145	.....	.....	.....
Discharged, cured	33	21	54
" improved	8	11	19
" unimproved.....	2	1	3
Died before expiration of leave.....	1	.....	1
Transferred to another asylum.....	1	1
Returned to Asylum	7	19	26
Out on probation on 30th Sept., 1888.	20	21	41
	71	74	145

DEATHS IN ASYLUMS.

The deaths in the Asylums for Insane were 156 in number and in the Asylum for Idiots 26. The percentage of deaths to the total population is shewn hereunder :—

ASYLUM.	No. of Deaths.	Total Population.	Percentage.
Toronto	45	870	5.17
London.....	39	1034	3.77
Kingston	29	771	3.76
Hamilton.....	43	949	4.53
Orillia (Idiot).....	26	315	8.25
 Totals.....	182	3939	4.62

The assigned causes of death in each instance will be found detailed in Table 11, page 14.

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

From the returns made by the various Asylums, the following statement of assigned causes of insanity, both predisposing and exciting, has been compiled. It seems to be again necessary, on presenting this statement, to explain that the cause as stated in each case is gathered from the so-called history of the case, which accompanies the medical certificates on the admission of each patient. The statements made as to "cause" in these cases are, very often, of small value for various reasons—such as the want of knowledge of facts, carelessness in stating them, or a desire on the part of relatives to conceal important facts which should be told. Again, if a patient has been addicted to any particular vice or

excess, or has recently suffered from any important accident or illness, one of these, right or wrong, is set down as the cause of the insanity; and as these histories are generally written by careless or unskilled persons, it will be easily understood that they are, when so written, of little value. If medical men, magistrates and others who are concerned in sending patients to the asylums, would take more care in their enquiries as to family history, habits and characteristics, etc., of patients, their reports would be of greater assistance to the physicians in charge of asylums than they are now.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	1	4	5	9	25	34
Religious excitement				11	18	29
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....	1	.....	1	26	8	34
Love affairs, including seduction.....	.....	3	3	8	12	20
Mental anxiety, "worry".....	1	1	2	15	16	31
Fright and nervous shocks.....				6	5	11
PHYSICAL.						
Chloral habit		2	2	1	2	3
Intemperance in drink.....	9	.....	9	21	2	23
Intemperance, sexual.....	1	1	2	4		4
Venereal disease.....	1	.....	1			
Self-abuse, sexual..	16	.....	16	43	5	48
Over-work.....	3	1	4	9	7	16
Sunstroke.....	3	.....	3	10	3	13
Accident or injury	5	2	7	10	3	13
Pregnancy.....		1	1			
Puerperal		5	5		16	16
Lactation.....					1	1
Puberty and change of life.....	3	.....	3		9	9
Uterine disorders.....		3	3		10	10
Brain disease, with general paralysis....	2	.....	2	6		6
Brain disease, with epilepsy	1	2	3	10	6	16
Other forms of brain disease.....	3	1	4	5	2	7
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....	2	2	4	15	16	31
Fevers.....		1	1	8	8	16
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	11	16	27			
With other combined cause not ascertained	62	61	123	1		1
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination					1	1
With other combined cause not ascertained		2	2	2		2
Unknown.....	187	146	333	89	82	171
Total.....	309	257	566	309	257	566

It will be observed from the following table that the number of patients admitted during the past year has been greater than in any year since 1877, and it is a fact that the year 1888 exceeds in admissions the number of any year in the history of the Province. This is not entirely attributable to a regular ratio of increase, but rather to the fact that in 1887 there was a want of accommodation which was supplied in 1888. Consequently a very considerable number of patients were admitted during the latter year who would have come in in the former if there had been accommodation for them. The number is, however, considerably over the average of the twelve years recorded in the table, which would be only 488.

INCREASE OF LUNATIC ASYLUM POPULATION.

YEAR.	Lunatics Admitted.	Discharged, Died and Escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877.....	437	331	106	24.25
1878.....	479	335	144	30.06
1879.....	461	321	140	30.36
1880.....	507	353	154	30.37
1881.....	502	386	116	23.10
1882.....	493	401	92	18.66
1883.....	519	433	86	16.57
1884.....	493	416	77	15.61
1885.....	457	423	34	7.44
1886.....	519	355	164	31.60
1887.....	425	395	30	7.06
1888	566	386	180	31.80

It is noticeable that while the number admitted is so large the number discharged is proportionately small, and that the percentage remaining is larger than it ever has been before.

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

The following tabular statement shews the actual (not average) population of the different Asylums, the number of those who were employed in some way on the affairs of the institution, and the aggregate number of days they were so occupied :—

ASYLUM.	Actual population.	Number of patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days, of patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto	870	441	257365	134062	52.09
London	1034	983	333718	258777	77.54
Kingston	771	677	250685	174773	69.71
Hamilton	949	613	250738	185445	73.95
Totals.....	3624	2714	1092506	753057	68.92

The following table shews the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the Asylums in each year since 1882:—

ASYLUM.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Toronto.....	32.15	30.44	53.90	38.40	41.10	56.37	52.09
London	54.00	69.89	86.56	79.58	77.84	77.84	77.54
Kingston	45.11	50.33	76.59	61.13	68.26	68.26	69.71
Hamilton	37.61	62.38	56.40	48.82	62.32	61.49	73.95

ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

It will be observed that there has been in some instances a great apparent increase in Asylum expenditure over that of the previous year. This is accounted for in part by a considerable increase in the cost of supplies in 1888 as compared with 1887, and by the failure in crops in some of the institutions. At Kingston Asylum the farm crops fell vastly short of the previous year. At Hamilton Asylum, as the tables shew, there has been a large increase in the population of the institution. The same is also true of Orillia Asylum, besides which we are now and shall be until the completion of the new buildings, practically running two separate institutions, two and one-half miles apart, which necessitates almost two distinct staffs of employees as well as two systems of heating and water supply. At the new buildings, now with 200 inmates, the expenses of maintenance in some of the items are nearly as large as they will be when the population reaches the intended maximum of 500.

The following table shews the expenditure of the two years 1887 and 1888:

ASYLUM.	Expended	Expended	Increase.	Decrease.
	1887.	1888.		
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto	94435 44	97221 97	2786 53	.....
London.....	122842 83	122692 56	.....	150 27
Kingston	79492 55	90287 55	10795 00	.....
Hamilton	92020 66	108483 54	16462 88	.....
Orillia	26538 71	40687 77	14149 06	.....
Totals	415330 19	459373 39	44193 47	150 27
Actual increase 1888.....			44043 20	.....

The annual and weekly cost per patient in each of the asylums in 1887 and 1888, is shewn in the next table:

ASYLUM.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1887.			YEAR ENDING 30th SEPT., 1888.		
	Daily average Population.	Annual cost per Patient.	Weekly cost per Patient.	Daily average Population.	Annual cost per Patient.	Weekly cost per Patient.
Toronto	701	\$ 134 71	2 59	703	\$ 138 29	2 66
London	914	134 40	2 58	912	134 53	2 59
Kingston	676	117 59	2 26	685	131 80	2 53
Hamilton	622	147 92	2 84	685	158 37	3 04
Orillia	213	124 57	2 39	256	158 93	3 05
Totals	3126	131 84	2 53	3241	144 38	2 77

REVENUE FROM PAYING PATIENTS.

The following is a statement of the amount of revenue received from paying patients for the year 1888:

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	268	\$37,192 58
" " London	104	10,941 06
" " Kingston	58	3,622 83
" " Hamilton	87	6,488 47
" " Orillia	21	1,393 22
	538	\$59,638 16

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the Asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the Asylums from year to year:—

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871	118	14045 30	.....	.....
" " 1872	139	19255 80	5219 50	.....
" " 1873	171	16660 61	.....	2595 19
" " 1874	182	20035 77	3375 15	.....
" " 1875	231	21875 92	1840 15	.....
" " 1876	256	21175 93	.....	699 99
" " 1877	323	28093 58	6917 65	.....
" " 1878	334	30103 75	2010 17	.....
" " 1879	343	32898 26	2794 51	.....
" " 1880	387	37653 81	4755 55	.....
" " 1881	414	41066 54	3412 73	.....
" " 1882	475	43937 64	2871 10	.....
" " 1883	538	59922 59	15984 95	.....
" " 1884	496	48135 18	.....	11787 41
" " 1885	509	49620 93	1485 75	.....
" " 1886	516	53030 05	4309 12	.....
" " 1887	514	48742 53	.....	5187 52
" " 1888	538	59638 16	10895 63	.....

HOMEWOOD RETREAT.

Annual Statistical Report of the operations of the Homewood Retreat, Guelph,
for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

INSANE BRANCH.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1887	6	8	14	.....	.....	.....
Admitted during year by medical certificate	10	7	17	16	15	31
Total number under treatment during year .....	.....	.....	.....	16	15	31
Discharges during year—						
As recovered	10	6	16	.....	.....	.....
As improved .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number of discharges during year .....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16
Died .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1888....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	15
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ..	.....	.....	.....	50	38	88
" discharged	37	27	64	.....	.....	.....
" died	7	2	9	44	29	73
" remaining 30th September, 1888 .....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	15

INEBRIATE BRANCH.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1887.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Admitted during year	16	2	18	23	2	25
Total number under treatment during year .....	.....	.....	.....	23	2	25
Discharges during year .....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	19
Remaining, 30th September, 1888 .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ..	.....	.....	.....	88	16	104
" discharged	80	16	96	.....	.....	.....
" died	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" eloped	1	.....	1	82	16	98
" remaining, 30th September, 1888 .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....*	6

ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 1888 the insane asylum population of the Province was increased by 183, the largest increase ever known in one year in the history of the Province, and yet we appear to be no nearer than ever to an equilibrium between supply and demand. In a very few weeks every bed will be full, and the gaols, which are now practically empty, will begin again to fill up.

The erection of new cottages has been decided upon at the Mimico farm, and two cottages, for fifty patients each, are promised for May next, and others to accommodate patients to the extent of three hundred more, are contracted for. These cottages will, for a few years to come, be sufficient for the wants of the western part of the Province, but the eastern portion is now suffering greatly for want of sufficient accommodation.

Kingston asylum contains 535 beds. Three years ago a building, known as Regiopolis College, was leased by the Department, and at a small expense fitted up to accommodate, very comfortably and well, 150 patients; but this building could only be leased for five years, and I am given to understand that it will certainly be required by the owners, for other purposes, at the expiry of the lease, so that it seems certain that on the 1st Sept., 1890, we shall have 150 patients without a home, from this source alone, unless other provision is made for them. But with this additional accommodation, Kingston asylum is full and has been for some time, and our only means of relief is an occasional transfer of a draft of patients to a western asylum. Thus, on the completion of the new building at Hamilton, I relieved Kingston asylum temporarily, by a transfer of forty patients to Hamilton, but the asylum was filled up immediately by patients awaiting admission. It is now full, with at present no means of relief visible.

This practice of transferring patients from one asylum to another, for the purpose referred to, is objectionable on another ground, besides the great expense attending it. It is often the means of locating patients in institutions far away from their homes and friends, and although in the selection of patients for transfer there are some whose cases are not open to this objection, there are so many other considerations which must be observed, that it is very difficult to make a selection of thirty or forty patients in which there are not several cases of hardship of this nature.

There are two ways in which asylum accommodation for the east may be increased. One is to enlarge the Kingston asylum by the erection supplementary buildings; the other, to erect a new asylum at some other convenient point. The latter is the one that I should recommend.

The vast increase in the population of the city of Toronto, of late years, and the consequent increase in the number of insane, has rendered the Toronto asylum quite inadequate to the demands upon it from the district originally assigned to it, and I have long felt the necessity of a rearrangement as between the Toronto and Kingston districts, but the limited accommodation at Kingston asylum has rendered this impracticable. As a consequence, the gaols in the Toronto district, notably that of Toronto city, have almost constantly been crowded with lunatics, whom it has been utterly impossible to provide for. I should propose, therefore, if adequate accommodation were provided, to assign all counties east of the county of Ontario to the eastern district or districts, and this would leave the Toronto district all the work which its asylum could manage. Unless something of this kind is done, it will be quite beyond the means at present at our disposal to keep the gaols clear of lunatics, and also provide for the other urgent cases, in respect of which application is made under ordinary process.

I have attempted, by searching State records and by correspondence, to

obtain such information as would enable me to furnish a comparison between the numbers of the insane population of the United States and Ontario. I am sorry to say that my success has not been equal to my desires, but such as I have is produced here, and may be taken as in some measure shewing that, as far as the figures shew, insanity has not yet been developed in this Province in the same ratio as in the adjoining States of the Union. I believe this difference, however, to be more apparent than real. I am not aware that any reason exists which should give Ontario a better showing in this respect than the neighbouring States, whose age, nationalities, religion, climate, etc., are very nearly like our own.

I have taken sixteen of the neighbouring States most contiguous to the Province of Ontario. The conditions existing in these States are sufficiently like Ontario to justify, in my opinion, a comparison.

The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, contain, in the aggregate, an insane population of 59,828, or 1 in 472 of the whole population. It is true that, in this group of States, great differences exist as between each other. It may be said in general terms, however, that the older the State the greater the percentage of lunacy; therefore in grouping those sixteen States I believe I am striking an average which may be fairly applicable to Ontario.

The census of the United States includes all lunatics, whether in the asylums or not. It includes all known lunatics within their borders. The census of Canada gives us no information of value on the point. It does not distinguish between lunatics and idiots. We can, therefore only judge Ontario by what we know, and we only know those who are under accommodation in public institutions and those who are applying for admission thereto. Taking then the lunatics in the asylums and elsewhere, whom we know of, the number is 3,252. Estimating the population of the Province to be 2,000,000, for the purposes of this comparison, we show only one lunatic to every 615 of the population. To make our average equal to that of the sixteen States, we should have 4237 lunatics in the Province, or 985 more than we know of. It is probable that this number would be found if an accurate census were taken.

I regret that the information at my command does not admit of a full comparison of what is being done for the insane in this province and all of the States enumerated above.

ASYLUM DIETARY.

Remarks have been made from time to time by persons not well informed upon such subjects in disparagement of the dietary supplied to the patients in the various asylums, and some persons are impressed with an idea that lunatics in the common wards of the asylums are not well cared for as regards food.

I have thought this a fitting time, therefore, to shew exactly how this matter stands.

I give herewith a table of the dietary of our five asylums, and while, it may be said, it is not a very attractive one, I think no one can say that it does not contain all that is necessary for good nutrition and health. An increased supply of milk would be desirable and I would recommend that the number of cows kept be increased.

It must be understood that the bill of fare as given for Toronto asylum includes only the common wards. In the superior wards, as they are called, the furnishings and food are both of better character, inasmuch as from \$4 to \$7 per week is charged for patients who are accommodated in these wards.

These dietary lists are common to all the asylums, and include all except the superior wards of the Toronto Asylum, where from \$4 to \$7 per week is paid for maintenance.

BREAKFAST.

Day.	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.	HAMILTON ASYLUM.	ORILLIA ASYLUM.
Sunday.....	Tea, coffee, bread, porridge.	Boiled rice, syrup, butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, bread and fried potatoes.	Bread, butter, and coffee.	Coffee, bread and butter.
Monday.....	Tea, coffee, bread, porridge.	Oatmeal porridge, syrup, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, rice, fried potatoes, bread and butter.	Porridge and milk, bread and tea.	Coffee, bread and butter, porridge and milk.
Tuesday.....	Tea, coffee, bread, porridge.	Fried potatoes, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, porridge, hash with onions, bread and butter.	Bread and butter, porridge and milk or syrup, and tea.	Coffee, bread and butter, porridge and milk. Cold meat to workers
Wednesday.....	Tea, coffee, bread, porridge.	Oatmeal porridge, syrup, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, potato balls.	Porridge and milk, bread and coffee.	Coffee, bread and butter, corn mush and syrup.
Thursday.....	Tea, coffee, bread, porridge.	Cornmeal porridge, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, porridge, hash and potatoes, bread and butter.	Porridge and milk or syrup, bread, butter and tea.	Coffee, bread and butter, and hash.
Friday.....	Tea, coffee, bread, porridge.	Oatmeal porridge, syrup, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, porridge, tea and bread and butter.	Bread and butter, porridge, milk or syrup, tea.	Coffee, bread and butter, porridge and milk. Cold meat to workers.
Saturday.....	Tea, coffee, bread, porridge.	Fried potatoes, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, potatoes, bread and fish balls, bread and butter.	Porridge and milk, bread and tea.	Coffee, bread and butter, porridge and milk.

DINNER.

Day.	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.	HAMILTON ASYLUM.	ORILLIA ASYLUM.
Sunday	Boiled meat, soup, potatoes, boiled rice, bread; plum pudding every third Sunday.	Meat stew, boiled potatoes, meat, bread.	Roast beef, onion gravy, potatos, turnips, tea, bread and butter.	Boiled meat, soup, boiled rice with syrup.	Roast beef, potatoes, boiled rice, and bread.
Monday	Corned beef, cabbage, boiled rice, potatoes or beans, bread.	Corned beef, potatoes, cabbage, bread.	Vegetable soup, boiled and potatoes, bread, butter and tea.	Boiled beef and roast meat, soup, potatoes, cabbage or turnips.	Boiled meat, potatoes and bread.
Tuesday	Roast meat, potatoes, cabbage, boiled rice, bread.	Sausage, potatoes, carrots, bread, pudding with sauce, bread.	Irish stew, bread, butter and tea.	Boiled and roast meat, soup, potatoes, boiled pudding.	Soup, boiled meat, potatoes.
Wednesday	Irish stew, potatoes, boiled rice, bread.	Roast beef, potatoes, onions, bread.	Barley soup, boiled meat, potatoes, bread and butter.	Roast and boiled meat, potatos, beans, soup.	Irish stew, potatoes, boiled rice.
Thursday	Boiled meat, soup, potatoes, boiled rice, bread.	Meat pies, potatoes, cabbage, bread.	Roast beef, onions, cabbage, potatoes, bread, butter, tea.	Boiled meat, pot pie with paste, potatoes, other vegetables, soup.	Soup, boiled meat, potatoes, turnips.
Friday	Meat pie, fish, potatoes, beets, boiled rice, bread.	Fish, boiled beef, parsnips, bread.	Roast beef, potatoes, fish, rice pudding, bread and butter.	Fresh fish with sauce, potatoes. Soup for men, boiled rice and syrup.	Beef stew, vegetables, bread pudding.
Saturday	Meat, soup, potatoes, boiled rice, bread.	Roast beef, potatoes, beets, bread, pudding with sauce, bread.	Pea soup, boiled beef, potatos, bread, butter and tea.	Roast and boiled meat, potatos, beans, soup.	Soup, boiled meat, potatoes, bread.

TEA.

Day.	TORONTO ASYLM.	LONDON ASYLM.	KINGSTON ASYLM.	HAMILTON ASYLM.	ORILLIA ASYLM.
Sunday	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, fruit or pies, cheese.	Bread and butter, tea.	Bread, butter, tea and baked apples.	Bread and butter, cheese, and tea.	Bread and butter and tea.
Monday	Tea, coffee, bread, butter.	Bread and butter, preserves.	Bread, butter, and tea.	Bread and butter, prunes, and tea.	Bread and butter, tea and syrup.
Tuesday	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, syrup.	Bread and butter, cakes, tea.	Bread, butter, cheese and tea.	Bread and butter, dried apples, stewed.	Bread and butter, tea, and stewed prunes.
Wednesday . . .	Tea, coffee, bread, butter.	Bread and butter, tea.	Stewed apples, bread, and tea.	Bread and butter, honey, tea.	Bread and butter, tea, and hot rolls.
Thursday	Tea, coffee, bread, butter.	Bread and butter, stewed prunes, tea.	Beef tongue, bread, and tea.	Bread and butter, baked or green apples, tea.	Bread and butter, tea, and currant buns.
Friday	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, roast or stewed apples.	Bread and butter, tea.	Bread, butter, tea, ginger bread.	Bread and butter, stewed apples or prunes, tea.	Bread and butter, tea, and syrup.
Saturday	Tea, coffee, bread, butter.	Bread and butter, tea.	Bread, butter, syrup, tea.	Bread and butter, fruit, tea.	Bread and butter, tea, stewed fruit.

I wish to call attention to two facts. First, that in quality the food the patients get is unexceptional. The beef is purchased alive by a person employed for the purpose, and killed on the premises by the asylum butcher, and I am safe in saying that no better beef appears on any man's table than the patients get in Ontario asylums. The bread is made from the best flour to be had, is baked on the premises, and is always good. The butter is purchased by contract, and every care is used to have the best quality obtainable. In fact, the best guarantee we can have that the quality of the food is good and that the officers look well after it, is, that they themselves have to eat of precisely the same quality, no distinction being allowed in the quality of the meat, bread, butter, tea, coffee or any other article of diet, common to both, between officers and patients.

The other fact to which I desire to call attention is the very low rate of maintenance in the Ontario asylums as compared with most of the asylums in the United States.

The following table will shew the average year's cost per patient in the Ontario Asylums for the past five years. It will be noticed that there was considerable increase in most of the asylums last year, notably Hamilton and Orillia. This arises from a general rise in the cost of provisions, and in the two named, in extra expenses incidental to the occupation of new buildings. In our two principal items of food, which we purchase by contract, viz., flour and butter, the difference is quite marked. In 1887 the contract price for flour per barrel, was from \$3.90 to \$4.25; in 1888 the price was from \$4.50 to \$5.50. In 1887 the cost of butter was per lb., from 16½ to 18 cents; in 1888 the price was from 18 to 19¾ cents. These two items alone represent a large sum in the yearly expenditure. In groceries, difference in prices between the two years represented nearly one dollar per patient, or something like \$3,000 on the whole:

COST PER PATIENT.

ASYLUM.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto	132 76	131 05	124 90	134 71	138 29
London	142 21	118 61	123 77	134 40	134 53
Kingston	131 05	129 08	124 40	117 59	131 80
Hamilton	135 45	122 58	131 31	147 92	158 37
Orillia	123 53	115 88	131 88	124 57	158 93
Total	133 00	123 96	127 15	131 84	144 38

To shew how our asylum expenditure compares with that of our neighbours, I append a list of American asylums, with their cost of maintenance, in 1888. It will be seen that in very few instances indeed, does the annual cost per patient approximate in economy the figures in the Ontario asylums,

I regret that I have not at hand figures for previous years to shew fluctuations in rates.

TABLE SHOWING COST PER PATIENT IN ASYLUMS IN UNITED STATES.

	Average of patients.	Cost per capita. \$ c.
Alabama, Tuscaloosa	555	156 42
Arkansas, Little Rock	245	196 75
California, Napa	1269	149 65
" Stockton	1449	135 69
Connecticut, "Hartford Retreat"	136	520 00
" Middletown	946	177 48
District of Columbia	1173	274 71
Georgia, Milledgeville	1179	135 36
Iowa, Mt. Pleasant	488	190 53
" Independence	633	212 82
Illinois, Anna	576	178 10
" Jacksonville	629	178 73
" Kankakee	514	200 49
" Chicago	437	202 10
" Elgin	525	207 39
Indiana, Indianapolis	1421	175 88
Kansas, Osawatomie	424	234 56
" Topeka	128	274 38
Kentucky, Anchorage	553	220 44
" Hopkinsville	564	151 46
" Lexington	583	224 20
Louisiana, Jackson	597	166 10
Maine, Augusta	506	224 31
Massachusetts, Worcester (chronic)	391	155 48
Massachusetts, Worcester (acute)	765	205 15
Massachusetts, Danvers	705	196 32
" Taunton	659	180 65
" Northampton	476	166 48
" Boston, McLean Asylum	166	849 53
" Boston	212	277 68
Maryland, Cantonsville	400	233 97
Michigan, Kalamazoo	782	219 44
" Pontiac	652	214 60
Minnesota, St. Peters	693	199 59
" Rochester	350	178 88
Mississippi, Jackson	428	138 45
Missouri, Fulton	503	235 51
" St. Joseph	266	205 28
" St. Louis	518	156 62
Nebraska, Lincoln	172	162 62
New Hampshire, Concord	322	264 20
New Jersey, Trenton	654	229 87
" Morristown	790	257 92
New York, Auburn (criminal)	166	180 99
" Buffalo	365	298 89
" Middletown (Homœopathic)	329	387 94
" Flatbush	820	
" Willard	1835	150 27
" Utica	585	301 58
" Bloomingdale	256	768 33
" Poughkeepsie	350	332 80
North Carolina, Raleigh	254	217 80
" Morganton	182	215 00
" Goldsboro	133	158 61
Ohio, Carthage	712	140 43
" Cleveland	635	168 64
" Athens	628	167 44
" Dayton	607	185 70
" Columbus	950	189 02
" Newburgh	300	224 64
Oregon, Salem	403	158 50
Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	522	223 69
" Norristown	1226	198 58
" Warren	642	202 39
" Harrisburg	431	230 57

TABLE SHOWING COST PER PATIENT IN UNITED STATES.—*Continued.*

	Average of Patients.	Cost per capita. \$ c.
Pennsylvania, Danville	367	204 67
“ Dixmont	510	240 83
Rhode Island, Providence	189	430 19
South Carolina, Columbus	630	146 96
Tennessee, Nashville	400	178 06
Texas, Austin	524	251 49
Utah, Provo City	51	562 34
Vermont, Brattleboro	443	198 79
Virginia, Williamsburgh	434	187 92
“ Stanton	637	139 98
West Virginia, Weston	681	115 44
Wisconsin, Winnebago	631	166 17
“ Milwaukee	523	180 13
Washington Territory, Fort Steilacoom	206	154 30

ORILLIA ASYLUM.

The completion of a part of the New Asylum at Orillia, has rendered it possible to make a beginning in a branch of the work which the Government has long felt to be most desirable, but which the limited capacity of the old building rendered impossible.

There are two branches to Idiot Asylum work ; 1st, The custody simply of adult idiots who are unable to take care of themselves and have no friends able or willing to care for and control them ; and 2nd, The care and training of idiotic and feeble minded children who are thus in some instances restored to their friends not cured (for that is impossible), but greatly improved in intelligence and habits, and sometimes so far improved as to be able to live as other people do, and to be little or no burden upon their friends.

In the custodial part of the work, Ontario has been the pioneer on this continent. Not much attention has been paid to this branch of the work in the United States. There the custody of adult idiots has been relegated generally to the municipalities who have kept them in almshouses and kindred institutions, while special attention has been and is being given to the gathering in of afflicted children, and aiming at such improvement in their condition as that when they in their turn become adults, their care will be attended with a minimum of trouble and expense to their friends or the State.

The latter system seems to promise the best results for future generations, idiots will unhappily continue to be born, but when at the proper age they are placed as we hope they will be, under proper training, with the dying out of the present generation of adult idiots, the hideously distorted monster so often seen will be no more. So much, at least, if no more, we hope to attain as one result of the training system now established. But we do hope for very much higher results than this, when the training system has had time to develop its results. We find that the congenital idiot, under training, unless he is of the very lowest type, grows up to manhood scarcely recognizable as an idiot at all, and the child who is merely feeble-minded as it is called, instead of degenerating as he does through neglect, into the lowest condition of idiocy, becomes often able to take his place in the world and succeed as well as some of his neighbours.

In order that we might start our schools on the best and most approved lines and make as few mistakes in the beginning as possible, I addressed the following circular to the superintendents of institutions for idiotic and feeble-minded in the various states.

RE EDUCATION OF THE IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE MINDED.

DEAR SIR,—We are just now engaged in organizing our school at the Orillia Asylum and desire, as far as possible, to adopt the methods which experience has so far shewn to be the best, and it has been thought desirable to avail ourselves of the present plan of getting the opinions of those who have been longer engaged in the work, and who are so well able to speak on the subject, so that we may avoid, as far as may be, preliminary mistakes and the possible necessity for retracing our steps in the future.

Will you therefore kindly favor us with answers to the annexed questions, expressing your views upon the various points as fully as time and inclination dictate, and by so doing you will confer a lasting obligation upon

Yours very truly,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

I give in the following pages the replies I have received up to the time this report was placed in the printers hands, and in the order in which they were received.

1. How many pupils have you in training, and between what ages ?

Dr. J. Q. A. Stewart, Superintendent, Frankford, Ky.—

We have 142 children in all, 130 go to school, 60 boys learning trades, and 30 girls learning to sew, work and iron. The remainder are too young to work. Those in industrial departments are from 8 to 20 years of age. We receive children from 6 up to 18, but keep them as long as we can improve them.

Dr. I. N. Kerlin, Superintendent, Elwyn, Pa.—

Of 710 children of all ages and grades, we have about 450 classified under our school training, the ages of these being from 5 years up to 20.

Dr. A. C. Rogers, Superintendent, Farebault, Min.—

Ninety-two ; 54 males and 38 females.

Dr. S. J. Fort, Superintendent, Ellicott City, Maryland—

Twelve, between 6 and 30.

Dr. J. C. Carson, Superintendent, Syracuse, N.Y.—

About 300 at the present time.

Dr. G. H. Knight, Superintendent, Lakeville, Conn.—

Sixty pupils in training, between ages of 5 and 15.

Mr. J. G. Blake, Superintendent, Richmond, Indiana—

We have 200 children, between the ages of 6 and 16.

Dr. G. A. Doren, Superintendent, Columbus, Ohio—

Five hundred, between the ages of 6 and 18.

Dr. F. M. Powell, Superintendent, Glenwood, Iowa—

Four hundred, from 5 to 25.

Dr. G. Brown, Superintendent, Barre, Mass.—

Fifty-four, between the ages of 6 and 24.

Dr. W. T. Fish, Superintendent, Lincoln, Ill.—

Pupils in institution, 394 ; age ranges from 6 to 32 years. Average age of inmates, $15\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Dr. J. T. Armstrong, Superintendent, Beatrice, Neb.—

We have 76 inmates, between ages 5 and 18.

2. How many teachers of each sex ?

Dr. Stewart.

We have five female teachers in schools and three females in industries.

Dr. Kerlin.

Our teachers are classified as follows :—Five female kindergarten teachers, 6 female primary and secondary teachers, 1 female teacher of band music and 5 female manual training teachers. These are all educated, refined women,

several of them being Normal School graduates, or of high seminary accomplishments. In addition to the above female teachers we have in connection with the school department, 1 man teaching mattress making, 1 man teaching farming and gardening, 1 carpenter teaching light carpentering, 2 seamstresses teaching dress and boys' clothes making, and 1 seamstress teaching knitting.

Dr. Rogers—

Four females. The Assistant Superintendant (male) is teacher of manual and industrial training.

Dr. Fort—

Two—both females.

Dr. Carson—

One regular male teacher and 9 females. We have besides 5 female and 1 male teacher, whom we call attendant teachers.

Dr. Knight—

Three teachers (female).

Mr. Blake—

We employ seven (7) teachers, all of whom are ladies.

Dr. Doran—

In school, female 21 ; in industrial department, male 6, female 5.

Dr. Powell—

Eleven females and 1 male.

Dr. Brown—

Six female teachers in the class rooms, 2 male instructors of manual industries.

Dr. Fish—

Twelve teachers are employed—10 female, 2 males.

Dr. Armstrong—

We employ 4 lady teachers.

3. Is most to be accomplished in the early stages by class or individual teaching ?

Dr. Stewart—

I have found individual training to be best until the child is sufficiently advanced to classify him.

Dr. Kerlin—

Much of the training of feeble-minded children must of necessity be "individual training," but this is better performed by keeping the children in group relation. As a rule the attempts at home or individual training are sorry in their results. The feeble-minded child is usually an egotist, whose egotism is only increased by constant individualizing. There is no call for this new-fangled term "individual teaching."

Dr. Rogers—

It depends upon the case and the teacher must judge. Generally speaking there must be a combination of both methods.

Dr. Fort—

In our experience small classes furnish best results.

Dr. Carson—

My answer to this will depend in a measure upon what is meant "in the early stages." My impression is that for children under five to six years of age, that as a rule individual teaching would be preferable, but for those over the age of six or seven years the majority will be benefitted more under class instruction.

Dr. Knight—

At first individual training, but get them into classes as soon as possible.

Mr. Blake—

Individual training to start with is more preferable and can also be used in class training to advantage.

Dr Doren—

Individual teaching.

Dr. Powell—

The higher course by class training, the lower by individual training.

Dr. Brown—

Individual teaching usually precedes the class, but it is an advantage to have the class present, as thus a stimulus is imparted to the pupil, he would lack if alone.

Dr. Fish—

In my opinion, in the early stages of the work, most is accomplished by class teaching. Individual teachings may be required in some special cases.

Dr. Armstrong—

Individual work is almost a necessity in the beginning.

4. When classes are formed what number of pupils should be assigned to each class or teacher?

Dr. Stewart—

We have all grades of children in every school room, but send them from one teacher to another to recite, so that in our school we sometimes have classes numbering as many as twenty, notably in articulation. Twenty-five is as many as I allow in any school room.

Dr. Kerlin—

Classes are of various sizes, say from 5 children to a maximum of 30.

Dr. Rogers—

Practically from force of circumstances we assign about 25 pupils to a teacher. The theoretical rule should be only enough so the teacher could give each child

as much attention as would be profitable to it. There is such a thing as giving too much attention as well as a danger of neglect. The proper means can be determined only by the teacher.

Dr. Fort—

Where it is possible, we think this division or classification according to number advisable :—

Ages 3 to 7—	10 children to each teacher.
" 7 to 12—	15 " " "
" 12 to ..—	20 to 30 " " "

Dr. Carson—

For the lower grades I would say not more than ten ; for those of a medium grade not more than twenty, and for those of the highest grade not more than thirty. I must, however, qualify this answer with the remark that it depends somewhat upon the nature of the instruction undertaken in the class room. At some exercises a larger number can be instructed without difficulty, while, again, at others the number in the class should be less.

Dr. Knight—

About 20 in a form, 3-8 in a class.

Mr. Blake—

In forming classes the better grades should not exceed twenty-five in number, while the lower or custodial grades should not exceed twelve to fourteen.

Dr. Doren—

Not over twenty in any case.

Dr. Powell—

Fifteen to twenty-four.

Dr. Brown—

We have found six to eight sufficient.

Dr. Fish—

Twenty pupils, I should regard, as the average number that a teacher could do justice to. Some teachers have ability to train larger classes. Some grades require more of a teacher's time than others. Owing to overcrowding, our classes as a rule contain twenty-five children.

Dr. Armstrong—

Depends upon grades. I think twenty is all one teacher should ordinarily have. Some grades they show have less, and in some might teach more.

5. What, in your opinion, is the value of the Kindergarten System in this connection ? Do you consider it the best ?

Dr. Stewart—

Kindergarten, to a limited extent only, can be successfully taught our children, even the best of them. I do not consider it best for those old enough to work.

Dr. Kerlin—

Long before the word " Kindergarten " had become Americanized, and probably before the days of Froebel himself, its ideas were discussed and its principles

applied, to idiots and imbeciles, by Seguin at the Bicetre. I have no hesitation in saying that Kindergarten teachers are especially and admirably furnished for the training of these children in all grades and ages.

Dr. Rogers—

I consider the Kindergarten System important in its place, which is with small children of the brightest classes. It lays the foundation of manual and industrial training later.

Dr. Fort—

Providing all teachers professing to be Kindergartners are the genuine article, and employed among such children, we consider the Kindergarten System not only the *best*, but absolutely the only *true* system.

As for Kindergartners, the greatest care should be exercised in employing such persons; a poor Kindergartner is worse than any kind of teacher, and can do incalculable injury to the little ones confided to her charge.

There are many so-called training classes which annually turn out young women as Kindergartners who have no more of an idea of Froebel's system than that it is a little more refined duty than ordinary school teaching. The true Kindergartner is the highest type of womanhood, endowed with a system as simple as it is good, whose whole nature is sympathetic, who can reach all her children's hearts, for it is by love and sympathy these children can best be trained.

Dr. Carson—

We have not adopted the Kindergarten system exclusively here. We use it to some extent, and consider it valuable, but there is much of the system, as I have seen it, that, in my judgment, would not be of very great utility. The combined system including the Kindergarten, object teaching, ordinary school exercises, industrial classes and physical training we consider the best.

Dr. Knight—

I consider the Kindergarten System the best with my children.

Mr. Beake—

We consider the Kindergarten System as undoubtedly the best for the younger children, while it can be introduced in the higher grades with great profit.

Dr. Doren—

(a) Very valuable. (b) It cannot be used as in ordinary schools. It must be adapted to this class of children.

Dr. Powell—

We do not think best to strictly follow the Kindergarten system, but draw upon their methods.

Dr. Brown—

The Kindergarten System, like all other methods, must be modified to suit the feeble-minded. Not always the best.

Dr. Fish—

The Kingergarten System of Training, with modifications, I regard as very valuable for our children,

We take from the Kindergarten System what we consider best adapted to our pupils.

Dr. Armstrong—

Consider the Kindergarten System of great value. We have only been able to use it in connection with other work, not being able to put a sufficient number of a suitable grade together to follow Kindergartening exclusively with advantage. We have used part of the system in all of our school rooms. Think a regular Kindergarten class could be formed in a larger institution with advantage.

6. Do you consider it essential that those employed should be Certificated Teachers? What is your experience in results as between those previously trained in teaching and those who have come to you untrained?

Dr. Stewart—

I do not consider it essential that those employed as teachers, other things being equal, should be certificated. I would rather train a well educated, bright woman myself, than to have her come from ordinary schools. The right kind of a teacher from our kind of schools would not be objectionable.

Dr. Kerlin—

Trained teachers most frequently reach success in our schools, but this does not bar a woman of good natural ability, of sound judgment and warm heart, from ranking among our most successful.

Dr. Rogers—

(a) No. The training and culture which would lead to securing a certificate are important and desirable but love for and tact with children, self-possession, energy and patience are the most important qualifications. (b) The teacher's service increases in value by experience.

Dr. Fort—

Regarding ordinary teachers, as the state systems of education are widely different, we do not consider certificates as of much value; adaptability to one work, with a good education, and a mind unbiased by the routine systems of our public schools will turn out the very best teachers, for the older and more advanced classes.

Dr. Carson—

Teachers for this work should be persons of character, intelligence and refinement. It is necessary for some of the number to have musical qualifications. What is most required, are qualities of the heart and disposition; without them a certificate of scholarship would count with us for very little.

Since I became the Superintendent of this institution four years ago, all of the new teachers that have been engaged were untrained, and I have really had no experience in introducing trained teachers. For a new school just organized, it seems to me it might be of advantage to secure a few trained teachers from different institutions.

Dr. Knight—

No certificated teachers for me. I prefer to train my own. Have always found the untrained ones the best. The methods of the others are too much to overcome.

Mr. Blake—

Not necessarily certified teachers unless young, as teachers who have long taught in public schools are apt to introduce their methods of teaching. All

teachers should be competent to teach. We find better results, by far, from the untrained, as it is very hard to change them.

Dr. Doren—

(a) No. But must be thoroughly educated and practical. (b) Our experience has been more satisfactory with those who have come to us untrained.

Dr. Powell—

No. Better results from trained teachers. It is through the physical training that mental training is accomplished (principally).

Dr. Brown—

We have had no experience with a teacher wholly untrained, but do not think it essential that the teacher should always possess a certificate, as like the poet a teacher *nascitur, non fit*.

Dr. Fish—

I do not consider it absolutely essential that certificated teachers should be employed. I have promoted attendants of good education who have shown more than ordinary tact and ability in their management of children in their charge, and have been better satisfied with their work as teachers than others who held certificates and had graduated at normal schools. Teachers in the common schools, who have shown marked ability in training children of the primary grade would possess qualification for institution work.

Dr. Armstrong—

(6) I do not think certified teachers essential. In the selection of teachers I should be guided more by the general capabilities of the person than technical education. Experience in teaching is of undoubted advantage to persons with tact. My experience with untrained teachers has been favorable, but those with experience grasp the situation more quickly.

7. What should be the main and ultimate object in instructing Idiots apart from the physical benefits to be derived from a systematic course of training?

Dr. J. Q. A. Stewart, Frankfort, Ky.—

To teach them to *work* at some trade suited to their capacity. Most of them under proper supervision can be made to contribute largely to their support.

Dr. Kerlin—

The first object in instructing an idiot or feeble-minded person is to take care of himself.

Second object—To take care of others of his kind, under Institutional guardianship; filling humble positions in the domestic department, in the garden, or on the farm; in the workshops, laundry, etc., attached to the Institution, so as to greatly reduce the per capita cost of his own permanent custody, and that of his unfortunate fellows.

Third object—When return to his family is possible, to so improve the boy that he will neither be obnoxious nor obtrusive, but quiet and modest in the midst of the home circle.

Fourth object—A small percentage, say ten per cent., may be educated with the view of going out into the world to do humble service in domestic or mechanical life.

I will close these hasty remarks by adding that teachers, school rooms, school apparatus, and the entire school system are valuable only as they are tributary to making the child useful with his own hands and senses in or about the Institution, or at his own home, should he be returned to it; hence manual occupation should be associated constantly with school training.

Dr. Rogers—

Self-support and happiness.

Dr. Fort—

Elevating each grade to a higher, and if possible fitting them for self-support.

Dr. Carson—

To make them useful and helpful in the care of themselves and others, or for some industrial employment after the school age is passed.

Dr. Knight—

They should be taught to do something.

Mr. Blake—

There is very little to be derived outside of teaching them habits of cleanliness and obedience, with enough light physical exercise to develope the body.

Dr. Doren—

Industrial.

Dr. Powell—

We are of opinion that the object should be to prepare them for useful labor in the direction of self-support.

Dr. Brown—

The uplifting of humanity, however low down in the scale.

Dr. Fish—

This question is I think answered by a clause in the Act of the Illinois Legislature of 1875, Regulating the State Charitable Institution; referring to the object of this Institution it reads: "To fit its inmates as far as possible for earning their own livelihood, and for future usefulness in society." I am a firm believer in school training for this class of defectives, but I consider it of the utmost importance that the work of the schools should be supplemented by industrial training.

I do not think we are doing our whole duty, unless we train our inmates in some useful work. A large proportion of the inmates of our Institution came from families in straitened circumstances and are unable to assist their children to any great extent after they leave us. Our inmates are happier and better in every way when usefully employed and when they realize that they are learning some occupation which will help them to gain a livelihood.

Dr. Armstrong—

Some useful occupation, with such primary education as each is capable of receiving.

During the past summer we had the pleasure of receiving as guests of the Province the members of the Association of Superintendents of Institutions for feeble-minded children of the United States, which body held its annual meeting for 1888 at Orillia. There was a large number of superintendents present at the meeting, and all were enthusiastic in their praises of the site of the new Institution at Orillia, and of the buildings, so far as they have been completed. The whole institution was thoroughly inspected by the members and our methods fully discussed; and we were favoured with much commendation, which, coming from gentlemen of so much experience in the work, was exceedingly gratifying. We shall hope that when the buildings are fully completed at Orillia, and all in working order, we may be able to induce the Association to pay us another visit.

THE HOMEWOOD RETREAT.

It will be seen from the figures supplied by the Medical Superintendent of this Institution, that it has been doing good and useful work during the year, although the population of "The Retreat" has not increased at all as rapidly as the proprietors expected. The total number of patients in residence on the 30th September, 1888, was 21, precisely the same as at the end of the preceding year.

The movement of patients in the Institution during the year is shown in the table on page 34.

The proportion of patients discharged, is very large indeed, and upon the whole the treatment appears to have been very successful.

Of the Inebriates discharged, the Superintendent is unable to state the percentage of those absolutely cured, it being impossible to pronounce positively as to the result until the patient has gone through a prolonged probation out of the Retreat, but satisfactory evidence has been received that some of the Inebriates who have been under treatment are now leading regular and useful lives and successfully following their several avocations.

Under the heading of Inebriates is included the victims of the use of Opium, Morphine and Chloral. Two of these unfortunates were returned to their homes absolutely recovered and wholly freed from their slavery to this baneful drug.

It is to be regretted that at present the Insane and the Inebriates are obliged to occupy the same building.

It was hoped that long ere this a separate building would have been erected for the accommodation of the Inebriates, and it is still the intention to separate these two classes of patients as soon as it is found that the resources of the proprietors will warrant their incurring the heavy outlay necessary for this purpose. During the past summer it has been decided not to receive any more female Inebriates into the "Retreat," until separate accommodation is provided for them.

The number of insane persons seeking admission to the Retreat is much less than the proprietors expected. The explanation of this appears to be that so many of the patients who would otherwise have gone to the Retreat are admitted into the "Superior Wards" which the Government has provided in the Toronto Asylum.

The health of the patients in the Retreat has been exceptionally good, while Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and other contagious diseases have prevailed in the neighbourhood, there has not been the slightest symptom of anything of the kind in the Retreat and there has not been a single death from any cause to rec. This seems to establish the superior sanitary condition of the institution.

The Retreat has been regularly inspected by the Board of Visitors, frequently by myself, as also by the President, Vice-President and other Directors of the Association.

The report of Dr. Lett the Medical Superintendent, which is printed in the appendix is exceptionally worthy of notice at this time when the question of the establishment of an Inebriate Hospital or Asylum is on the minds of so many people, and I recommend its perusal by all those feeling an interest in the subject.

Dr. Lett is the man in this Province, who, if experience is worth anything is entitled to speak. He has not yet found the royal drug which is warranted to cure the drunkard.

After all is said, it comes, I think, to this : If drunkenness is to be eradicated, one of the two things must be done ; alcohol must be kept away from the people, or the people from the alcohol. Private Asylums for the isolation of the few who can pay are very well. Such as go there will get sober for once in a way, and occasionally one will be rescued. But it seems to me doubtful wisdom to seek to enlist public sympathy and public money in an endeavour to cure such people by the erection of Public Hospitals, while, for every hospital which can be erected, there are a hundred licensed houses whose business and interest it is to qualify patients for the institution.

To make an Inebriate Asylum anything more than a sobering up establishment, the conductors of it should be clothed with authority to detain and control an inebriate for an indefinite length of time, months or years, if necessary. The same policy in respect to his personal liberty should prevail, as now prevails in respect of a lunatic. When he cannot control himself and live in harmony with his surroundings. When his manner of life becomes a menace to the safety and well-being of his wife, children, parents, neighbours, or society at large, then the control of himself and property should be in the hands of proper officers. He must be regarded as a sick man who requires this care. Until public opinion is educated up to this point, there is not much hope of success in the direction aimed at by the promoters of Inebriate Asylum schemes.

APPENDIX TO THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC,

CONTAINING

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF
THE ASYLUMS IN TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON,
HAMILTON AND ORILLIA.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO, ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1888.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities :—

SIR,—As required by statute, I herewith report to you the annual operations of this Asylum, ending Sept. 30th, 1888.

I beg to make a few statements as to the movements of our insane population during the time specified. These are more fully detailed in the annexed tables.

The total number under treatment during the year was 870.

The number of admissions for the same period was 165. Of these patients, sixty-nine were admitted from the gaols and ninety-six were admitted under ordinary process.

There were in residence 697 at the end of the reportorial year.

Forty-two patients were transferred to other Asylums in the Province. Of these, twenty were men and twenty-two were women. One effected a successful elopement. One was not insane.

The recoveries were fifty-seven. This would make a percentage of 35.62 on the admissions of the year. This is a good deal lower proportion than last year, which was nearly fifty per cent. The class of patients who were received during the past year could scarcely be called promising or hopeful. A large number was found to be past the state of curability, such as those who had been insane for many years and might be classed among the chronics ; those who had epilepsy, conjoined with insanity ; those who were not only insane but were also paralyzed and should not have been granted admission ; and those who were harmless and childish and could have been kept at home by friends. Out of these classes of defectives, which composed the larger number of our admissions, a ratio of recoveries to the extent of thirty-four per cent. is a reasonable average. An endeavour has been made by me to fill all vacancies which might occur with hopeful, acute and curable cases, to whom medical treatment must of necessity be of paramount importance. This laudable attempt has been a partial failure, for by some means the hopeless and helpless, the quiet and harmless, have largely taken the places which should have been occupied by the curable and recent cases. It is to be hoped that in this respect there is a good time coming. It is worthy of note in this connection that a large number of our admissions during the year consisted of patients who are foreign born and many of them recently imported. Their number is out of all proportion to the native born, and there is a strong suspicion in my mind that Canada is becoming a "dumping-ground" for the defective classes of the fatherland. An enquiry in this direction of an official nature would doubtless be of service to the country. For example, it is found that out of the 165 patients of last year's admission, ninety-two were of foreign birth and only seventy-three of Canadian birth. It is safe to say that the next census of 1891 will show a very large preponderance of native population over that of immigrants. That is true of our present population, and yet the admissions of patients last year show a proportion of those born out of Canada to largely exceed that of Canadian nativity. At least nine-tenths of the former come from the British Isles. From personal enquiry it is found that a large number were in British and Irish asylums before coming to Canada. Such persons may have reached our shores of their own accord, and for this influx no "Old Country" organization may be responsible, yet it is evident that such a class is not coveted by this Province, nor will the progeny of many of these patients make level-headed citizens. This is a matter of past experience.

Our deaths were forty-five. This number, out of a population of 870, would be a death-rate of a little over five per cent. As might be expected, the death-rate must

largely fluctuate from year to year. The old adage holds true in asylums as elsewhere, "the young *may* die, the old *must* die." In looking over the tables it will be seen that some were in a dying condition upon admission, and should have been allowed to die in peace and comfort at home and among friends. This thrusting-out of the dying lunatics from their well known habitations may not be always blameworthy nor intended to be unkind to these unfortunates ; yet, second thought should teach that home nursing is best under these conditions of approaching death. The reception into an asylum of the moribund, the paralytics, the aged with senile decay, and the epileptic, must mean a large death-rate and of necessity a smaller number of recoveries than would be the case under more favourable conditions. The average death-rate in asylums is seven per cent., and the average recoveries are from thirty to forty per cent., so we have little to complain of in these two respects. This is matter for congratulation, seeing we cleave to well tried methods of treatment and are slow to adopt every "fad" which any wise-acres may magnify into a panacea for "all the ills which flesh is heir to."

We unfortunately had one suicide, on Aug. 4th. A very aged patient, of the name of Johh Haight, who had been in this asylum for over thirty years, and resided in one of our cottages, got hold of some blunt instrument (which has never been seen since), and inflicted such injury to both sides of his neck as caused his death in two days after the wounds had been inflicted. He was about to be transferred to Hamilton Asylum along with other patients, and it seems the idea of leaving this asylum, where he had resided so long, induced an attack of suicidal mania. An inquest was held, but no blame was attached to any one.

Improvements.

The structural improvements during the year have been numerous.

1st. The new kitchen and bakery. We do not now have the odours of cooking food permeating every part of the asylum long before the hours for meals. These buildings are above ground and much healthier for those employed in them.

2nd. The new brick connections of three storys in height, between the wings and main building, to replace a wooden rookery of one story which was rotting down, are a great boon in many ways, and are substantially built of brick and stone.

3rd. A new entrance into the main building on the first landing. The outside stairway is built of brick and stone, and adds very much to the appearance of the building, which was formerly as bare of anything ornate as is the side of an Egyptian pyramid.

4th. Wrought iron fire escapes with ladders. These are erected on the main building and on two of the cottages. Their erection has given to us an additional sense of security in the event of fire.

Curtailment.

As soon as it was determined to sell part of our grounds for building purposes, we set to work to build new walls on our own boundaries out of the old material. Patients' labour was utilized as much as possible. The erection is now going on, and we hope to have it finished before wintry weather sets in. By this invasion we lose about twenty-four acres out of fifty acres. The boundary on the west is a continuation of Dovercourt street, and on the east a continuation of Shaw street to King street. The twenty-six acres left to us will leave our village "cribbed and cabinned" to some extent, but we must bow to the inevitable.

Mimico Farm.

We took possession of this farm in the spring and at once commenced farming it. It was found in bad order, but with the labour of patients and constant plodding, a goodly quantity of hay, oats and potatoes was taken from it, in spite of pertinacious weeds,

Canada thistles and a dry season. Next year there doubtless will be better results if we can shelter working patients on or near the farm. We found it very difficult to send out patients five miles, return them at night, and do much work with them in the middle of the day. To succeed, the workmen must live near their work.

Exchange.

The exchange of part of the Mimico Farm for land near the lake was a good move. On this land the new cottages for patients are to be erected. The proximity to the lake for drainage purposes, and the possibility of striking all the water needed at the cottages, are two advantages worth very much in a sanitary point of view. Had the cottages been built on the old farm, at least one mile and a-half from the lake, the cost of drainage through the rock which crops up near the surface at that point, would have been very great, not to speak of the cost of pumping-house and steam engines which would have to be erected and maintained at the lake. The land is excellent in quality ; it has a southern aspect, extends to a shingle beach, and is well elevated above the lake. A local railway station can be located within half a mile of it.

Flower Mission.

The gratitude of the patients has been expressed in many ways for the exceptional kindness of "The Toronto Flower Mission" members. It might seem invidious were we to mention the more active members, whose faces are well known to our patients and who always receive kindly greetings from even the most excited. The Mission visited the Asylum 39 times during the year and distributed 1,797 bouquets, with texts of Scripture attached to each, among the patients. There have been distributed in the Asylum since the commencement of visits on 26th of February, 1884, 5,804 bouquets. A simple statement of this work shows kind remembrances of those who thus minister to the pleasure and profit of our patients.

Amusements.

We continue in winter our short weekly dances and sleigh rides. In summer we have the usual picnic, visit to the Exhibition, and band concert. Words would fail us to convey our thanks to our many kind friends in the city who unweariedly from year to year give us varied and excellent entertainments. The lengthy record speaks for itself :

LIST OF ENTERTAINMENTS PROVIDED BY FRIENDS, SEASON 1887-88.

1. Concert by Mr. James Fax and Friends.
2. " " Zion Congregational Choir ; Mr. R. G. Stapells, Conductor.
3. " " Mr. Cool Burgess and Friends.
4. " " Madam Stuttaford and Pupils.
5. " " Bond St. Congregational Choir ; Mr. J. G. Lawson, Conductor.
6. " " Mr. Joseph Lee and Friends.
7. " " Band of the Governor-General's Body Guard ; Mr. Williams, Leader.
8. " " Jarvis St. Baptist Choir ; Mr. J. W. F. Harrison, Conductor.
9. " and Cartoons by Mr. J. W. Bengough and Friends.
10. " by University College Glee Club.
11. " St. Patrick's Church Choir ; Miss Lemaitre, Conductor.
12. " Knox College Glee Club.
13. " Holy Trinity Church Choir ; Mr. A. R. Blackburn, Conductor.

14. Concert by Mr. R. G. Stapells and Friends.
15. Stereopticon Views by Mr. F. B. Whittemore ; Music by Mr. Arthur Hewitt and Friends.
16. Concert by Berkeley St. Methodist Choir ; Mrs. Bradley, Leader.
17. " Old St. Andrew's Choir ; Mr. G. W. Grant, Conductor.
18. Entertainment by Sons of Scotland, Robert Burns' Camp, Mr. B. Cameron, Leader.
19. Concert by Miss Kate Thomson and Friends.
20. Selections from the Opera of " Maritana," by Madam Stuttaford and Pupils.
21. Concert by Central Presbyterian Church Choir ; Miss Sara Dallas, Leader.
22. " Selected Children (100) from Public Schools ; Mr. A. Cringan, Leader.
23. " Mrs. Wm. Revell and Friends.
24. " The " Harmony Male Quartette " and Friends.
25. " St. Andrew's Choir ; Mr. Edward Fisher, Conductor.
26. " Bond St. Congregational Choir ; Mr. J. G. Lawson, Conductor.
27. " Queen St. Methodist Choir ; Mr. Jas. B. Baxter, Conductor.
28. Stereopticon and Musical Entertainment by Mr. F. B. Whittemore and Mr. Arthur Hewitt.
29. Concert by Claxton Orchestra and Friends.
30. " Mrs. Wm. Revell and Friends.
31. " Prof. Bohner and Friends.
32. " Mr. James Fax and Friends.

Wants.

1st. The verandahs need repairing. The woodwork is rotten in many parts. This might be expected after being exposed to the weather for a period of more than forty years on the main building and over a quarter of a century on the wings. The proposal made last year to put glass sash on all the verandahs would contribute very much to their usefulness, and prevent patients being gazed at by strangers when taking exercise in those enclosures.

2nd. On account of so many other calls upon our time, a new ice house was not built last year. It is greatly needed.

3rd. A good deal of new flooring will be needed to replace that which is worn out.

4th. In spite of the expensive and extensive repairs made on our roofs two years ago, tubs and buckets are still needed in the upper wards to catch the rain as it pours through during every storm. In many places a new roof is needed. Patching has been a failure.

Asylum Districts.

A number of years ago the Province was divided into Asylum Districts in each of which was located one of our four Asylums. It was expected that each Asylum would take care of all the insane committed in its own district. Although this plan has never been strictly carried out, yet it is supposed to be the rule. At the time of the division the Asylums of London, Hamilton and Kingston were comparatively smaller than was that of Toronto, and a division was made on that basis. Since that time London Asylum has become much larger than Toronto Asylum. The same may now be said of Hamilton Asylum. Kingston Asylum is nearly equal to this in accommodation. Notwithstanding the respective increase in each of these Asylums in respect to room, no change has been made in the boundaries of these districts to correspond to this new condition. As a

consequence, we are urged to take patients from districts which should be apportioned to these larger Institutions. It is lost sight of that Toronto Asylum takes pay patients from all parts of the Province and to some extent relieves the outlying districts. This Asylum has on an average nearly 220 patients of this class. This leaves us only 477 beds for free patients and is virtually a small free Asylum for our large district. I have estimated the population in these four divisions by the census of 1881, as being the only reliable estimate at hand. To the sum total belonging to the Toronto Asylum district might be added 60,000 to the population of this city, which at that time was computed to have only a population of 86,415. There would be few comparative changes in other respects. The following are the returns:

London Asylum District.....	555,890
Toronto " "	599,033
Hamilton " "	437,061
Kingston " "	391,244
Population of Province	1,983,228

Private Patients.

The sum received last year for maintenance of private patients was in round numbers \$32,000. This year it has reached nearly \$40,000.

It is a matter for thankfulness that the year has passed with comparative success in our work. The hearty co-operation of officers and employees is worthy of more than a passing notice. My best endeavour would be largely paralyzed were it not that conscientious workers heartily second my efforts to maintain the efficiency of every department in this great organization.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending
30th September, 1888.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending
30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1887.....				356	349	705
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	44	25	69			
“ Medical Certificate.....	43	53	96	87	78	165
Total number under treatment during year.....				443	427	870
Discharges during year as not insane.....		1	1			
As recovered.....	28	29	57			
“ improved.....	8	8	16			
“ unimproved.....	7	4	11			
Total number of discharges during year.....	43	42	85			
Died.....	30	15	45			
Eloped.....	1	.....	1			
Transferred	20	22	42	94	79	173
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1888.....				349	348	697
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				3330	3035	6365
“ discharged.....	1761	1633	3394			
“ died	836	696	1532			
“ eloped	55	11	66			
“ transferred.....	329	347	676	2981	2687	5668
“ remaining 30th Sept., 1888.....				349	348	697
Number of applications on file Sept. 30th, 1888.....	1	1	2			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females. ♀	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 3rd of Aug., 1888)	358	353	711
Minimum " " " (on the 4th of Aug., 1888)	342	337	679
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	129998	127367	257365
Daily average population.....	355.18	348	703.18

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married and widowed.....	41	45	86	1497	1906	3403
Single	46	33	79	1833	1129	2962
Total.....	87	78	165	3330	3035	6365
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians.....	25	19	44	745	693	1438
Episcopalians.....	22	16	38	966	863	1829
Methodists.....	22	21	43	582	547	1129
Baptists.....	2	4	6	53	56	109
Congregationalists.....	1	.....	1	30	44	74
Roman Catholics.....	9	13	22	696	612	1308
Mennonites, Quakers, Infidels and other denominations	5	5	10	200	185	385
Not reported.....	1	.....	1	58	35	93
Total.....	87	78	165	3330	3035	6365
NATIONALITIES.						
English.....	19	19	38	574	489	1063
Irish	9	12	21	937	896	1833
Scotch.....	10	8	18	416	380	796
Canadian.....	44	29	73	1167	1063	2230
United States.....	4	7	11	116	115	231
Other Countries	1	3	4	106	82	188
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	74	10	24
Total.....	87	78	165	3330	3035	6365

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District				8	4	12
Brant	1	1	2	44	47	91
Bruce				19	10	29
Carleton	2		2	66	55	121
Central Prison				15		15
Dufferin				4		4
Elgin	1		1	28	21	49
Essex				17	12	29
Frontenac	1	1	2	98	67	165
Grey		4	4	80	66	146
Haldimand				25	23	48
Haliburton				1		1
Halton				73	59	132
Hastings	2	1	3	67	56	123
Huron	1		1	52	48	100
Kent				21	20	41
Lambton				25	21	46
Lanark				49	39	88
Leeds and Grenville				57	48	105
Lennox and Addington				24	16	40
Lincoln				92	80	172
Mercer Reformatory					6	6
Middlesex	1	2	3	74	69	143
Muskoka District	1		1	6	6	12
Nipissing District					1	1
Norfolk				15	17	32
Northumberland and Durham	6	5	11	235	214	449
Ontario	7	4	11	129	118	247
Oxford	2		2	31	37	68
Peel	6	4	10	111	97	208
Perth				42	40	82
Peterborough	4		4	71	59	130
Prescott and Russell				13	17	30
Prince Edward				26	25	51
Renfrew				4	7	11
Simcoe	2	3	5	113	116	229
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				58	56	114
Victoria	4		4	47	39	86
Waterloo		1	1	44	44	88
Welland		1	1	42	43	85
Wellington	2	2	4	129	132	261
Wentworth	1	1	2	218	193	411
York, including City of Toronto	40	42	82	985	971	1956
Not classed	4	6	10	72	36	108
Total admissions	87	78	165	3330	3035	6365

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District				5	1	6
Brant				2	2	4
Bruce				4		4
Carleton				11	1	12
Central Prison				15		15
Dufferin				3		3
Elgin						
Essex				1	2	3
Frontenac				22	12	34
Grey		1	1	37	9	46
Haldimand				5	1	6
Halton				4		4
Hastings	1	1	2	18	14	32
Huron				3		3
Kent				5	1	6
Lambton				2	1	3
Lanark				8	6	14
Leeds and Grenville				10	5	15
Lennox and Addington				11		11
Lincoln				13	9	22
Mercer Reformatory				4		4
Middlesex				2	1	3
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham	3	1	4	40	16	56
Ontario	6		6	40	10	50
Oxford				2	4	6
Peel	5	2	7	25	5	30
Perth				7		7
Peterborough	4		4	24	6	30
Prescott and Russell				5	2	7
Prince Edward				3		3
Renfrew				4	1	5
Simcoe				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				12	3	15
Victoria	4		4	31	12	43
Waterloo				9	4	13
Welland				6	3	9
Wellington				12	3	15
Wentworth				38	8	46
York	20	16	36	221	133	354
Not classed	1	4	5	1	7	8
Total admissions	44	25	69	686	299	985

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	E. L. B . . .	F	February 14th, 1885	October 3rd, 1887	Improved.
2	A. M. W . . .	F	September 9th, 1887	" 8th, "	Recovered.
3	J. D. F . . .	M	August 20th, 1885	" 13th, "	Improved.
4	B. E. H . . .	F	April 28th, 1887	" 13th, "	Recovered.
5	M. J. G . . .	F	August 19th, 1887	" 19th, "	"
6	L. C. M . . .	F	July 13th, 1887	" 22nd, "	Improved.
7	J. T . . .	M	December 9th, 1886	" 25th, "	Recovered.
8	E. C . . .	F	May 17th, 1887	" 26th, "	"
9	J. A. C . . .	F	April 29th, 1887	" 29th, "	Improved.
10	A. E . . .	F	August 22nd, 1887	" 31st, "	Recovered.
11	M. H . . .	F	September 2nd, 1886	November 2nd, "	"
12	E. M . . .	F	July 10th, 1887	" 5th, "	"
13	V. S . . .	F	July 12th, 1887	" 17th, "	"
14	S. J . . .	F	October 19th, 1887	" 17th, "	"
15	G. C . . .	M	October 18th, 1887	" 19th, "	"
16	W. R . . .	M	July 8th, 1887	" 24th, "	Unimproved.
17	A. L . . .	M	September 21st, 1887	" 30th, "	Recovered.
18	A. P . . .	M	October 5th, 1887	" 30th, "	"
19	A. F. M . . .	F	July 20th, 1887	" 30th, "	"
20	R. C. S . . .	M	July 27th, 1887	December 3rd, "	Unimproved.
21	J. B. W . . .	M	July 11th, 1887	" 5th, "	Recovered.
22	J. B . . .	M	July 8th, 1887	" 22nd, "	"
23	K. H. W . . .	F	December 2nd, 1887	" 24th, "	"
24	L. L . . .	F	September 24th, 1887	January 9th, 1888	"
25	M. A. J . . .	F	January 21st, 1886	" 10th, "	"
26	J. T . . .	M	June 23rd, 1887	" 20th, "	"
27	W. P. H . . .	M	December 16th, 1887	" 26th, "	"
28	K. R . . .	F	August 12th, 1887	February 2nd, "	Unimproved.
29	E. K . . .	F	January 17th, 1887	" 15th, "	Not insane.
30	T. D. G . . .	M	July 13th, 1887	" 21st, "	Improved.
31	E. T . . .	F	August 4th, 1887	" 22nd, "	Recovered.
32	S. A. M . . .	F	November 11th, 1887	" 23rd, "	Improved.
33	F. C . . .	F	January 11th, 1888	March 6th, "	Recovered.
34	L. L . . .	M	January 8th, 1887	" 12th, "	"
35	R. M . . .	F	January 11th, 1888	" 20th, "	"
36	S. W . . .	F	November 7th, 1887	" 21st, "	"
37	J. L. M . . .	F	March 1st, 1888	" 24th, "	Improved.
38	M. E . . .	F	March 26th, 1887	" 30th, "	Recovered.
39	C. R. W . . .	M	May 18th, 1886	" 30th, "	Improved.
40	T. C . . .	M	February 23rd, 1888	" 30th, "	Recovered.
41	A. H . . .	F	November 7th, 1887	" 31st, "	Improved.
42	J. E. C . . .	M	April 5th, 1884	April 3rd, "	Recovered.
43	A. C . . .	F	November 20th, 1885	" 7th, "	"
44	J. W . . .	M	June 15th, 1883	" 7th, "	"
45	J. M. S . . .	M	October 21st, 1887	" 10th, "	Unimproved.
46	C. B . . .	M	March 24th, 1888	" 14th, "	Recovered.
47	A. C. McF . . .	F	November 5th, 1887	" 19th, "	"
48	W. C. B . . .	M	January 14th, 1888	" 23rd, "	Improved.
49	R. O. H . . .	M	February 7th, 1888	May 5th, "	"
50	M. P . . .	F	July 15th, 1887	" 7th, "	Recovered.
51	R. B . . .	M	April 21st, 1888	" 12th, "	"
52	F. T. D . . .	M	February 24th, 1888	" 12th, "	"
53	A. K . . .	M	April 9th, 1888	" 21st, "	Improved.
54	J. E . . .	F	March 6th, 1888	" 24th, "	Recovered.
55	N. M. B . . .	F	March 24th, 1888	" 26th, "	Unimproved.
56	S. C. G . . .	F	November 19th, 1887	" 31st, "	Recovered.
57	S. R . . .	F	April 12th, 1887	" 31st, "	Unimproved.
58	H. G. G . . .	M	December 19th, 1887	June 7th, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.		When Discharged.		Remarks.
59	M. E. R.....	F.....	March	24th, 1888.....	June	13th, 1888.....	Recovered.
60	F. A. D.....	F.....	November	6th, 1886.....	"	16th, "	"
61	H. M.....	M.....	April	26th, 1888.....	"	18th, "	Improved.
62	F. V.....	M.....	April	21st, 1888.....	"	20th, "	Recovered.
63	W. B.	M.....	November	2nd, 1887.....	"	21st, "	"
64	L. McC.....	M.....	March	19th, 1888.....	"	22nd, "	Unimproved.
65	E. R.....	F.....	February	28th, 1888.....	"	29th, "	Recovered.
66	A. H. A.....	M.....	December	28th, 1887.....	July	23rd, "	Improved.
67	J. D.....	M.....	November	17th, 1887.....	"	25th, "	Unimproved.
68	A. F. McK....	M.....	June	1st, 1888.....	"	25th, "	"
69	B. McC.....	F.....	April	7th, 1884.....	"	27th, "	Recovered.
70	M. J. L.....	F.....	April	21st, 1888.....	August	4th, "	Recovered.
71	E. D.....	F.....	June	13th, 1888.....	"	8th, "	Improved.
72	W. R.....	M.....	June	9th, 1888.....	"	11th, "	Recovered.
73	W. J. B.....	M.....	August	9th, 1888.....	"	16th, "	Unimproved.
74	R. McN.....	M.....	August	26th, 1887.....	"	23rd, "	Recovered.
75	H. C. H.....	F.....	July	27th, 1888.....	"	23rd, "	"
76	R. G.....	M.....	October	30th, 1882.....	"	25th, "	"
77	W. J.....	M.....	June	23rd, 1888.....	"	27th, "	"
78	D. D.....	M.....	May	6th, 1887.....	"	31st, "	"
79	E. B.....	F.....	October	19th, 1887.....	September	6th, "	"
80	F. C.....	M.....	August	22nd, 1888.....	"	12th, "	"
81	E. S.....	M.....	June	1st, 1888.....	"	22nd, "	"
82	R. McD.....	F.....	June	30th, 1886.....	"	22nd, "	Unimproved.
83	J. R.....	M.....	April	17th, 1888.....	"	24th, "	Recovered.
84	M. M.....	M.....	September	7th, 1888.....	"	27th, "	"
85	T. J. G.....	M.....	December	30th, 1887.....	"	29th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	A. G.	F.	35	October 1, 1887.	5	6		Paresis.
2	M. S.	F.	59	" 18, "	2	4	10	Marasmus.
3	H. B.	M.	35	" 25, "			8	Exhaustion of Mania.
4	J. M.	M.	72	" 29, "		2	5	Senile Decay.
5	J. P.	M.	40	" 31, "	1	1	2	Paresis.
6	J. McL.	M.	70	November 3, "	8	10	24	Senile Decay.
7	D. A. B.	M.	38	" 15, "			1	Exhaustion of Mania.
8	M. D.	M.	65	" 17, "	5		12	Cerebral Apoplexy.
9	M. B.	F.	39	" 30, "	9	2	29	Phthisis.
10	G. G.	M.	45	January 9, 1888.			11	Exhaust'n of Melancholia.
11	P. C. McC.	M.	73	" 27, "	9	6	30	Marasmus.
12	H. C. M.	M.	36	" 30, "	3	4	15	Phthisis.
13	A. McD.	M.	59	February 3, "	4	4	19	Marasmus.
14	J. McN.	M.	25	" 4, "	2	8	12	Cardiac Disease.
15	C. G. B.	M.	26	March 5, "		3	12	Exhaustion of Mania.
16	B. R.	F.	46	" 20, "	19	1	5	Gastric Ulcer.
17	W. H. G.	M.	39	" 27, "	16	1		Cardiac Disease.
18	H. E. B.	M.	36	April 6, "	3	11	16	Enterico Colitis.
19	J. F.	M.	71	" 9, "	38	11	21	Senile Gangrene.
20	C. C.	F.	49	" 13, "	1	8	24	Cardiac Disease.
21	J. H.	M.	45	" 14, "			7	Enterico-Colitis.
22	G. M.	M.	54	" 18, "	1	6	20	Paresis.
23	A. B.	F.	68	" 25, "	2	5	2	Senile Decay.
24	J. S.	M.	78	" 26, "	27	10	7	Cerebral Apoplexy.
25	E. H.	F.	63	May 25, "	2	7	19	Marasmus.
26	J. B.	M.	70	June 10, "	13	7	20	Cerebral Apoplexy.
27	J. R. E.	M.	29	" 12, "	1	1	2	Paresis.
28	G. M.	M.	45	" 15, "			2	Pulmonary Eruptysema.
29	M. E.	F.	56	" 17, "	18	4	2	Cardiac Disease.
30	D. A. F.	M.	47	" 27, "		7	25	Paresis.
31	J. W.	F.	57	July 1, "	11	5	28	Marasmus.
32	M. W.	F.	24	" 22, "	1	3	4	Cardiac Disease.
33	L. P.	M.	33	August 1, "	10	3	10	Paralysis.
34	J. H.	M.	80	" 4, "	8	6	16	Suicide.
35	M. F.	F.	30	" 9, "	2	2	20	Phthisis.
36	M. P.	F.	38	" 13, "	6	11	19	General Exhaustion.
37	E. M. M.	F.	31	" 26, "	2	11	7	Phthisis.
38	J. M.	M.	38	" 31, "	4	1	22	Phthisis.
39	G. B.	M.	38	September 1, "	17	7	20	Phthisis.
40	J. W.	M.	42	" 5, "			9	Exhaustion of Mania.
41	M. J. O'H.	F.	28	" 5, "	6	4	7	Phthisis.
42	P. C.	M.	68	" 15, "	3	3	2	Marasmus.
43	W. J. McA.	M.	39	" 10, "	1	8	30	Phthisis.
44	S. M. R.	F.	28	" 16, "		1	15	Marasmus.
45	G. V. H.	M.	19	" 17, "	1	7	15	Diarrhoea.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents	1		1	2		2	3
Architects				1		1	1
Actors	1		1		1	1	2
Artists	1		1				1
Book-keepers	1		1	24		24	25
Bakers				17		17	17
Bricklayers				1		1	1
Butchers	1		1	19		19	20
Blacksmiths	1		1	41		41	42
Brewers				10		10	10
Builders				3		3	3
Barbers				2		2	2
Barristers. (See Lawyers).							
Bookbinders		1	1		1	1	2
Brickmakers				3		3	3
Bridgetenders				1		1	1
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				10		10	10
Cabinetmakers	1		1	4		4	5
Coopers	1		1	15		15	16
Carpenters				134		134	134
Clerks	9		9	133	1	134	143
Clergymen	1		1	29		29	30
Carriagemakers				2		2	2
Cooks		1	1	1	6	7	8
Captains of steamboats	1		1	1		1	2
Cigarmakers				6		6	6
Customhouse Officers				3		3	3
Coachmen				1		1	1
Civil Servants	1		1	4		4	5
Clock Cleaners				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds	11		11	5	927	932	943
Dressmakers		1	1		6	6	7
Druggists	1		1	13		13	14
Doctors. (See Physicians).							
Engineers	1		1	19		19	20
Editors				3		3	3
Farmers	19		19	912	27	939	958
Fishermen				1		1	1
Founders	1		1				1
Farmer's Daughters		2	2		9	9	11
Gardeners	1		1	7		7	8
Grocers	1		1	7	1	8	9
Gentlemen	1		1	27		27	28
Glovemakers					1	1	1
Gunsmiths				1		1	1
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Harnessmakers	1		1	9		9	10
Housekeepers		6	6		306	306	312
Hackdrivers				2		2	2
Innkeepers	1		1	7		7	8
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers				6		6	6
Janitors				1		1	1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Labourers.....	16	.....	16	741	1	742	758
Laundresses.....	.....	8	8	.....	2	2	2
Ladies.....	1	.....	1	18	57	57	65
Lawyers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	19
Lumbermen.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Milliners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23	23
Masons.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	44	44
Machinists.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	15
Millers.....	1	.....	1	27	.....	27	28
Moulders.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	19
Merchants.....	2	.....	2	92	.....	92	94
Mechanics.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	25
Music teachers.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	13	13
No occupation.....	5	6	11	111	288	399	410
Nurses.....	1	2	3	197	7	7	7
Not stated.....	.....	.....	.....	305	502	502	505
Organbuilders.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Other occupations.....	3	2	5	55	15	70	75
Professors of music. (See <i>Music Teachers</i>). ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pensioners.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Photographers.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Prostitutes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Painters.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	33	33
Printers.....	1	.....	1	23	.....	23	24
Peddlers.....	1	.....	1	16	.....	16	17
Physicians.....	2	.....	2	18	.....	18	20
Plumbers.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Railway foremen.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	4
Railway conductors.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Spinsters.....	.....	1	1	.....	136	136	137
Sailors.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	24
Students.....	.....	.....	.....	20	4	24	24
Sisters of charity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Saddlers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Shoemakers.....	1	1	2	75	1	76	78
Seamstresses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	80	80
Soldiers.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7
Salesmen.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	4
Surveyors.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Sail and tentmakers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Shopkeepers.....	1	.....	1	4	2	6	7
Teachers.....	1	2	3	51	63	114	117
Tinsmiths.....	1	.....	1	12	.....	12	13
Tavernkeepers. (See <i>Innkeepers</i>). ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors.....	1	.....	1	70	1	71	72
Teamsters.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Woodworkers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Weavers.....	.....	1	1	12	2	14	15
Wheelwrights.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Wives.....	.....	33	33	.....	668	668	701
Unknown or other employments.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11	11
Total.....	87	78	165	3243	2957	6200	6365

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....	1	4	5	3	3	6
Religious excitement.....				1	3	4
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....	1		1	4	1	5
Love affairs, including seduction.....		3	3	1	5	6
Mental anxiety, "worry".....	1	1	2	4	4	8
Fright and nervous shocks.....				2	4	6
PHYSICAL.						
Chloral habit.....		2	2	1	2	3
Intemperance in drink.....	7		7	9	1	10
Intemperance, sexual.....	1	1	2	4		4
Venereal disease.....	1		1			
Self-abuse, sexual.....	16		16	15	1	16
Over-work.....	3	1	4	1	3	4
Sunstroke.....	3		3			
Accident or injury.....	4	2	6		1	1
Pregnancy.....		1	1			
Puerperal.....		5	5		6	6
Lactation.....						
Puberty and change of life.....		3	3		4	4
Uterine disorders.....		3	3		4	4
Brain disease, with general paralysis.....	2		2	6		6
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....	1	2	3	2	2	4
Other forms of brain disease.....	3	1	4	3	1	4
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....	1	2	3	6	3	9
Fevers.....		1	1	2	6	8
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.....	4	10	14			
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	12	16	28			
Unknown.....	26	20	46	23	23	46
Total	87	78	165	87	78	165

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.		Term of Probation.	Results.
6091	M.....	J. T.....	October	24th, 1887....	One month	Discharged.
6172	M.....	J. B. W.....	December	2nd, "	"	"
6219	F.....	S. W.....	February	21st, 1888....	"	"
6131	F.....	M. E.....	March	29th, " ...	Ten days	"
5973	F.....	A. C.....	"	29th, "	One month	"
6250	M.....	F. F. D.....	April	12th, "	"	"
6251	F.....	E. R.....	June	11th, "	"	"
6206	F.....	E. B.....	"	16th, "	"	Returned 12th July.
6279	F.....	M. J. L.....	July	28th, "	"	Discharged.
6300	M.....	A. J. N.....	August	1st, "	"	Returned 2nd August.
6093	M.....	W. J. McA..	September	10th, "	"	Died on way home.
6210	F.....	K. H. M.....	"	22nd, "	"	Leave not expired.

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

—	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	12
Discharged, recovered	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1888 .....	.....	1	1	5	7	12

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the Ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 20 " 25 "	10	8	18	1	3	4	.....	1	1
" 25 " 30 "	15	9	24	4	6	10	3	2	5
" 30 " 35 "	7	10	17	1	5	6	1	2	3
" 35 " 40 "	7	10	17	1	3	4	8	3	11
" 40 " 45 "	9	13	22	5	2	7	2	.....	2
" 45 " 50 "	13	7	20	5	4	9	4	2	6
" 50 " 55 "	7	3	10	4	2	6	1	.....	1
" 55 " 60 "	4	6	10	5	2	7	1	3	4
" 60 " 65 "	6	4	10	1	2	3	.....	1	1
" 65 " 70 "	3	2	5	1	.....	1	2	1	3
" 70 " 75 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
" 75 " 80 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 80 " 85 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 85 " 90 " ....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	86	74	160	28	29	57	30	15	45

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

PERIODS.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Not stated in Schedule.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under 1 month .....	.....	42	13	8	1	1
From 1 to 2 months.....	.....	17	27	7	3	1
" 2 " 3 "	.....	7	11	8	1	.....
" 3 " 4 "	.....	7	9	4	2	1
" 4 " 5 "	.....	8	12	5	2	2
" 5 " 6 "	.....	5	11	6	.....	1
" 6 " 7 "	.....	9	7	3	2	1
" 7 " 8 "	.....	2	4	1	1	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	1	3	1	.....	1
" 9 " 10 "	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	.....	7	7	2	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	.....	3	5	1	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	.....	13	25	4	.....	1
" 18 months to 2 years.....	.....	4	18	2	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years.....	.....	8	53	1	2	1
" 3 " 4 "	.....	5	24	1	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	.....	4	40	1	1	.....
" 5 " 6 "	.....	2	37	1	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	.....	1	31	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	3	16	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	2	23	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	1	21	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	.....	4	140	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards .....	.....	3	86	.....	.....	1
Totals.....	.....	165	697	57	16	11

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who Worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	3	918	.....	918
Tailor's shop.....	3	923	.....	923
Shoe shop.....	2	368	.....	368
Engineer's shop	8	2278	.....	2278
Blacksmith's shop	1	300	.....	300
Mason work.....	2	346	.....	346
Repairing roads.....	3	280	.....	280
Wood yard and coal shed ..	15	1950	.....	1950
Bakery	3	908	.....	908
Laun.ry	4	1252	.....	1952
Dairy	6	1876	.....	1876
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	2	364	.....	364
Piggery.....	3	1095	.....	1095
Painting	3	330	.....	330
Farm	6	1876	.....	1876
Garden ..	18	3813	.....	3813
Grounds	10	2000	.....	2000
Stable	5	1825	.....	1825
Kitchen.....	10	3130	.....	3130
Dining rooms	40	7300	7300	14600
Officer's quarters	4	730	730	1460
Sewing rooms	25	.....	7500	7500
Knitting	17	.....	5270	5270
Spinning	2	.....	180	180
Mending	60	9000	9000	18000
Wards	114	20805	20805	41610
Halls	34	6205	6205	12410
Storeroom.....	12	1200	1200	2400
General.....	26	2400	2400	4800
Total	441	73472	60590	134062

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1888, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....	3	1	4
Brant.....	1	2	3
Bruce.....	1	1	2
Carleton.....	8	5	13
Dufferin.....	2	1	3
Dundas.....	1	1	2
Durham.....	15	13	28
Elgin.....	2	1	3
Essex.....	1	1	2
Frontenac.....	1	5	6
Glengarry.....	3	.....	3
Grenville.....	3	.....	3
Grey.....	21	14	35
Haldimand.....	1	.....	1
Halton.....	.....	4	4
Hastings.....	6	7	13
Huron.....	2	6	8
Kent.....	2	.....	2
Lanark.....	3	1	4
Leeds.....	5	1	6
Lincoln.....	2	7	9
Middlesex.....	2	4	6
Muskoka District.....	2	.....	2
Norfolk.....	.....	2	2
Northumberland.....	15	12	27
Ontario.....	25	21	46
Oxford.....	5	4	9
Peel.....	15	14	29
Perth.....	6	1	7
Peterborough.....	14	8	22
Prescott.....	1	.....	1
Prince Edward.....	.....	4	4
Renfrew.....	1	2	3
Simcoe.....	7	11	18
Stormont.....	1	.....	1
Victoria.....	10	4	14
Waterloo.....	1	.....	1
Welland.....	1	6	7
Wellington.....	6	14	20
Wentworth.....	5	9	14
York, including Toronto.....	144	156	300
Not classed, unknown, etc.....	5	5	10
Total.....	349	348	697

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing Articles made and Repaired in Sewing Rooms during the year ending
30th September, 1888.

—	Made.	Repaired.	—	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	254	288	Quilts	239	967
Bedticks	17	660	Rugs	68	54
Carpets	30	.....	Sheets	335	752
Chemise	403	4158	Skirts	254	2094
Dresses	367	2464	Shirts	346	1730
Drawers	27	603	Stockings, pairs	209	3978
Hair mattresses .....	.....	400	Socks, pairs	600	4553
Lambrequins	14	.....	Table cloths	23	28
Mattress ticks	159	.....	Towels, roller	141	.....
Night gowns	17	436	“ dish	109	.....
Pillow cases	1136	201	Table napkins	179	.....

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing Articles made and repaired in Wards, Tailors' and Shoe Shop, during
the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Clothing.	Made.	Repaired.	Work from Wards.	Made.	Repaired and Re-made.
Coats, tweed	23	300	Hair mattresses, picked and re-made .....	.....	381
“ denim	6	.....	Pillows, picked and re-made .....	.....	12
“ corduroy	28	.....	Coats .....	.....	32
“ moleskin	2	.....	Trousers .....	.....	32
“ uniforms	25	.....	Canvas slippers	75	.....
Trousers, tweed, pairs	80	400	“ “ .....	.....	97
“ denim “	9	.....	Boots .....	.....	122
“ corduroy, “	47	.....		
“ moleskin, “	2	.....		
“ uniform, “	25	.....		
Vests	10	110			
Caps, tweed	42	.....		
<i>Cut for outside make:</i>					
Trousers	84	.....		
Coats	84	.....		
Vests	24	.....		

TABLE No. 16.

Return of Farm and Garden produce for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
Asparagus.....	4600 bunches	\$ 4	184 00
Artichokes.....	60 bushels	45	27 00
Apples.....	55 barrels	1 50	82 50
do crab.....	12 bushels	75	9 00
Beet, blood.....	260 "	50	130 00
Beans.....	55 "	60	33 00
Carrots, red.....	450 "	50	225 00
Cucumbers.....	2300	2	46 00
Cauliflowers.....	3175 heads	8	254 00
Celery.....	6500 roots	6	390 00
Currants.....	250 quarts	10	25 00
Cherries.....	4 bushels	1 00	4 00
Cabbage.....	17500 heads	5	875 00
Citrons.....	375	10	37 50
Corn....,	790 doz.	10	79 00
Cress.....	400 bushels	3	12 00
Capsicums.....	1½ "	1 50	2 25
Grapes.....	576 lbs.	4	23 04
Gooseberries.....	550 quarts	10	55 00
Hay.....	5 tons	22 00	110 00
Lettuce.....	4600 bunches	3	138 00
Onions, green.....	7920 "	2	158 40
do ripe.....	200 bushels	1 20	240 00
Mangolds.....	250 tons	7 00	1750 00
Melons.....	50	15	7 50
Marjoram.....	15 doz. bunch.	2	3 60
Pease in pod.....	30 bushels	60	18 00
Potatoes.....	3200 "	33	1056 00
Parsley.....	250 doz. bunch.	24	60 00
Parsnips.....	700 bushels	50	350 00
Radishes.....	1000 bunches	4	40 00
Raspberries.....	275 quarts	10	27 50
Rhubarb.....	5000 bunches	4	200 00
Strawberries.....	535 quarts	7	37 45
Salsify.....	42 bushels	45	18 90
Spinach.....	200 "	40	80 00
Savory.....	100 bunches	2	2 00
Sage, Mint and Thyme.....	49 doz. bun.h.	24	11 76
Sprouts, Brussels.....	50 stalks	25	12 50
Squash and Pumpkins.....	490	7	34 30
Tomatoes.....	295 bushels	60	177 00
Turnips.....	400 "	40	160 00
Vegetable marrow.....	400	5	20 00
Flower seeds.....			43 00
do plants.....			957 00
Eggs from henry.....	473 doz.	18	85 14
Milk.....	20835 gals.	24	5000 00
Calves sold.....	9	75	6 75
Hogs sold, profit by feed.....			1105 78
do killed for consumption.....	5884 lbs.		280 14
Western corn and grasses.....	390 loads	1 00	390 00
Total.....			16014 01
<i>Return of Produce produced by the "Mimico" Farm attached to the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1888 :</i>			
Hay.....	35 tons	22 00	770 00
Straw.....	30 "	12 00	360 00
Oats.....	1100 bushels	38	418 00
Potatoes.....	500 "	33	165 00
Wheat.....	20 "	1 00	20 00
Total			1733 00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

OCTOBER 1st, 1888.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Seventeenth Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this Asylum on the first day of October, 1887, 917 patients, of whom 461 were men and 456 women. In the course of the twelve months that have since elapsed there have been admitted into the Asylum 117 patients, of whom 61 were men and 56 were women, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year 1,034—522 men and 512 women.

Of these patients 40 have been discharged—23 men and 17 women ; 39 have died—22 men and 17 women ; 41 have been transferred to other Asylums—20 men and 21 women ; one man has been written off eloped ; leaving in residence at present 913 patients—456 men and 457 women.

Of the 40 patients discharged, 21—12 men and 9 women—were discharged recovered ; 15—8 men and 7 women—were discharged improved ; and 4—3 men and 1 woman—were discharged unimproved.

The number of patients discharged recovered and improved was 36, or 30.77 per cent. of the admissions. The recovery rate is low because a large number of the admissions were made at the very end of the year, after transferring on the third of August 40 patients to Hamilton Asylum.

The average recovery rate since the opening of the Asylum down to date, including those discharged improved, has been 41.62.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,034, and the number of deaths 39 ; so that the death-rate was 3.77. The deaths were all from natural and unpreventable causes, there being no deaths during the year from either homicide, suicide or accident.

The average death rate since the opening of the Asylum has been 4.77.

Fire.

As I sat in my office about 9 a.m., 2nd December, 1887, Annie Fuke, a laundry maid, opened the office door and called out, "The Asylum is all on fire!" then ran away as fast as she could. I stepped out and found the fire was in the laundry upstairs. Immense volumes of smoke were rolling out of this part of the building through the windows and under the eaves, and here and there tongues of flame shot out. My first feeling was astonishment that the fire should have made such headway in an occupied part of the building without being sooner discovered. A northerly wind drove the smoke toward the main Asylum, filling all the yard from centre building to west boiler house. For a short time I thought the main building in great danger. I sent orders at once to remove the patients (both sides) to the C. D. halls where they would be safe in any event. Sent a message to yourself and to London fire brigade. Meanwhile the engineer was preparing to throw water on the fire from the west boiler house, and Dr. Robinson was already inside the burning laundry with a chemical engine ; the latter would, undoubtedly, have done good work upon the fire but almost as soon as he began to play upon it the hose burst. He got the second chemical engine from the amusement room flat, the hose of that after being used a short time broke in two places.

I ascertained as soon as possible that no patient or other person was in danger of being burned. A woman (patient) was missing, and for a short time she was thought to be in the burning laundry, but it was soon found that she was safe. The engineer began throwing water a few minutes after 9 o'clock, and was gradually mastering the fire when about 9.30 the city firemen arrived and helped us until the fire was got well under, about noon.

Very soon after 9 o'clock, not feeling sure that the main building could be saved by direct action upon the fire I set a number of men, including the carpenters, to work to break the connection between the main building and the rear extension by tearing the roof and ceiling off the rear passage way.

The Asylum employees worked admirably at the fire, engineers, carpenters, the butcher, baker, attendants and others, all without exception did their best. Every one was cool and collected, and the work of fighting the fire and taking precautionary measures went on almost as quietly as our every day routine of duty.

When the alarm was given Dr. Beemer was in his office at the north building; he at once sent for Mr. Flynn (his chief attendant), told him to put each ward of the north building in charge of one attendant and take the rest of his attendants down to the fire. Dr. Beemer then came down at once himself and reported to me; he rendered good service conveying orders and seeing them carried out. Dr. Forster was also on the ground from the first and made himself very useful.

Origin of the Fire.

The fire started in the drying-room and must have been smoldering a long time, perhaps all night. The carpenter was in the drying-room that morning at forty minutes after eight. While there he pulled out five or six horses of the drier. At fifty minutes after eight he left the laundry and went to the carpenter shop. Up to that time no one had seen any sign of fire, but a few minutes before nine Annie Fuke opened the door between the room in the laundry in which she was working and the drying-room, and the latter was then almost full of smoke and fire. About the same time (a very few minutes before nine or nine o'clock) the Asylum farmer looking from the north saw flame issuing from the north-east corner of the laundry building, just under the roof. The presumption is that a mass of inflammable material (perhaps cotton clothing) had been smoldering in the drying-room perhaps all night, and that when the carpenter pulled out the horses at 8.45 or 8.50, he by so doing let in air, and immediately thereafter the slowly burning mass burst into flame.

Reconstruction.

We at once went to work and constructed a new laundry, using the engineer's shop and the end of a coal shed for the purpose—joining these by a broad passage way. Our new laundry is now more commodious and convenient than that which was burned, and in case of another fire in the drying-room no harm can come to any part of the Asylum except the laundry itself.

The burned building is in process of being rebuilt by the Public Works Department. The new structure will be somewhat larger than the old which was burned. The ground floor will be divided into kitchen, pantries and work-rooms, the first floor will be an amusement hall—an improvement that has been greatly needed for some years back, as the old amusement hall has become altogether too small for our greatly increased number of patients, besides being difficult of access and impossible of egress in case of fire.

Besides replacing the burned building, the Public Works Department is putting in a system of fire protection—of this I shall write more at length next year.

Repairs, Renewals, etc., of the year.

Over and above the infinitesimal number of every day small repairs and renewals, we have done the undermentioned work during the year:

1. In my last year's report I mentioned that we were then in the act of renewing the basement floor of the north building. We finished that job in November.
2. Where the steam pipes were taken from around the walls in the dormitories of the men's wing of the main Asylum, we bricked up the recess in the wall and put on two thousand three hundred feet of base.

3. We laid ten thousand feet of flooring in the main Asylum.
4. After the fire, besides the work that was done by men specially employed, the Asylum mechanics did many weeks' work clearing away the rubbish, flooring and fitting up the new laundry and arranging a temporary kitchen.
5. We fitted up part of the old burned laundry for an engineer's shop.
6. Built a small addition to Bursar's house.
7. Made two large cupboards, fitted with pigeon holes for papers, for Bursar's office.
8. Put in new sewer to east and north cottages (the old one was stopped up), ran the new one in a straight line to its outlet, thus getting a better fall.
9. Carted away the terrace from front and ends of north building, and used the earth to raise the main avenue leading to Asylum up to the level of the railway (O.P.R.) which crosses it.
10. Pointed up newly exposed stonework, *i.e.*, the foundation walls of north building exposed, by removing earth, as mentioned in preceding paragraph.
11. We have taken down and remade over 600 yards of new ceilings.
12. Made an additional book-case for patients' library.
13. Also an additional book-case for Asylum Psychological library in Medical Superintendent's office.
14. Made two large desks for the Asylum registers, etc., for Physicians' office, main asylum.
15. Built new steps at front door of north building, the old were rotten and too short anyway, after the terrace was taken away.
16. Made a wardrobe for north building.
17. Built a large refrigerator for north building.
18. Fitted up east and west cottages with pipes and radiators.
19. Fitted up a drinking fountain at the door of the amusement room.
20. Took out, completely refitted, and again set up the main pump of the Asylum, which gave out last March.
21. Reconstructed, refloored with cement, and refitted the closets and washrooms in 1, 2, 3, 4, C. D.
22. Dug up and relaid gas main to Medical Superintendent's house. The old one had rusted through and was leaking.
23. Repaired and fitted up a chemical engine, broken at the time of the fire.
24. Took the old fountain from the cottage grounds, where it was never seen, and set it up in front of the north building and rearranged the grounds about it.
25. Refitted east cottage sink with new pipes and ventilator.
26. Carried steam from east boiler house to kitchen and laundry so as to use steam from there while rebricking laundry boilers and while new kitchen being built.
27. We have overhauled our fire apparatus and put it into as good order as possible, but the hose and chemicals (for chemical engines) asked for 3rd May last have never been allowed. When the new water pipes, for fire purposes, are down (they are now being laid) and we are provided with hose for them, we shall be in a better position than ever before to fight a fire should we have the misfortune to have another.
28. We refitted, plastered and painted the office in the store.
29. Refloored with concrete and refitted dairy.
30. Made cupboards for plasterers', painters' and butcher's shops.
31. Straightened up and repaired 2,800 feet of main (*i.e.* outside) fence.

32. Repaired, lowered and straightened 1,200 other feet of the same fence.
33. Put up 550 feet of new fence along west side of the garden.
34. Reshingled Asylum house opposite front gate.
35. Built coal sheds at front and side lodges, at farmer's house and in rear of main Asylum.
36. Refloored the root-house with cedar block pavement—the old floor had rotted out.
37. Made eight tables for east cottage.
38. Raised the floor of the west cottage and put new joists under it; the old joists had rotted away and the floor had sunk.

Alterations and Renewals recommended.

1. If an addition large enough for a kitchen below and storeroom above, which would cost less than five hundred dollars were made to the north cottage, we could accommodate in that cottage twelve additional patients, and at the same time get rid of the heat and steam from the kitchen range which at present make the cottage uncomfortable in hot weather.
2. For the sake of economy as well as comfort the Medical Superintendent's house should be heated with hot water.
3. We have rearranged the steam heating of the west wing of the main Asylum, and during the coming year we hope to be allowed material for the east wing.
4. A coal shed similar in all respects to those at the north and east cottage has long been promised and is urgently needed at the west cottage.

Disuse of Restraint.

Under this head there is nothing new to say; you will please consider that what was written in my last annual report is repeated here; it is still true.

Employment of Patients.

At the close of an excellent paper on this subject, Dr. Horace Wardner, of the Anna Asylum, Illinois, sums up as follows:

1. "Occupation is one of the best therapeutic agents in the treatment of insanity especially during convalescence."
2. "It is of the greatest value in diverting the chronic insane from their fixed delusions, and turning their thoughts into healthier channels."
3. "It is the treatment most favorable to a readjustment and equilibrium of mental forces, from the wreck of acute mania, in which the mind is only partially, destroyed."
4. "It is applicable to the treatment of nearly all cases of insanity, but its use requires good judgment, more especially in the acute forms of mania."
5. "It should be considered an essential element in the organisation and administration of hospitals for the insane."

For the last few years with an average resident population of nearly 900 patients, I have had more than 800 employed each working day at some kind of useful labor, and I am able to endorse fully the above conclusions. I believe that some regular and suitable occupation (adapted to the mental and physical condition of the patient) is the best of all therapeutic agents at our command in the treatment of insanity. Amuse

ment is valuable. Feeding (upon which Clouston insists so continually) is very valuable. So called "medical treatment" by drugs has a certain value in some cases (though after an examination of all the asylums in the civilized world Dr. Tucker concludes—see "Lunacy in Many Lands," p. 1562—that "the proportion of recoveries is not altered by it"); but undoubtedly occupation adapted to the habits and condition of the patient is the most valuable of all curative agents.

Amusements during the year.

The yearly supply of amusements in an institution of this kind is as important and needs as close looking after as any other part of the management. It is a great gratification to me to be able to say that the new hall now in process of building will enable me to supply more and better amusements than ever before, and a larger number of the patients will be able to participate in them. On this subject I shall be in a better position to speak next year than this. During the year just closed we have had fully the old supply of amusements, and in certain directions we have done better than ever before. We have had, as usual, cards, draughts, dominoes, chess, bagatelle, billiards, backgammon, reading—our library was considerably enlarged last year, and we have an excellent and large collection of books besides papers and magazines—music, walking in the grounds, cricket and croquet. Besides these we have had :

1. Two dances every week, from the end of October to the beginning of April, instead of one a week as in all former years.
2. Weekly entertainments from first of November to the end of March.
3. Sleighing, for female patients, when roads good and horses can be spared for the purpose.
4. Seventy-one patients were sent to the Western Fair held here last month.
5. A series of band concerts by our own band, on the lawn in front of main Asylum building during the summer months.

The weekly entertainments of the year were as follows :

- (a) Variety entertainment, by A. Bremner, assisted by city friends.
- (b) A concert by a number of friends of Dr. Sippi.
- (c) A concert by children belonging to Young Liberal Club.
- (d) A concert by London South band.
- (e) "An Irish Engagement," by the Asylum Dramatic Company.
- (f) Entertainment by Asylum Minstrel Troupe.
- (g) Entertainment by "Young Liberal Minstrels."
- (h) Variety Entertainment by Fred. Saunders and others.
- (i) Concert by W. J. Crone and others.
- (j) Concert by Christ Church Choir.
- (k) Concert by children of Queen's Avenue Church, under the management of D. C. Hardy.
- (l) "The Irishman in London," by Asylum Dramatic Company.
- (m) Concert by choir of King Street Presbyterian Church.
- (n) Entertainment by Asylum Minstrel troupe.
- (o) Concert by Dr. and Geo. Sippi and friends.

Besides the above we made a new departure this year by inaugurating the "Asylum Annual Athletic Sports." We had athletic sports twice in the course of the summer

for practice and training as well as for the pleasure of the patients, and wound up the season on 14th of September with our "Grand Annual Athletic Sports." On this occasion a large number of prizes—many of them of some value—were given. The sports occupied a long half day. Many patients took part in them, quite a few of them winning prizes. The large grounds in front of the north building where they were held were full of patients looking on and taking a keen interest in the contests. The following is the programme of the sports and prizes :

1. Race for unmarried male employés, 100 yards. 1st prize, valise ; 2nd, comb and brush ; 3rd, inkstand.
2. Hop, step and jump. 1st, silver medal ; 2ad, pipe and case ; 3rd, penknife.
3. Race for women patients. 1st, woolen shawl ; 2nd, silk handkerchief.
4. Two hundred yard race, open to all. 1st, silk umbrella ; 2nd, lamp ; 3rd, a jar of cut tobacco.
5. Vaulting with pole. 1st, hat ; 2nd, pipe and case ; 3rd, 50c.
6. Highland Fling. 1st, silver medal ; 2nd, silver medal ; 3rd, pair cuff buttons.
7. Two hundred yard race, open to men patients only. 1st, concertina ; 2nd, violin ; 3rd, 75c.
8. Running high jump. 1st, hat ; 2nd, fur cap ; 3rd, 50c.
9. Sailor's hornpipe. 1st, silver medal ; 2nd, set gold sleeve buttons ; 3rd, penknife.
10. One hundred yard race, women employés. 1st, Inspector's prize, a leather Gladstone bag ; 2nd, hand mirror ; 3rd, box of stationery.
11. Wheelbarrow race, 200 yards. 1st, case of marmalade ; 2nd, tin of T. & B. tobacco ; 3rd, 50c.
12. Sack race, 50 yards. 1st, toilet set ; 2nd, lamp ; 3rd, 50c.
13. Throwing light hammer. 1st, 1 doz. teaspoons ; 2nd, bird cage.
14. Three-legged race, 50 yards. 1st, two silk handkerchiefs ; 2nd, two silk scarfs ; 3rd, \$1.
15. One hundred yard race, married employés. 1st, Medical Superintendent's prize, one sovereign ; 2nd, carving knife and fork ; 3rd, inkstand.
16. Orange and spoon race, 200 yards, for women employés. 1st, workbox ; 2nd, album ; 3rd, box of stationery.
17. Obstacle race. 1st, hairbrush and comb ; 2nd, bottle of perfume ; 3rd, 50c.
18. Postman's race. Prize, a clock.
19. Catching greased pig, open to all, winner to keep the pig.
20. Basket of tea, to be awarded the best looking old lady on the ground.
21. Tug of war between city police and Asylum employés. Winning team to get 50c. each.

The following gentlemen acted as a committee of management, viz.:—Dr. Beemer, Dr. Sippi, George Angus, George Rennie, Thos. Flynn, Richard Heighway, and Wm. Gall.

Prizes were given by the undermentioned city firms:—C. S. Hyman & Co.; Robinson, Little & Co.; J. Green & Co.; Elliott Bros.; Jas. Reid & Co.; J. Marshall & Co.; Marshall Bros.; Struthers, Anderson & Co.; C. F. Colwell; R. Lewis; Reid Bros.; W. T. Strong; Harkness & Co.; M. Masuret & Co.; N. F. Yeo; J. Cowan & Co.; F. Birtwhistle; J. & J. A. Stevenson; G. Heaman; Jones & Wall; H. C. Smyth; Wm. Allister; R. Quick; John Purdom; P. O'Byrne; J. Darch & Son; J. I. Anderson & Co.; A. M. Hamilton; *Advertiser* Printing Co.

All went off well, and our first "Annual Athletic Sports" was pronounced by everyone a complete success.

Alcohol.

This Asylum has now been occupied seventeen full years, besides the piece of a year from November, 1870, to 30th September, 1871. During these seventeen years an immense experiment has been made in the use and disuse of alcohol. Beginning with the first full year of occupation, namely, the year 1872, for five years—1872-1876—both years inclusive, alcoholic stimulants were used at the rate of \$3.50 worth per patient per annum. During those five years 1,068 patients were treated at the Asylum. For the next five years, from 1877 to 1881, both years inclusive, there was used at the London Asylum instead of \$3.50 worth per patient per annum exactly one hundredth part of that amount, namely, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth per patient per annum. The total number of patients under treatment during this period of five years was 1,440. I did not suppose that $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth per patient per annum could do any great amount of harm, but I concluded, after a time, that certainly it was doing no good, and I made up my mind that I would give no alcohol in any shape or quantity and so give total abstinence, as applied to the inmates of an asylum, a fair trial. I therefore, at the end of September, 1881, discontinued the small quantity of alcohol that I was using and gave absolutely none. For seven years now—from 1st October, 1882, to 30th September, 1888, we have not given at this asylum one drop of alcohol in any shape; nor have we given anything to take the place of the disused alcohol; we have simply dropped and abandoned it. During those seven years we have had in the Asylum under treatment 1,752 patients. What now has been the result, 1st on the death-rate, 2nd on the recovery rate?

The death-rate for the five years 1872-6—during which alcohol was given at the rate of \$3.50 per patient per annum was (taking the average of the five years) 5.5 per cent.

Reckoning the same way the death-rate for the next five years—1877-81—during which alcohol was given at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth per patient per annum, was, taking the average of the five years as before, 4.5 per cent. per annum—just 1 per cent. per annum less than during the first five years.

Then for the next seven years—1882-8—during which absolutely no alcohol was given, the death-rate was, reckoning exactly the same way as before, 4.3 per cent. per annum, .2 per cent. per annum less than when $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth of alcohol per patient per annum was given.

I think these figures are remarkable. Not only speaking generally was there a fall in the death-rate with the discontinuance of the alcohol, but the fall corresponded exactly with the decrease, so that when we dropped from \$3.50 worth per patient per annum to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth, the death-rate fell from 5.5 to 4.5, an immense difference, whereas when we reduced the alcohol from $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth per patient per annum to nothing (a very much smaller drop) the death-rate fell merely from 4.5 to 4.3, a correspondingly trifling difference. If this is not a case of cause and effect it looks extremely like one. It is at least a most remarkable coincidence.

Now as to the recovery rate. During the five years, 1872-76, when \$3.50 worth of alcoholic stimulants per patient per annum was being given, the recovery rate—including patients discharged improved—and reckoned upon the admissions year by year, was on the average 40.19 per cent. That is, for every hundred new patients received 40.19 patients were discharged during the year either recovered or improved.

During the next five years—1877-81—when $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth of alcoholic stimulants per patient per annum was being given, the recovery rate, reckoned exactly the same way, was 41.29 per cent. of the admissions.

Then during the last seven years—1882-88—no alcohol in any form being given, the recovery rate has been on the average, reckoned the same way as before, 43.37 per cent. upon the admissions.

So that using much alcohol, little alcohol and no alcohol it rose first from 40.19 per cent. to 41.29 per cent., and then from the latter figure to 43.37 per cent.

In tabular form the above may be expressed as follows :

Years.	Total number of patients under treatment during the period.	Average number of patients under treatment during the period.	Value of alcoholic stimulants used per patient per annum.	Average death-rate.	Average recovery rate.
1872-1876	1068	555	\$3 50	5.5	40.19
1877-1881	1440	711	0 3½	4.5	41.29
1882-1888	1752	905	.....	4.3	43.37

The rise in the recovery rate also may be (as doubtless the friends of alcohol will say it was) a chance coincidence, but it scarcely looks like one to me ; it looks to me more like a case of cause and effect ; indeed it seems certain that the fact of the death-rate and the recovery rate both following in such a strikingly exact manner, the alterations in the amount of alcohol used could not possibly have been simply fortuitous. It is as good as certain that the alcohol increased the death-rate and stood in the way of recoveries. Neither is this an isolated case, though it is of course the one I know most about ; but there are other asylums besides London where alcoholic stimulants have been or are being left off, and as far as I know or have heard their experience tallies with mine.

It seems then that in asylum practice alcohol is not only not useful but that it is absolutely harmful. But if alcohol is good for anything in any kind of sickness it should be more valuable in asylum practice than anywhere else for several reasons :

1. Because the type of disease prevailing among the inmates of asylums is largely of that peculiar adynamic class in which it has always been claimed that alcohol is especially valuable.

2. Because tubercular consumption is very common among the inmates of asylums, and alcohol is supposed to be peculiarly useful in this disease.

3. Because in asylum practice remedies of all kinds can be given with greater regularity and accuracy than in general practice, and as every one knows alcohol is the hardest of all remedies to give for any length of time in a systematic manner, the patient and his or her friends very commonly taking the matter into their own hands and regulating the quantity taken according to their own ideas.

But it seems that in asylum practice, in spite of all these apparently good reasons to the contrary, alcohol, both as an article of diet and as a medicine, is a failure.

Why should it be so ? What is the action of alcohol upon the body at large, and especially upon the great nerve centers by virtue of which it arrests the recovery of these in insanity, and instead of saving life tends to cause death ? As far as its action upon the nerve centers is concerned (which is what chiefly interests us at present), I believe it is very much as described below :

The Mode of Action of Alcohol upon the Nervous System.

The nerve molecule is the essential element of the nervous system ; it is elaborately built up of about a thousand atoms ; it is the storehouse of force of the organism.

The atoms of which the molecule is composed are loosely built out from its center and its outmost atoms are easily displaced by the impact of any force upon them. When displaced they fall in toward the center of the molecule, entering into closer chemical union with other atoms of the molecule, in this process (as in all similar chemical processes taking place either inside or outside a living organism), force is evolved.

During rest, especially during sleep, by means of matter and force introduced as food from without, the molecule is recomposed and made ready to again run down as required for the purposes of the organism, and again in running down to evolve the force needed to carry on the work of the organism.

In periods of prolonged rest, in health, especially in youth, the molecule is built up and builded out, atom piled on atom, until its outer atoms and groups of atoms become extremely unstable (like a child's house of cards built very high), and the least impinging force is sufficient to cause the fall of large numbers of atoms into new and more stable positions with a corresponding evolution of force, which flows into channels suited to the ideas and emotions excited.

But even in ordinary circumstances, a structure so elaborate and complex as is the nerve molecule is easily disarranged. When a disturbing force of any kind impinges against it, the weakest ties between its atoms and parts of atoms will give way, and a larger or smaller number of the atoms will fall into new positions.

But in building up the atoms into the complex arrangement found in the molecule force has been employed, has become latent, has been stored up. And when the atoms lapse into simpler positions, just so much force is liberated as would suffice to build them from this new position back into the old one.

In ordinary life the molecules are discharged (that is, caused to run down) by the impact against them of nerve currents carried from without along an afferent nerve or flowing outward from a higher center, the molecules being broken by the nerve current, just as the molecule of nitrate of silver (Ag. NO_3) is broken by the impact of a ray of light, or the molecule of chlorate of potassium (K Clo_3) by the impact of a heat wave.

Perhaps it would be well if the nerve molecules could only be discharged by sense impressions derived from the outer world, and by nerve currents flowing from one part to another of the nervous system. Be this as it may, there is another method by which they can be and are broken and made to yield up their stored force.

We are accustomed to look upon alcohol as a homogeneous liquid. It is nothing of the kind (there is in fact nothing in nature which corresponds with the ordinary concept of a homogeneous liquid). Alcohol is a liquid, indeed, but a liquid made up of innumerable solid bodies, each one of which is a tolerably compact mass composed of nine atoms ($\text{C}^2 \text{H}^6 \text{O}$). These nine atoms do not touch one another, or if they do only by their ends or corners, for we see that they can come much closer together than as they are arranged in the alcohol molecule, as, for instance, when they take to themselves (in combustion) more oxygen and rush into more intimate union as carbonic acid gas (CO_2) and water (H_2O), giving out in the process a large volume of force. The alcohol molecule, therefore, must be conceived as a somewhat scraggy and angular body, not nearly as compact and solid as, for instance, a molecule of sulphuric (H_2SO_4) or phosphoric (H_3PO_4) acid, but infinitely more solid than a nerve molecule.

In size the alcohol molecule is to the nerve molecule about as 1 to 100. There is every reason to believe that when alcohol is drank, more or less of it passes as alcohol, i.e., unchanged, into the substance of the brain and other nerve centers, the alcohol molecules passing in all directions between and among the nerve molecules. If it does so, the effect it must produce is obvious. The alcohol molecule is probably a thousand times as hard to break as is the nerve molecule. When, therefore, they come together, it is the old story over again of the earthenware pots and the iron pots. In the case before us, the nerve molecules are the earthenware pots, which are on all sides crushed, bruised and broken by the alcohol molecules, receiving injuries in direct proportion to the number of these last that is thrown among them.

Let us now look at this matter a little more in the concrete, and compare the effects which we see produced by alcohol in actual life with the effects above described, which are supposed to be produced by the alcohol molecules upon the nerve molecules.

We have seen that, when the outlying atoms of a nerve molecule are shaken out of place and fall in toward the center of the molecule, force is evolved. It is clear that if alcohol molecules pass among and between nerve molecules, rubbing against them, they must knock and shake the outlying atoms of these out of place. Observe now a man swallow several ounces of alcohol, and note the effect produced. His eyes brighten, his

muscles brace up, become more tense, his ideas flow, he begins to talk, perhaps sing speaks louder than usual, wants to fight, feels that he is very strong, that he can lift great weights, run very fast, jump great distances. All this (on the hypothesis) simply means that the alcohol molecules, rubbing against the nerve molecules, have caused more or less collapse of a greater or less number of these, and that in the process, as already explained, more force is being given out than is required for the purposes of the economy at the time. Let the man take no more alcohol. After a short time this extra evolution of force ceases, and he feels dull and languid. Why? Because the nerve molecules are not, until they have time to recover themselves (*i.e.*, are rebuilt) in a position to give out that constant flow of force which keeps the muscles braced up, supports the tone of the whole system, and gives rise to the feeling of *bien-être*, characteristic of vigorous health. But after a certain period of sleepiness, discomfort and languor, the nerve molecules are recomposed, rebuilt, and the man is well again.

But suppose the man does not stop at a few glasses, but goes on drinking. He becomes still more noisy, perhaps violent. The alcohol molecules becoming more and more numerous in the brain, press closer and closer upon the nerve molecules, break these down more and more—force being given out in proportion as the nerve molecules are caused to collapse.

There is of course a limit to this process. After a certain quantity of alcohol has been drank and absorbed, the nerve molecules in the higher nerve centers are broken down until no more collapse of them is possible and force ceases to be given out. When this point of intoxication is reached the man is said to be "dead drunk." In order to recover from this condition two things are necessary—first, to remove from the brain substance the alcohol molecules which are clogging it up and preventing the restoration of the nerve molecules, and second, to reconstruct the nerve molecules. The constant inter-vascular circulation will soon accomplish the first, and the vital processes the second, if the man will only abstain for a time.

But suppose the person drinking goes beyond the limit of what is called getting "dead drunk" and drinks alcohol so copiously and so fast that before he becomes insensible—and so incapable of drinking—he has swallowed enough alcohol to paralyze not only the higher nerve centers but the lower ones also, what happens then? It is this: the nerve centers are in the manner explained first stimulated and then paralyzed in a certain order. First the centres of intellectual and emotional life are excited, then paralyzed; next the center of co-ordination suffers and the man cannot control his movements. Next, the base of the brain and cord are first stimulated and then paralyzed and the man dies, because the nerve centers of respiration being paralyzed he cannot breathe. If breathing is kept up artificially, and the quantity of alcohol taken has been sufficient, the man dies from paralysis of the nerve centers supplying the heart.

If we consider the different conditions of the system in which alcohol is ordinarily taken, and the effects produced by it in these conditions, and then apply to each the above hypothesis of the action of alcohol, we shall see that this exactly explains what actually happens in each case. For instance, people take alcohol when greatly fatigued, and we know it removes the feeling of fatigue. But what does fatigue mean? It means that in certain regions of the nervous system the nerve molecules have been called upon by a long continued strain to give out force until they have run down into a condition in which it is extremely inconvenient for them to run down any more, until they have first had an opportunity to rebuild and restore themselves during a period of quiescence. This being the case the man has for the time being run short of vitality, *i.e.*, of force. In this condition he takes a dose of alcohol; the molecules of this do for him what he could not and ought not to do for himself, they traverse in all directions the brain substance and force by their physical impact the nerve molecules to run down still more and give out force, when of themselves they would not and could not give out any more. The feeling of fatigue—the lacking force being supplied to the system—passes away and is replaced by a feeling of comfort.

The same explanation applies to using alcohol when in low spirits, when out of breath, when weakened by illness.

My contention in brief is that the alcohol molecules pass from the stomach, after being swallowed, into the circulation, are then carried by the arteries to all parts of the body. When they reach a nerve center they pass through the coats of the vessels and permeate the nerve substance, the alcohol molecules coming into direct physical contact with the nerve molecules, and the effects of alcohol which we observe in a person under its influence are simply the results of this physical impact.

The facts and the reasoning by which this proposition is established are as follows: In the first place, alcohol has been found in the brain in several instances and in considerable quantities in cases of persons who have suddenly died while under its influence. It remains to demonstrate how it produces its effects.

Common alcohol, as is well known, is not the only substance which intoxicates—that is, which being carried by the blood to the brain, at first excites then paralyzes that organ—the proof to which I have above referred is established by an examination of the whole group of intoxicants, and especially by comparing them one with another and noting the relation which exists between their chemical composition (*i. e.*, between the size of their molecules) and their effects upon a living nerve center.

The number of chemical compounds which are capable of producing effects analogous to that of common alcohol is very great. For the purpose of the present argument I shall refer only to those named in the table which follows:

No.	NAME.	FORMULA.	NO. OF ATOMS.	ATOMIC WEIGHT
1	Laughing Gas	N ₂ O	3	44
2	Methylic Alcohol.	C H ₄ O	6	32
3	Sulphuric Ether	C ₂ H ₅ O	8	45
4	Common Alcohol	C ₂ H ₆ O	9	46
5	Amylic Alcohol	C ₅ H ₁₂ O	18	88
6	Chloroform	C H Cl ₃	5	119.2
7	Chloral Hydrat.....	C ₂ H Cl ₃ O H ₂ O	8	165.2
8	Morphia	C ₁₇ H ₁₉ N O ₃ H ₂ O	43	303
9	Strychnia	C ₂₁ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₂	47	334

The whole group of intoxicants has this in common, that upon being taken into the body they permeate the nervous system, or a part of it; *i.e.*, they leave the blood vessels which carry them to the nerve centers and their molecules become diffused among the nerve molecules. They all act by direct physical impact upon the nerve molecules.

Sugar (C₂₄ H₂₈ O₂₈), starch (C₆ H₁₀ O₅), resin (C₄₄ H₆₂ O₄), and a thousand other harmless substances, would also be toxic agents and deadly poisons if their molecules could leave the vessels and pass into the substance of the nerve centers.

How is it that one molecule can pass and another cannot? This is no doubt a simple question of physics. Doubtless the size and shape (the latter quite unknown to us) determines which can pass and which cannot.

Again, every substance whose molecules pass through the coats of the vessels into the substance of the nerve centers is not an intoxicant. Sulphur (S), for instance, passes as freely through all the tissues of the body, including the nerve centers, as any of the alcohols, but produces no intoxication. The reason it does not is doubtless that being an elementary body and not a compound molecule its atom is small and smooth, and does not injure the nerve molecules as it passes between them. So water (H₂ O,

atomic weight 18) passes freely among the nerve molecules and does not injure them. Again the proteids, whose molecules are perhaps half as large as nerve molecules immensely larger than the atoms of any of the alcohols, pass through the coats of the vessels and come into direct contact with the nerve molecules. Why do not they break and injure these latter? The reason is: first, that they are soft like the nerve molecule itself and not hard like a morphia or alcohol molecule; and second and chiefly, that on account of the vital affinities that exist between them and the nerve molecules, they come into friendly and not hostile relations with these. But the molecules of alcohol, chloral, morphia, etc., etc., have no business among the nerve molecules, no provision is made for them there, and when they get there they are simply foreign bodies, hostile elements.

Toxic agents, therefore, are substances whose molecules can pass among the nerve molecules, but no provision being made for them and they not being wanted there and being too large, hard and angular to slip past without friction, they cannot pass among these without jostling and injuring them.

If, now, we compare the effects upon the nerve centers of the nine substances above named, viz.: laughing gas, methylic alcohol, sulphuric ether, common alcohol, amylic alcohol, chloroform, chloral hydrat, morphia and strychnia, we shall find a curious relation to exist between these effects and the size of the respective molecules.

If these toxic agents act as I have said they do, we should find that those which have large and heavy molecules would do more injury to the nerve centers upon which they act than those which have comparatively small and light molecules, that they would produce the deepest and deadliest intoxication, and that their effects upon the nerve centers would be more prolonged for two reasons: first, because being bigger and heavier they would by their impact inflict greater injury upon the nerve molecules; and second, because their size would render them more liable to stick among the nerve molecules and so by their continued presence both continue the injury they had already done and prevent the nerve molecules being restored to their normal condition.

This is exactly what we find to be the case. In every instance the larger and heavier the molecule of the toxic agent the more deadly and prolonged is the intoxication produced by its use. We will consider this proposition in detail.

1. The effects of laughing gas ($N^2 O$, atomic weight 44) are extremely evanescent, more so than any other body on our list. There is here an apparent partial exception to the rule just laid down, for the atomic weight of this substance is 44, while the atomic weight of methylic alcohol is only 32. The explanation is that the number of atoms in a molecule of laughing gas is only three, while in a molecule of methylic alcohol there are six. A mass made up of six bodies loosely built together (as we know the atoms are in methylic alcohol) will pass through a narrow and tortuous passage with much greater difficulty than will another mass made up of three bodies, everything else being the same, since the latter would be more compact and less rough and angular; and this even if the weight of the simpler mass should be somewhat the greater. So we can readily understand why the molecules of laughing gas do less harm and remain a shorter time among the nerve molecules than do the molecules of methylic alcohol. The intoxication produced by laughing gas only continues a few minutes after the inhalation of the gas is discontinued.

2. When methylic alcohol ($C H^4 O$, atomic weight 32) is drank it produces all the effects of common alcohol, but produces these effects more rapidly. So also its effects are much more evanescent than are those of common alcohol.

3. The molecule of sulphuric ether ($C^2 H^5 O$, atomic weight 45) is nearly equal in weight and number of atoms as that of common alcohol. As a toxic agent it is given by inhalation, while alcohol is taken by the mouth. If allowance be made for the different mode of administration its effects are very much the same as those of common alcohol.

5. The number of atoms in a molecule of amylic alcohol ($C^5 H^{12} O$, atomic weight 88) is twice as great as in a molecule of common alcohol, and its atomic weight is

almost twice as great. When swallowed in sufficient quantity, it produces a state of intoxication similar to that caused by common alcohol, but it takes longer than the latter to produce its effects. The excitation or stimulation produced by this agent soon passes off and is followed (if enough has been taken) by three stages of insensibility, ending in the profoundest narcotism. Drunkenness caused by this agent does not entirely pass away in less than two to three days.

Comparing then these five substances, we find that the duration of the effects of each is in proportion to the number of atoms contained in their respective molecules, and therefore presumably in proportion to the resistance they meet with and the injury they inflict in passing through the brain substance and between its molecules. This will be clearly seen if the name, number of atoms, and duration of effects be thrown into a tabular form as follows :

1 L.G.....	3 Atoms.	Few minutes.
2 M.A.....	6 "	3 to 6 hours.
3 S.E.....	8 } "	.
4 C.A.....	9 } "	10 to 15 hours.
5 A.A.....	18 "	48 to 72 "

While the facility with which they produce intoxication and the lightness or gravity of their toxic effects also correspond with the size of the molecule causing the disturbance.

The other four substances which have been named, viz.: chloroform, chloral, morphia and strychnia do not admit of such an exact comparison, their chemical composition being diverse from that of the alcohols and from one another. The molecule of chloroform is made up of five, that of chloral of ten atoms, but in the case of each, three of these atoms are atoms of chlorine whose chemical equivalent is 35.4, and whose atom is therefore immensely heavier than an atom of any of the elements which enter into the composition of any of the alcohols above considered.

Intoxication from chloroform or chloral is at least as prolonged and deep as that from amylic alcohol.

In this connection it is necessary to remember that a drug given by inhalation acts much more speedily than the same drug taken into the stomach, so that we cannot compare the effects, for instance, of chloroform or sulphuric ether inhaled with those of chloral or common alcohol taken by the mouth. We may, however, compare chloroform inhaled with sulphuric ether inhaled—and chloral taken by the mouth with common alcohol taken the same way, and then we find that the law of which we are speaking is always observed. The effects of sulphuric ether (inhaled) are produced more rapidly and pass off in much less time than the effects of chloroform. So the effects of common alcohol (drank) are produced more rapidly and pass off more rapidly than the effects of chloral taken into the stomach.

It remains to say a few words upon the effect produced upon the nervous system by morphia and strychnia. A molecule of morphia contains 43 and one of strychnia 47 atoms. They both strictly obey the law laid down since their effects are more slowly produced, last longer, and pass off more slowly than in the case of the bodies with smaller molecules. The effect of one full dose of either of these drugs (the dose of course not being fatal) lasts several days. Strychnia, as well as morphia, is a true intoxicant, its action being precisely parallel to that of the other bodies referred to, the only difference being that it acts on the motor centers while they act first and chiefly on the centers of moral and intellectual life.

Were there space here to continue the argument it could be shown that the effect produced upon the nervous system by the long-continued habitual use of alcohol could all be explained by the supposed injury done to the nerve molecule by the alcohol molecule and by the continued (in some cases constant) presence of the latter among the former.

Religious Services.

Every Sunday during the year we have had a Protestant religious service in our chapel, all the Protestant clergymen of the city taking part in turn.

Every second Sunday we have Catholic service at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The average number of patients who attend these services is a little less than four hundred and fifty.

The services are very highly appreciated by the patients, and the clergymen conducting them, who are not paid for doing so, have my hearty thanks for their disinterested labors, on behalf of the Asylum inmates.

Officers and Employés.

It gives me pleasure to be able to report that during the year just closed there have been very few discharges of employés for any kind of misconduct ; that the work of the Asylum has been well done and in all respects, the interests of the Asylum well cared for by the several members of the staff, each in his or her place.

Of the medical staff, Drs. Beemer and Robinson have been here throughout the year. Dr. Simpson was ordered back to Kingston, 7th November, 1887, and the same day was succeeded by Dr. Forster (then newly appointed to the service), who has been here since, and who promises to make an efficient officer.

The appointment of Dr. C. A. Sippi, (8th September, 1887,) as Bursar, has proved an excellent one for the asylum, he being not only an efficient officer in his own department and a valuable adviser in all doubtful matters, but also most energetic and useful in all matters connected with the patients' amusements. His musical talent has been of the greatest value to us. On Sunday mornings he plays the organ and leads the choir ; and during last amusement season he and Dr. Beemer organized an excellent minstrel troupe.

Mr. Hardy, who had been storekeeper at the Asylum since 1st April, 1876, died 26th January, of this year. Mr. D. Mackenzie was appointed to succeed him, and began his duties here 2nd February, 1888.

Of the matron, chief attendants, farmer, gardener, engineer, carpenter, plasterer, and other heads of departments, I am able to report that they have all filled their respective places most efficiently.

Farm and Garden.

Our ornamental grounds have looked better the past summer than ever before. We had plenty of rain, and the trees and grass retained the fresh green of early summer almost throughout the season. The flower-beds were fully up to their usual high standard. Of plants grown for winter flowering and decorative purposes, and in large pots for lawn decoration during the summer, we had 3,602 ; of plants raised in the green-houses for bedding purposes we had and used 35,146 ; of annuals, biennials and perennials, raised on hot-beds under glass and transplanted into the flower-beds, we had and used 10,180.

Upon the farm we had an abundant crop, hay being the only thing at all short. The yield of the farm was as follows :—

Hay	95 tons.
Oats	1,250 bushels.
Rye	180 "
Straw	60 tons.
Potatoes	6,956 bushels.
Carrots	3,425 "
Mangolds	965 "
Green fodder	684 waggon loads.
Milk	26,610 gallons.
Pork	14,943 pounds.

Our fruit and vegetable garden yielded an exceptional crop, especially of small fruits.
We had of vegetables :

Asparagus	897	bunches.
Beans	99	bushels.
Beets	1,757	bunches.
"	560	bushels.
Cabbage	16,210	heads.
Cauliflower	1,929	"
Carrots	3,386	bunches.
"	785	bushels.
Celery	11,050	Sticks.
Sweet Corn	1,340	dozen.
Cucumbers	652	"
" (pickling)	904	quarts.
Horseradish	150	bunches.
Kale	850	heads.
Lettuce (forced)	127	dozen.
" (garden)	644	"
Onions (green)	5,050	bunches.
" (dried)	537	bushels.
" (pickling)	430	quarts.
Parsnips	675	bushels.
Peas	165	"
Potatoes	261	"
Peppers	78	dozen.
Rhubarb (forced)	320	bunches.
" (garden)	2,377	"
Radish (frame)	793	"
" (garden)	2,346	"
Salsify	1,740	"
Sea-kale	32	crowns.
Spinach	142	bushels.
Sea-kale beet	166	"
Squash and pumpkins	7,670	
Turnips	285	bunches.
Tomatoes	385	bushels.

Fruit :

Apples	530	bushels.
Crab apples	61	"
Cherries	182	quarts.
Red currants	3,724	"
White "	304	"
Black "	772	"
Grapes	250	pounds.
Gooseberries	5,342	quarts.
Musk-melons	2,325	
Water "	713	
Citrons	399	
Raspberries	3,487	quarts.
Strawberries	977	"
Pears	213	pecks.

Herbs :

Summer savory	700	bunches.
Sage	500	"
Thyme	100	"
Mint	250	"
Parsley	250	"

Of trees, besides those planted from outside nurseries, we have set out from our own stock grounds 40 maples, 35 Norway spruce, 1,000 raspberry plants, 650 currant bushes, and 650 gooseberry bushes.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year ending
30th September, 1888.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending
30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1887.....	.....	.....	.....	461	456	917
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	29	24	53			
“ Medical Certificate.....	32	32	64	61	56	117
Total number under treatment during year.....	.....	.....	.....	522	512	1034
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered.....	12	9	21			
“ improved	8	7	15			
“ unimproved.....	3	1	4			
Total number of discharges during year.....	23	17	40			
Died.....	22	17	39			
Eloped.....	1	.....	1			
Transferred.....	20	21	41	66	55	121
Remaining in Asylum 30th Sept., 1888.....	.....	.....	.....	456	457	913
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum .....	.....	.....	.....	1521	1346	2867
“ discharged.....	558	527	1085			
“ died	407	287	694			
“ eloped.....	45	7	52			
“ transferred	55	68	123	1063	889	1954
“ remaining 30th September, 1888.....	.....	.....	.....	456	457	913
Number of applications on file 30th September, 1888, exclusive of Warrant cases.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26	28

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum
the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of
patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 12th of Nov., 1887)	462	458	920
Minimum " " " (on the 3rd of Aug., 1888)	437	438	875
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year . . .	16710 9.378	166609.422	333718.8
Daily average population	456.583	455.217	911.800

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	26	24	50	611	766	1377
Widowed	4	7	11	45	70	115
Single	30	25	55	857	509	1366
Not reported	1	.....	1	8	1	9
Total	61	56	117	1521	1346	2867
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	16	16	32	327	302	629
Episcopalians	11	10	21	324	252	576
Methodists	13	11	24	306	300	606
Baptists	5	3	8	111	105	216
Congregationalists				17	7	24
Roman Catholics	13	14	27	249	260	509
Mennonites				4	.....	4
Quakers				8	2	10
Infidels				24	8	32
Other denominations	1	2	3	61	56	117
Not reported	2	.....	2	90	54	144
Total	61	56	117	1521	1346	2867
NATIONALITIES.						
English	6	5	11	232	162	394
Irish	5	10	15	240	290	530
Scotch	6	3	9	159	136	295
Canadian	37	33	70	723	637	1360
United States	3	3	6	71	41	112
Other Countries	2	1	3	38	43	81
Unknown	2	1	3	58	37	95
Total	61	56	117	1521	1346	2867

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District.....				5	2	7
Brant.....				38	33	71
Bruce.....	4	4	8	93	67	160
Carleton.....				4	7	11
Elgin.....	5	1	6	87	90	177
Essex.....	3	3	6	69	65	134
Frontenac.....				5	7	12
Grey.....				10	12	22
Haldimand.....				22	23	45
Halton.....				10	7	17
Hastings.....				5	8	13
Huron.....	8	8	16	123	124	247
Kent.....	7	6	13	84	108	192
Lambton.....	4	5	9	148	102	250
Lanark.....				3	3	6
Leeds and Grenville.....					5	5
Lennox and Addington.....				3	1	4
Lincoln.....				10	6	16
Middlesex.....	14	16	30	327	279	606
Norfolk.....				30	34	64
Northumberland and Durham.....				14	10	24
Ontario.....				6	13	19
Oxford.....	7	6	13	135	90	225
Peel.....				4	5	9
Perth.....	9	6	15	107	79	186
Peterborough.....				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell.....				2	3	5
Prince Edward.....				1	1	2
Simcoe.....				13	21	34
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				5	5	10
Thunder Bay District.....				2		2
Victoria.....				12	14	26
Waterloo.....				33	23	56
Welland.....				8	6	14
Wellington.....				20	15	35
Wentworth.....				11	17	28
York.....			1	46	46	92
Not classed.....				25	10	35
Total admissions.....	61	56	117	1521	1346	2867

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....			5			5
Brant.....			20		11	31
Bruce.....	3	4	7	41	25	66
Carleton.....					2	2
Elgin.....	2		2	28	11	39
Essex.....	3	2	5	40	22	62
Frontenac.....					1	1
Grey.....			9		7	16
Haldimand.....			10		3	13
Halton.....			7		3	10
Hastings.....			2		5	7
Huron.....	5	3	8	58	35	93
Kent.....	2	1	3	29	13	42
Lambton.....	2	1	3	84	31	115
Lanark.....					1	1
Lennox and Addington.....			1			
Lincoln.....			8		1	9
Middlesex.....	3	5	8	82	60	142
Norfolk.....				21	11	32
Northumberland and Durham.....			4		2	6
Ontario.....			1		5	6
Oxford.....	3	3	6	65	22	87
Peel.....				3	4	7
Perth.....	6	4	10	48	17	65
Peterbrrough.....				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell.....				1	1	2
Prince Edward.....					1	1
Simcoe.....			5		8	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....			1			1
Thunder Bay.....			1			1
Victoria.....			9		9	18
Waterloo.....			17		8	25
Welland.....			3		4	7
Wellington.....			13		11	24
Wentworth.....			6		9	15
York.....		1	1	28	25	53
Total admissions.....	29	24	53	651	373	1024

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.			When Discharged.			Remarks.
2580	J. S.....	F.	October	19th, 1885....		October	10th, 1887		Recovered.
2668	M. R.	F.	September	19th, 1886....	"	10th,	"		Improved.
2627	D. R.	M.	April	21st, "	"	10th,	"		"
2698	R. H.	M.	January	28th, 1887....	"	20th,	"		Recovered.
2656	M. D.	M.	August	17th, 1886....	"	26th,	"		"
2654	E. H.	M.	"	10th, "	"	27th,	"		Improved.
2725	T. C.	M.	June	22nd, 1887....		November	4th, "		"
2747	H. M.	F.	September	12th, "	"	26th,	"		Unimproved.
2019	J. J.	M.	November	29th, 1881....	"	28th,	"		Improved.
2484	J. T.	M.	February	6th, 1885....		December	1st, "		Unimproved.
2642	S. C.	F.	June	24th, 1886....	"	10th,	"		Improved.
2450	M. A. R.	F.	October	23rd, 1884....	"	19th,	"		"
2720	G. E.	M.	June	14th, 1887....		22nd,	"		Recovered.
2722	E. S.	F.	"	17th, "		January	5th, 1888....		"
2672	J. R.	M.	September	17th, 1886....	"	21st,	"		Unimproved.
2684	J. T.	M.	October	25th, "	"	23rd,	"		Recovered.
2766	G. W. T.	M.	November	12th, 1887....	"	23rd,	"		"
2683	J. C.	M.	October	23rd, 1886....		February	17th, "		Improved.
2776	R. F.	F.	January	9th, 1888....	"	21st,	"		"
2549	C. E. C.	F.	July	25th, 1885....	"	21st,	"		"
2366	J. S.	M.	February	29th, 1884....		March	6th, "		"
2665	M. A. O'C.	F.	September	4th, 1886....	"	31st,	"		"
2730	H. D.	M.	July	1887....		April	7th, "		Recovered.
2476	R. R. B.	M.	January	13th, 1885....	"	28th,	"		Improved.
2789	W. N.	M.	March	19th, 1888....	"	30th,	"		Unimproved.
2605	D. F.	M.	February	2nd, 1886....		May	4th, "		Recovered.
2721	J. McG.	M.	June	16th, 1887....	"	9th,	"		Improved.
2719	J. H.	F.	"	13th, "	"	18th,	"		Recovered.
2710	P. M.	F.	April	19th, "		30th,	"		Improved.
2783	M. J. P.	F.	February	24th, 1888....		June	18th, "		Recovered.
2793	J. McL.	F.	April	5th, "	"	26th,	"		"
2775	A. B.	F.	December	27th, 1887....		July	3rd, "		"
2773	J. D.	M.	"	17th, "	"	17th,	"		"
2814	S. E. P.	F.	July	3rd, 1888....		August	21st, "		"
2663	A. McA.	M.	September	1st, 1886....	"	25th,	"		"
3606	K. S.	M.	February	10th, "	"	28th,	"		"
2283	M. A. S.	F.	July	13th, 1883....		September	22nd, "		"
2786	R. D. B.	M.	February	10th, 1888....	"	24th,	"		"
2772	E. G.	F.	December	9th, 1887....	"	26th,	"		"
2749	A. R.	M.	September	21st, "		February	28th, "		"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and Approximate Cause of Death of those who Died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Approximate Cause of Death.	
					Years	Months	Days		
2748	W. H. M....	M.....	35	October 1st, 1887..	.....	.....	12	Marasmus.
951	W. C.....	M.....	37	" 1st, " ..	12	5	5	Epilepsy.	
506	N. L.....	F.....	51	" 6th, " ..	15	11	10	Peritonitis.	
1197	W. McK....	M.....	67	" 7th, " ..	10	4	25	Softening of Brain.	
2323	J. J. B....	F.....	25	" 19th, " ..	3	11	14	Marasmus.	
2756	H. H.....	M.....	76	November 6th,	.....	.....	17	Senile Decay.
2236	M. M.....	F.....	70	" 18th, " ..	4	8	5	Marasmus.	
2735	J. P.....	M.....	40	" 19th, " ..	.....	3	27	Paresis.
1136	C. McN....	M.....	27	" 23rd, " ..	10	11	26	Phthisis.	
2554	C. G.....	M.....	24	December 8th,	2	4	1	"	
2068	M. S.....	F.....	57	" 12th, " ..	5	9	5	Epilepsy.	
333	J. S.....	M.....	66	" 31st, " ..	17	1	13	Heart Clot.	
1995	C. McN....	F.....	52	January 3rd, 1888..	6	2	21	Pneumonia.	
383	J. McC....	F.....	73	" 12th, " ..	16	11	22	Cancer of Liver.	
2093	R. McC....	M.....	66	" 18th, " ..	5	9	5	Heart Clot.	
2032	M. H.....	F.....	58	" 25th, " ..	7	1	10	Epilepsy.	
2777	E. F.....	F.....	30	February 2nd,	.....	.....	24	Pneumonia.
1779	McK. D....	M.....	?	" 5th, " ..	7	4	6	Lat. Phthisis.	
861	F. O.....	F.....	?	" 10th, " ..	13	4	23	Epilepsy.	
1143	J. J. L....	M.....	80	" 18th, " ..	11	1	29	Old Age.	
2657	M. McK....	F.....	35	" 29th, " ..	1	6	11	Marasmus.	
1575	J. N.....	M.....	20	March 13th,	8	8	4	Epilepsy.	
2767	R. K.....	M.....	41	" 14th, " ..	.....	4	2	Marasmus.
1767	M. A. H....	F.....	29	" 18th, " ..	7	6	20	Epilepsy.	
2619	E. T.....	F.....	31	" 31st, " ..	2	.....	2	"
2267	E. J. K....	F.....	31	April 30th,	4	11	1	Apoplexy.	
967	C. H.....	M.....	64	May 2nd,	12	10	20	Lat. Phthisis.	
1641	J. M.....	F.....	66	" 4th, " ..	9	5	26	Asphyxia.	
185	T. G.....	M.....	66	" 5th, " ..	17	5	12	Epilepsy.	
2064	D. C.....	M.....	51	" 8th, " ..	6	2	1	Old Age.	
2108	M. D.....	F.....	86	" 15th, " ..	6	.....	.....	Phthisis.
2013	R. D.....	M.....	42	June 3rd,	6	6	24	Marasmus.	
1630	B. P.....	F.....	34	" 12th, " ..	8	7	23	Diarrhoea.	
2801	M. J. G....	F.....	65	" 30th, " ..	.....	1	11	Old Age.
2778	J. T.....	M.....	64	July 3rd,	.....	5	28	Epilepsy.
15	R. J.....	M.....	68	August 18th,	17	8	26	"	
2522	J. H.....	M.....	27	" 24th, " ..	3	2	20	Diarrhoea.	
617	W. J. K....	M.....	?	September 8th,	15	10	25	"	
1320	T. G.....	M.....	50	" 14th, " ..	10	5	29	"	

TABLE No. 7,

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents.....				5		5	5
Book-keepers.....				3		3	3
Bakers.....				4		4	4
Bricklayers.....	1		1	2		2	3
Butchers.....				8		8	8
Blacksmiths.....	1		1	19		19	20
Brass-finishers.....				2		2	2
Brewers.....				2		2	2
Barbers.....				3		3	3
Broom-makers.....				2		2	2
Commercial travellers.....				2		2	2
Cabinetmakers.....	1		1	8		8	9
Conffectioners.....				2		2	2
Coopers.....	1		1	10		10	11
Carpenters.....	1		1	45		45	46
Clerks.....	2		2	29		29	31
Clergymen.....				1		1	1
Carriage-makers.....				1		1	1
Custom-house Officers.....	1		1	1		1	2
Civil servants.....				1		1	1
Dyers.....				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds.....	9	9	18	178		182	191
Dressmakers.....	1	1	2	11		11	12
Druggists.....				1		1	1
Engineers.....				8		8	8
Farmers.....	23		23	534	9	543	566
Fishermen.....				2	1	3	3
Founders.....				1		1	1
Ferrymen.....				2		2	2
Furriers.....				1		1	1
Gardeners.....				9		9	9
Gentlemen.....				2		2	2
Hucksters.....					1	1	1
Hatters.....				1		1	1
Hostlers.....				1		1	1
Harness-makers.....	1		1	2		2	3
Housekeepers.....	5	5	10	772		772	777
Hack-drivers.....				1		1	1
Housework.....	7	7	14				7
Jewellers.....				4		4	4
Labourers.....	13	1	13	383		383	396
Laundresses.....		1	1		2	2	3
Ladies.....					10	10	10
Lawyers.....				1		1	1
Lumbermen.....				1		1	1
Milliners.....					11	11	11
Masons.....				8		8	8
Machinists.....				8		8	8

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				9		9	9
Moulders				8		8	8
Merchants	2		2	25		25	27
Music-teachers				1	1	2	2
Marble-cutters				1		1	1
No occupation	2	11	13	5	11	16	29
Nurses					1	1	1
Not stated	1	5	6	2	13	15	21
Organ builders				2		2	2
Plasterers		1	1	3		3	4
Pensioners				4		4	4
Photographers				4		4	4
Prostitutes					6	6	6
Painters				16		16	16
Printers	1		1	9		9	10
Peddlers				3	1	4	4
Physicians				6		6	6
Spinsters		2	2				2
Sailors	2		2	6		6	8
Students	1		1	19		19	20
Spinners					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers				1		1	1
Stone-cutters				4		4	4
Showmen				2		2	2
Saddlers				4		4	4
Shoemakers	3		3	23		23	26
Seamstresses					11	11	11
Soap-makers				1		1	1
Soldiers				2		2	2
Surveyors				2		2	2
Ship-builders				2		2	2
Teachers	1		1	17	10	27	28
Tinsmiths				6		6	6
Tavern-keepers	1		1	7	1	8	9
Tailors				19	7	26	26
Tanners				4		4	4
Toll-gate keepers				1	1	2	2
Watchmakers				6		6	6
Woodworkers				1		1	1
Weavers					2	2	2
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers	1	15	15	5		5	6
Wives					10	10	10
Unknown or other employments				104	216	320	320
Total	61	56	117	1460	1290	2750	2867

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity, for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1888.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....				1	5	6			
Religious excitement.....				2	4	6			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....				6		6			
Love affairs, including seduction.....				2	2	4			
Mental anxiety "worry".....				2	1	3			
Fright and nervous shocks.....				2		2			
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink.....	1		1	6		6			
Self-abuse, sexual.....				3	1	4			
Over-work.....				1	4	5			
Sunstroke.....				3	1	4			
Accident or injury.....				2	1	3			
Puerperal.....					4	4			
Puberty and change of life.....					1	1			
Uterine disorders.....					2	2			
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....				2	2	4	2	1	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....					1	2	3		
Fevers.....				4		4			
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.....	7	5	12	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained.	6	4	10	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
CONGENITAL.									
With other combined cause not ascertained.....			2	2					
Unknown.....	47	45	92	23	26	49	59	55	114
Total.....	61	56	117	61	56	117	61	56	117

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof, for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.		Term of Probation.	Result.
2720	M.....	G. E.....	October	5th, 1887.....	2 months.....	Discharged.
2154	M.....	C. S.....	"	29th "	3 "	Brought back.
2476	M.....	R. R. B.....	"	28th "	6 "	Discharged.
874	F.....	M. J. W.....	November	2nd "	3 "	Transf'd to Toronto.
2605	M.....	D. F.....	"	4th "	6 "	Discharged.
2366	M.....	J. S.....	"	7th "	3 "	do
2721	M.....	J. McG.....	"	7th "	6 "	do
2607	M.....	T. M.....	"	14th "	3 "	Brought back.
2594	F.....	E. F.....	"	14th "	3 "	do
2710	F.....	P. M.....	December	10th "	6 "	Discharged.
2719	F.....	J. H.....	"	14th "	5 "	do
2730	M.....	H. D.....	"	28th "	3 "	do
2749	M.....	A. R.....	January	23rd, 1888.....	1 "	do
2776	F.....	R. F.....	February	3rd "	1 "	do
2689	F.....	J. W.....	"	17th "	3 "	Brought back.
2283	F.....	M. A. S.....	March	21st "	6 "	Discharged.
2789	M.....	W. N.....	"	31st "	1 "	do
2780	M.....	D. McK.....	April	18th "	3 "	Brought back.
2731	F.....	M. C.....	"	30th "	6 "	Still out.
2606	M.....	K. S.....	May	4th "	3 "	Discharged.
2751	F.....	J. H.....	"	8th "	6 "	Sill out.
2788	F.....	M. J. P.....	"	16th "	1 "	Discharged.
2663	M.....	A. McA.....	"	22nd "	3 "	do
2734	F.....	R. M.....	"	24th "	2 "	Brought back.
2792	F.....	J. McL.....	"	26th "	1 "	Discharged.
2784	F.....	C. D.....	"	28th "	6 "	Discharged.
2018	F.....	F. S.....	June	11th "	1 "	Still out.
2773	M.....	J. D.....	"	16th "	1 "	Brought back.
2704	M.....	D. C.....	July	7th "	6 "	Discharged.
2492	M.....	J. B.....	"	17th "	3 "	Still out.
2814	F.....	S. P.....	"	21st "	1 "	do
2594	F.....	E. F.....	"	23rd "	3 "	Discharged.
2786	M.....	R. D. B.....	August	16th "	1 "	Still out.
2818	M.....	J. D.....	"	18th "	6 "	Discharged.
2772	F.....	E. G.....	"	27th "	1 "	Still out.
2823	M.....	J. T.....	"	31st "	2 "	Discharged.
2502	M.....	W. S.....	September	12th "	3 "	Still out.
2797	F.....	C. W.....	"	25th "	6 "	do
						do

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....		.....	.....	.....	20	18	38
Discharged, recovered.....		8	6	14			
" improved.....		3	2	5			
" unimproved.....		1	.....	1			
Transferred.....		.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Returned to Asylum		3	4	7			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1888.....		5	5	10	20	18	38

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	4	2	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	7	6	13	4	1	5	2	1	3
" 25 " 30 "	11	9	20	1	1	2	2	2	4
" 30 " 35 "	5	5	10	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" 35 " 40 "	1	9	10	1	2	3	2	4	6
" 40 " 45 "	7	4	11	1	1	2	3	.....	3
" 45 " 50 "	6	3	9	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" 50 " 55 "	4	10	14	2	2	4	2	2	4
" 55 " 60 "	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
" 60 " 65 "	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 65 " 70 "	3	3	6	1	1	2	5	3	8
" 70 " 75 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 75 " 80 "	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 80 " 85 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 85 " 90 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Totals.....	60	55	115	12	9	21	22	17	39

NOTE.—The admissions are to exclude the transfers from other Asylums during the year.

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

PERIODS.

		Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month.....		13	12	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months		15	22	1	1	.....
" 2 " 3 "		8	4	1	.....	2
" 3 " 4 "		10	8	1	1	.....
" 4 " 5 "		4	8	1	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "		3	3	1	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "		5	2	4	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "		1	5	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "		2	3	1	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "		1	3	2	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "		1	7	.....	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "		2	8	1	1	.....
" 12 " 18 "		6	27	3	1	1
" 18 months to 2 years.....		10	18	2	6	.....
" 2 to 3 years		10	51	1	1	1
" 3 " 4 "		8	41	.....	2	.....
" 4 " 5 "		3	43	.....	1	.....
" 5 " 6 "		4	45	1	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "		1	63	.....	1	.....
" 7 " 8 "		1	48	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "		1	38	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "		1	40	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "		4	159	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "		1	98	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards.....		2	147	.....	.....	.....
Totals		117	913	21	15	4

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	9	2953	.....	2953
Tailor's shop.....	1	306	.....	306
Shoe shop.....	2	588	.....	588
Engineer's shop.....	3	1023	.....	1023
Mason work.....	3	880	.....	880
Wood yard and coal shed.....	6	1810	.....	1810
Bakery	3	981	.....	981
Laundry.....	15	2033	2370	4403
Dairy	3	366	432	798
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	5	1253	.....	1253
Painting	5	1309	.....	1309
Farm.....	26	8012	.....	8012
Garden	8	8528	.....	8528
Stable.....	6	1760	.....	1760
Kitchen.....	27	2534	5776	8310
Dining rooms.....	32	2915	6778	9703
Sewing rooms.....	102	.....	31698	31698
Knitting	146	310	44965	45275
Mending.....	9	.....	2693	2693
Halls.....	231	43504	28415	71919
Storeroom.....	3	852	.....	852
General	173	49988	3735	53723
Total daily average number of patients who worked.	838			
Total number of patients who worked.....	983			
Total.....		131905	126862	258777

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1888, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1	2	3
Brant	6	8	14
Bruce	38	29	67
Carleton.....	1	3	4
Dundas.....	1	.....	1
Durham.....	3	4	7
Elgin	28	30	58
Essex	23	31	54
Frontenac	3	2	5
Grenville.....	.....	2	2
Grey.....	4	7	11
Haldimand	2	4	6
Halton.....	1	2	3
Hastings.....	4	6	10
Huron.....	42	36	78
Kent.....	28	31	59
Lambton	54	41	95
Lanark	3	2	5
Leeds .....	.....	2	2
Lennox and Addington.....	2	.....	2
Lincoln.....	1	2	3
Middlesex.....	87	88	175
Norfolk.....	2	6	8
Northumberland.....	2	1	3
Ontario.....	2	5	7
Oxford	35	32	67
Peel.....	2	4	6
Perth.....	40	24	64
Peterborough.....	.....	3	3
Prescott.....	.....	1	1
Rainy River District.....	1	.....	1
Simcoe .....	.....	6	6
Stormont.....	2	3	5
Victoria.....	3	2	5
Waterloo.....	5	9	14
Welland.....	1	.....	1
Wellington.....	1	1	2
Wentworth.....	1	7	8
York.....	17	15	32
Not classed, unknown, etc.....	10	6	16
Total.....	456	457	913

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing number of patients transfereed from London to other Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1888,

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Where Born.	Social State,	Religion.	County.	Warrant.	Where Transferred.
1..	M. J. W.	F.	Canada.....	S.....	Methodist ..	York.....	W.	Toronto Asylum.
2..	T. B ..	M.	Ireland.....	S.....	R. C.....	Wellington ..	"	Hamilton Asylum.
3..	J. B ..	M.	Ireland.....	S.....	R. C.....	Haldimand ..	W.	"
4..	C. B ..	M.	Canada.....	S.....	R. C.....	Lincoln ..	W.	"
5..	P. B ..	M.	Canada.....	S.....	E. C.....	Halton ..	.....	"
6..	A. C ..	M.	England.....	M.....	Methodist ..	Haldimand ..	.....	"
7..	R. C ..	M.	Canada.....	S.....	Methodist ..	Brant ..	W.	"
8..	J. C ..	M.	Canada.....	W.....	None	Norfolk ..	W.	"
9..	J. H ..	M.	Canada.....	S.....	R. C.....	Lincoln ..	W.	"
10..	G. H ..	M.	Canada.....	S.....	R. C.....	Waterloo ..	W.	"
11..	C. K ..	M.	Ireland.....	S.....	E. C.....	Simcoe ..	.....	"
12..	J. K ..	M.	Canada.....	S.....	Methodist ..	Norfolk ..	W.	"
13..	C. L ..	M.	Canada.....	S.....	E. C.....	Haldimand ..	.....	"
14..	S. R ..	M.	Canada.....	S.....	E. C.....	Norfolk ..	.....	"
15..	M. S ..	M.	Ireland	M.....	E. C.....	Waterloo ..	W.	"
16..	H. S ..	M.	England.....	M.....	Not stated ..	Halton ..	W.	"
17..	M. B ..	M.	Canada.....	S.....	R. C.....	Brant ..	.....	"
18..	J. McL ..	M.	Scotland	S.....	Presbyterian.	Wellington ..	.....	"
19..	J. McK ..	M.	Scotland	S.....	Presbyterian.	Simcoe ..	.....	"
20..	E. N ..	M.	Canada.....	S.....	R. C.....	Lincoln ..	.....	"
21..	C. B ..	M.	Canada.....	S.....	None	Waterloo ..	.....	"
22..	F. B ..	F.	Canada.....	S.....	Baptist	Brant ..	.....	"
23..	J. C ..	F.	Ireland	M.....	Presbyterian.	Norfolk ..	W.	"
24..	E. G ..	F.	Scotland	M.....	Presbyterian.	Welland ..	W.	"
25..	M. G ..	F.	Germany	M.....	Lutheran	Welland ..	.....	"
26..	B. H ..	F.	England	S.....	Presbyterian.	Simcoe ..	.....	"
27..	M. A. H ..	F.	Canada	W.....	R. C.....	Wellington ..	.....	"
28..	E. K ..	F.	Ireland	M.....	E. C.....	Welland ..	W.	"
29..	S. M ..	F.	England	S.....	E. C.....	Norfolk ..	.....	"
30..	S. M ..	F.	United States ..	M.....	None	Norfolk ..	.....	"
31..	M. O'G ..	F.	Ireland	M.....	R. C.....	Brant ..	.....	"
32..	M. P ..	F.	Ireland	M.....	E. C.....	Haldimand ..	.....	"
33..	C. P ..	F.	Ireland	M.....	R. C.....	Wellington ..	W.	"
34..	E. S ..	F.	Canada	M.....	Methodist ..	Norfolk ..	.....	"
35..	M. S ..	F.	Canada	M.....	Baptist	Norfolk ..	.....	"
36..	M. T ..	F.	Ireland	M.....	R. C.....	Wellington ..	W.	"
37..	A. T ..	F.	Scotland	S.....	E. C.....	Wentworth ..	.....	"
38..	E. McM ..	F.	Canada	M.....	Baptist	Norfolk ..	.....	"
39..	B. H ..	F.	Ireland	M.....	R. C.....	Wellington ..	.....	"
40..	M. D ..	F.	Ireland	M.....	R. C.....	Halton ..	.....	"
41..	C. C ..	F.	Ireland	W.....	R. C.....	Lincoln ..	.....	"

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the number of admissions and discharges during the year ending
30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total admissions during the year.....	61	56	117
Number of such admitted for 1st time	55	43	98
" re-admissions during the year.....	6	13	19
	61	56	117
No. 2.			
Total admissions during past five years, viz: from October 1st, 1883, to September 30th, 1888	303	201	504
Number of such admitted to Asylum once.....	270	174	444
" " " twice	18	21	39
" " " 3 times	9	4	13
" " " 4 times	3	.....	3
" " " 5 times	1	.....	1
" " " 6 times or over	2	2	4
	303	201	504
No. 3.			
Total number of patients discharged as recovered during year	12	9	21
Number of such discharged as recovered 1st time	10	6	16
" " " 2nd time.....	1	2	3
" " " 3rd time or over	1	1	2
	12	9	21
No. 4.			
Total number of patients discharged recovered during past five years, viz: from October, 1883, to September 30th, 1888.....	133	130	262
Number of such re-admitted to Asylum once	6	11	17
" " " twice.....	.....	2	2
" " " 3 times	1	1	2

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing applications for admission to Asylum for Insane, London, (exclusive of warrant cases) with manner of disposal thereof for official year ending September 30th, 1888.

	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
Total applications, less warrants .....	.....	.....	.....	67	77	144
Vacancies awarded and patients admitted.....	29	24	53	.....	.....	.....
" " but patients not sent in.....	10	5	15	.....	.....	.....
Applications not awarded.	28	48	76	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	67	77	144

Of vacancies awarded but patients not sent in—

- 5 recovered at home.
- 2 were sent to other asylums
- 3 friends concluded to keep at home.
- 1 died at home.

4 were kept at home and afterwards sent to asylum, new applications being made.

Of applications not awarded—

- 2 were not suitable cases.
- 5 recovered at home.
- 9 were sent to gaol.
- 2 died at home.
- 28 not returned.
- 3 sent to other asylums.
- 24 still on file.
- 3 returned unfilled.

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the number of times admitted of those received into the Asylum for Insane, London, during the official year ending September 30th, 1888, by certificate.

	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
Total admissions for year .....	.....	.....	.....	32	32	64
Admitted for 1st time	29	25	54	.....	.....	.....
" 2nd "	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....
" 3rd " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 4th " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 5th " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 6th " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Admitted more than 6th time	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	32	32	64	32	32	64

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing the number of times admitted of those received into the Asylum for Insane, London, during the official year ending September 30th, 1888, by warrant.

	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
Total admission for year.....				29	24	53
Admitted for 1st time	24	16	40			
" 2nd "	5	4	9			
" 3rd "		2	2			
" 4th "						
" 5th "		1	1			
" 6th "						
Admitted more than 6th time.....			1	1		
	29	24	53	29	24	53

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing disposition of patients on September 30th, 1888, transferred from Malden to London Asylum.

	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
Total number transferred from Malden.....				120	124	244
Died	52	39	91			
Discharged.....	7	10	17			
Eloped.....	3	.....	3			
Transferred to Orillia.....	1	1	2			
" Hamilton.....	6	13	19			
In residence September 30th, 1888.....	51	61	112			
	120	124	244	120	124	244

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing number of Eloperments from London Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Date of Eloperment.	Warrant.	REMARKS.
1	C. F.	F.	October 13th, 1887		Brought back, Oct. 13, 1887.
2	R. R. B.	M.	" 14th "		Allowed on probation.
3	C. P.	M.	" 14th "	W.	Brought back, Oct. 17, 1887.
4	D. F.	M.	" 28th "		Allowed on probation.
5	W. E.	M.	November 3rd "		Came back, Nov. 3, 1887.
6	W. B.	M.	" 4th "		Brought back, Nov. 4, 1887.
7	D. R.	M.	December 17th "	W.	" " Dec. 17, 1887.
8	M. J. C.	F.	" 25th "		" " 25, 1887.
9	H. D.	M.	" 27th "	W.	Allowed on probation.
10	M. J. C.	F.	April 5th, 1888		Brought back, April 5, 1888.
11	N. C.	M.	May 3rd "	W.	" " May 4, 1888.
12	A. McM.	M.	" 12th "	W.	" " 13, 1888.
13	P. S.	F.	" 31st "		Allowed on probation.
14	R. A. T.	M.	June 26th "		Brought back, June 29, 1888.
15	M. O'L.	M.	" 27th "		" " July 3, 1888.
16	R. O.	M.	July 9th "	W.	" " " 9, 1888.
17	J. R. R.	F.	" 20th "		" " " 20, 1888.
18	R. O.	M.	August 6th "	W.	Came back, August 15, 1888.
19	M. O'L.	M.	" 9th "		Written off eloped, Sept. 29, 1888.
20	J. R. R.	F.	" 11th "		Brought back, August 11, 1888.
21	W. S.	M.	" 19th "	W.	Allowed on probation.
22	T. C.	M.	" 23rd "	W.	Brought back, August 29, 1888.
23	W. G.	M.	September 23rd "	W.	" " Sept. 28, 1888.
24	A. HcL.	M.	" 24th "	W.	Still out.
25	D. R.	M.	" 24th "	W.	"

TABLE No. 21.

Shewing number of articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

	No.		No.
Dresses	13498	Blouses	973
Skirts	5992	" pants	272
Aprons	30919	Overalls	251
Pinafores	262	Blankets	8059
Chemises	29070	Quilts	9605
" flannel	1265	" canvas	58
Drawers	15608	Sheets	93581
Nightdresses	10942	Pillowslips	55341
Waists	1684	Pillowshams	65
Collars	11360	Pillowticks	48
Cuffs, pairs of	1854	Bedticks	12092
Shawls, etc.	26	Hair mattrasses	23
Caps	780	Towels	49540
Bonnets	12	Crumb cloths	46
Gloves, pairs of	12	Tablecloths	3276
Handkerchiefs	9058	Tablenapkins	5415
Neckties	1717	Tray cloths	159
Stockings, pairs of	19679	Curtains and blinds	175
Socks	20902	Bolsterlips	386
Guernseys	2756	Bureau covers	821
Bibs, etc.	2463	Stair linens	60
Shirts	24615	Carriage lap robes	14
" flannel	4659	Pudding cloths	2659
Coats	1080	Clothes bags	308
Pants	1784	Total	455986
Vests	762		

TABLE No. 22.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	1261	2990	Socks marked, pairs of..	257	.....
" uniform.	43	10	Mitts faced, pairs of.	15	.....
Aprons.	1843	1937	Guernseys . . . . .	.....	67
" uniform.	345	.....	Mats	25	.....
Skirts	396	1823	Ticks	671	3070
Drawers.	592	1266	Quilts, hemmed.	56	261
Nightdresses.	358	490	" canvas.	22	.....
Chemises	1236	1890	Matrasses.	171	.....
" flannel.	231	218	Pillows.	61	.....
Collars.	12	.....	Pillowslips.	1552	305
Waists.	10	.....	Towels.	1643	.....
Neckties and scarfs.	155	.....	Blankets . . . . .	.....	516
Caps, women's.	64	.....	Crumb cloths	5	.....
" men's.	151	.....	Bags.	138	.....
Shirts.	886	1223	Clothes wraps.	113	.....
" flannel.	123	275	Tablecloths and covers.	118	.....
Coats.	442	35	Bureau covers.	62	.....
Pants.	631	48	Pudding cloths	212	.....
Vests.	338	18	Lambrequins.	15	.....
Blouses.	304	16	Chairs recovered.	6	.....
" pants.	152	5	Sofa "	1	.....
Overals.	12	.....	Baskets.	62	.....
Stockings, pairs of. . . . .	.....	2527	Total.	14790	20123
Socks. . . . .	.....	1133			

TABLE No. 23.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in Tailor's Shop during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Caats, uniform.	47	13	Vests. . . . .	.....	75
Pants "	47	13	Blouses. . . . .	.....	239
Vests "	2	.....	" pants. . . . .	.....	149
Coats. . . . .	.....	157	Total.	96	991
Pants. . . . .	.....	345			

CUT.

Coats.	442
Pants.	631
Vests.	338
Blouses.	304
" pants.	152
Overals.	12
Total.	1879

TABLE No. 24.

Shewing amount of Knitting done in Wards during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

—	Pairs.	—	Pairs.
Stockings	1499	Mitts	139
" refooted	369	Total	3704
Socks	1386	Hoods crocheted	51
" refooted	311		

TABLE No. 25.

Shewing amount of work done in Shoemakers' Shop during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

—	Pairs.	Repairs.	—
Slippers, canvas	259	Soles	412
" carpet	3	Heels	498
" leather	7	Seams	425
Brogans	37	Patches	441
Boots, men's	1	Total	1776
" Women's	9		
Shoes, "	1		
Total	317		

TABLE No. 26.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the Sewing Room during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

—	Made.	Repaired.	—	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	45	2	Sheets	112	
" uniform	44	2	Blankets	2	
Aprons "	6		Ticks	187	99
Collars "	174		Pillowticks	67	
Aprons	53		Pillows, hair	18	
Chemises	4		Pillowslips	3	23
" flannel	8		Bags	6	
Drawers	8	55	Chair covers	6	
Skirts	2		Mats bound	5	
Nightdresses	4		Mail bag	1	
Shrouds	20		Scenes	7	
Hoods	6		Horse blankets lined	7	
Hats, straw		22	Carriage covers	1	
Neckties	2		Carriage lap robes	8	
Slippers, cloth (prs. of)	62		Lambrequins		1
" uppers "	252		Curtains (sets of)	5	
Boots, cloth	1		Laundry wraps	2	
Shirts	13	741	Library books covered	116	
" flannel		60	Carpets	3	1
Guernseys		9	Tea strainers	12	
Socks (prs of)		2325	Total	1286	3454
Tablecloths	38				
Blinds	95				

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, 1st October, 1888.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario:

SIR.—In accordance with the statutory requirements, I have the honour to submit the Thirty-third Annual Report of this Asylum (the eleventh since it became a Provincial Institution, for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were in residence on October 1st, 1887.....	325	356	681
Admitted during the year.....	49	41	90
Total number under treatment during the year.....	374	397	771
Discharged during the year, recovered.....	9	7	16
" " improved.....	5	7	12
" " unimproved.....	1	2	3
Died during the year	13	16	29
Eloped	1		1
Transferred	21	21	42
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1888	324	344	668
Average daily population during year.....	327.01	357.92	684.93
Yearly cost per capita			\$131 82
Weekly cost per capita.....			\$2 53 $\frac{1}{2}$

Admissions.

The admissions numbered ninety, and, as a class, were of the most unpromising description. This was owing to the fact that for the greater part of the year the Asylum was so overcrowded, that it was not possible to award admission to many urgent cases, and when in August forty patients were transferred to Hamilton Asylum, the vacancies were almost immediately filled by the numerous chronic cases that had accumulated in the gaols. The constant overcrowding that has taken place this year, goes to prove that this Asylum is no longer able to provide accommodation for the insane of the very large district assigned to it. At one time during the official year between forty and fifty applicants were awaiting admission, and it is only since the transfer was made to Hamilton that we have been able to keep pace with the demand for room, and although the transfer took place at such a recent date, nearly all of the beds made vacant are already filled.

Discharges.

At first glance the discharges appear small in number, and the percentage of recoveries seems unusually low. This is easily explained by the fact that for ten months of the year very few patients were admitted, even acute cases having to be refused.

Deaths.

The death-rate has been small, amounting to but 3.76 per cent. of the total number of patients under treatment. Unfortunately one suicide has to be recorded. The circumstances attending this death were unusual, and the occurrence could not have been anticipated. Sarah Patterson was admitted in 1876, and soon sank into a condition of dementia, in fact was so stupid that she did not, to all appearance, possess enough intelligence to enable her to appreciate her surroundings. She did not give any one the impression[®] that she was suicidal, and no one suspected that she had any desire to destroy herself. For some months before the date of her death she had been in failing health, and was so weak, that she was allowed to rest on her bed for several hours every day. On Saturday, the evening of September 29th, she was allowed to go into her room to rest, and a short time afterward was found by an attendant suspended, by means of an apron string, to the grating over the bedroom door. When found life was extinct. Coroner Irwin was at once notified of the occurrence, but after enquiring into the circumstances decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Advances.

In many respects this has been an important year in the history of the Asylum, as during the past twelve months several marked departures have been made in the organization of the Institution. The founding of the Rockwood Training School for Asylum Nurses, and the opening of an Infirmary under the charge of a trained nurse, have been hopeful advances, and radical changes effected both in the appearance and appointments of the wards have materially added to the comfort of the patients. The problem of supplying a large enough variety of occupations is reaching a solution, and several new industries have been added to the list.

Rockwood Training School for Asylum Nurses.

Early in April, a long cherished scheme was developed, and the Rockwood Training School for Asylum Nurses was established. This school was rendered possible when the Government materially increased the wages of female employés, and offered remuneration likely to attract the most desirable class of girls. This Training School is destined to play an important part in the future history of the Asylum, and already its good influence has been felt in all of the wards for females. Some have said that the tendency of the school will be to make "lady nurses" of the attendants, who will shirk the unpleasant duties of their position. This danger does not exist, in fact the tendency is to make those in training take a broader and more intelligent view of the work they are asked to perform, and the course of instruction given is of the most practical nature, particularly devoted to teaching Asylum nurses to labour in the best interests of the unfortunates under their immediate charge. Practical work is a most important subject at the time of examination, and the highest rewards are given to those who are most worthy of them. The course of instruction covers a period of two years, and includes lectures on elementary physiology and anatomy, nursing of the sick, and nursing and care of the insane. One lecture a week is given, and each student receives practical instruction in nursing of the sick in the infirmary, under the direction of the trained hospital nurse.

Before admission to the school each applicant is required to pass a preliminary examination in English, and is not accepted unless she can show that she is possessed of a good knowledge of the subjects examined in. The school opens up a field that is worthy of cultivation by girls of education and refinement, and graduates will never find difficulty in obtaining remunerative work in outside life, even if they are not content to remain as asylum nurses. The nursing of the insane is quite as noble and attractive an occupation as nursing the sick, and an ideal asylum nurse requires to be a person of higher intelligence than the average hospital nurse.

Infirmary.

In February two cases of typhoid fever developed, and it was absolutely necessary to open the infirmary that had been arranged in the south cottage. At that time a

trained nurse could not be engaged, and one of our attendants was temporarily placed in charge. In March a trained nurse from Toronto General Hospital was secured, and the infirmary has now become an indispensable department—the wonder is that it could have been done without for so many years. Not only are sick patients more comfortable, but they receive necessary care that could not possibly be given in the general wards. There are many drawbacks in having the infirmary located in the upper flat of a high building, and now that the absolute necessity for such a department has been demonstrated, the Government cannot be too strongly urged to put up a small isolated building for infirmary purposes. The cost of such a building need not be great, as accommodation say, for twenty patients, would at all times meet the requirements. This change should be made as soon as possible, as it would enable us to use the whole of the south cottage for the purpose originally intended, and put an end to the many inconveniences caused by having an infirmary at the top of such a high building.

Increase of Pay to Male Attendants.

As has been stated in a previous part of this report, an increase of pay has enabled us to effect much needed reforms among the female attendants. This year it is to be hoped that the wages of the male attendants will be increased, as the amount given at present is too small to induce attendants to become enthusiastic over their work. Twenty dollars a month is not enough to entice young men of the most desirable class to remain in the service, and when it is remembered that special aptitude for asylum work should be demanded, it can readily be seen how difficult it is, under the present arrangement, to secure and to keep good attendants.

Another thing that is a cause of dissatisfaction, is the fact that the old Dominion Government employés receive half as much more as those recently appointed, and in many instances hold subordinate positions. Although those in authority understand the reason for such an apparently anomalous condition of affairs, it is difficult to make those recently appointed view it in the same light, and dissatisfaction will cease only when the pay of the younger men approximates that of the older employés. At present the changes on the staff are too frequent, and it is often a matter of necessity to give positions to men who are not up to the ideal standard of asylum attendants. An increase of pay would remedy the defects of the present system, and make those who have laboured faithfully in the past feel that their efforts have not been unappreciated.

Steam Yacht.

In past summers the patients had become so accustomed to almost daily outings on the lake, that this year they felt that they had been deprived of a great deal of pleasure when informed that it was impossible to charter a steam yacht. It is doubtful if a yacht perfectly suited to the work required can be found here, and yet such a vessel has become almost a necessity, not only as a means of amusing the chronic portion of the Asylum population, but as a very useful adjunct in the treatment of a certain proportion of curable and convalescing patients. A boat such as we require would not be costly, and in the long run would prove a cheap investment.

Some thoughtless people have taken serious objection to such an institution as a steam yacht at an asylum, on the ground that the officers will use the boat and the patients stay in the wards. Those who use such arguments generally judge the rest of mankind by their own standard, and accuse others of doing the small things that they would be likely to do were they in the way of temptation. These objections should have no weight. However, to satisfy the doubting ones, it may be said that in 1887, when we had the *St. Julien* for two months or more, sixty-seven trips were made with patients in eighteen days, and no less than 416 of the inmates averaged nearly five sails each. The attendants were given two outings in the evening, and the officers went out for four short runs. It is to be hoped that a small sum will be placed in the Estimates for a hull.

Amusements.

Amusements for the patients have received the usual amount of attention, and it has been found possible to do more in this direction than was ever achieved before in this Asylum, without adding to the expenditure. Weekly dances during the autumn and winter were as popular as ever, and frequent "At Homes" proved wonderfully attractive to many. These "At Homes" are with us a new feature, and offer a promising field for development.

A brass band, composed of patients, has been formed, and in a few months will begin to do good work. The patients in this band have a fondness for music, are unusually intelligent and anxious to learn, and as they will devote most of their time to music, will without doubt find the occupation instructive.

Base ball has proved a very attractive game to many during the summer, and a good ground has been laid out to the east of the Asylum. Many match games between picked nines from the wards have been played, and on five occasions city nines have "crossed bats" with the Rockwood club. Some fine games were the result, and victory once, at least, perched on the Asylum banner; at other times one run and the umpire were accused of having interfered with a brilliant result. Be that as it may the B. B. C. is in a flourishing condition, and much is heard of next year's victories already half won.

The minstrel troupe and orchestra, as of old, did good service, and the many excellent entertainments supplied by our city friends did much to relieve the monotony of ward life.

Surgical Operations.

Two serious surgical operations were performed on patients during the year. The first was an ovariotomy, and the second an amputation of the thigh, in a case of gangrene. Both operations were conducted under the most rigid antiseptic precautions, and proved successful. It is interesting to note that the operation of ovariotomy failed to exert the slightest beneficial effect on the patient's mental condition. We are deeply indebted to Dr. W. G. Anglin, of Kingston, who kindly performed the operations and gave the patients the benefit of his surgical skill.

Farm and Garden.

This has not been a good year for farming operations, owing to the dry weather that prevailed during the early part of summer. Hay was almost a complete failure, and the potato crop will be small.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is one of the most objectionable features of this Institution. Situated as it is in a basement, it is at all times damp and unhealthy, and in the winter time when vegetables are being cooked the "villainous smells" in the centre building and No. 9 Ward are almost unendurable. The present room cannot be made into a proper kitchen, as it is much too small to meet the requirements of the Asylum, and being situated in the main thoroughfare it is scarcely possible to prevent patients, etc., from constantly interfering with the cooks. A simple remedy would be to erect a separate kitchen in one of the airing courts.

Improvements.

Among the many improvements made were the following:—Poultry house built; coal shed (stone) built; new engine erected in laundry; north cottage heated by hot water; two wards refloored; new court fenced; hot water system reconstructed.

Requirements.

Among the requirements for the coming year are the following:

A local telephone system.

Renewal of the heating apparatus in the Medical Superintendent's house, as sug-

gested in last year's report. Competent authorities pronounce the present system to be not only obsolete and expensive, but unsafe in its present condition.

A waggonette for general purposes, to take the place of vehicles completely worn out.

A windmill to pump water from the lake to the cattle stables.

An extra housemaid should be added to the staff. The attendants dining rooms cannot be made as comfortable as could be desired until they are put in charge of a housemaid, but as the staff is constituted at present this is not possible. The result of the present arrangement has been a great deal of dissatisfaction, and as long as the attendants' tables are under the care of patients alone it will not be possible to have things as comfortable as they should be. This is a matter of a good deal of importance.

Another male attendant is required. This addition would not only end the constant troubles and dangers arising from being short-handed, but would make it possible to keep more patients employed on the farm.

Thanks.

Thanks are due to the city clergymen who have conducted Divine service and ministered to the wants of the sick ; to the editors who furnished copies of their newspapers ; to the directors of the Midland Fair for courtesies extended to the patients ; to members of the different choirs and dramatic clubs before referred to, and to Master W. Tandy for his kindness in conducting the musical portion of the weekly service at Regiopolis.

Officers and Employees.

The officers and employés as a whole have shewn commendable zeal and enthusiasm in carrying on the work of the year.

The following changes took place on the staff :—In November, 1887, Dr. Simpson, assistant physician, who had been doing duty for some months in London Asylum, returned to this Institution, and Mr. C. W. Nelles, who had been acting as clinical assistant, left the service in order to resume his medical studies.

In March, 1888, Miss Marion V. Wilson, a graduate of Toronto Hospital school, began her duties as Trained Nurse. In September, 1888, Miss Sarah E. Hardy, Matron, exchanged positions with Miss M. E. Kirkpatrick, Matron of Orillia Asylum.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. K. CLARKE,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending
30th September, 1888.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending
30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1887.....	.....	.....	.....	325	356	681
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	32	20	52			
“ Medical Certificate.....	17	21	38	49	41	90
Total number under treatment during year.....	.....	.....	.....	374	397	771
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered.....	9	7	16			
“ improved.....	5	7	12			
“ unimproved.....	1	2	3			
Total number of discharges during year.....	15	16	31			
Died.....	13	16	29			
Eloped.....	1	.....	1			
Transferred	21	21	42	50	53	103
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1888.....	.....	.....	.....	324	344	668
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	1221	952	2173
“ discharged.....	451	315	766			
“ died	327	224	551			
“ eloped	15	.....	15			
“ transferred.....	104	69	173	897	608	1505
“ remaining 30th Sept., 1888.....	.....	.....	.....	324	344	668
Number of applications on file Sept. 30th, 1888.....	5	5	10			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 28th March, 1888)	331	362	693
Minimum " " " (on the 3rd of Aug., 1888)	310	342	652
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	119686	130999	250685
Daily average population.....	327.01	357.92	684.93

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married and widowed.....	23	15	38	479	489	968
Single ..	26	26	52	742	463	1205
Total.....	49	41	90	1221	952	2173
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians.....	7	10	17	195	158	353
Episcopalian.....	8	10	18	281	181	462
Methodists.....	6	6	12	195	173	368
Baptists.....	1	1	2	21	25	46
Congregationalists.....				1	2	3
Roman Catholics.....	21	13	34	385	332	717
Other denominations.....	3	1	4	119	66	185
Not reported.....	3		3	24	15	39
Total.....	49	41	90	1221	952	2173
NATIONALITIES.						
English.....	1	4	5	113	54	167
Irish.....	4	3	7	236	214	450
Scotch.....	3	1	4	58	63	121
Canadian.....	39	31	70	685	528	1213
United States.....		2	2	12	9	21
Other Countries.....	1		1	46	17	63
Unknown	1		1	71	67	138
Total.....	49	41	90	1221	952	2173

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District				1	2	3
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	6	9
Carleton	7	7	14	124	113	237
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	11	6	17	170	145	315
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	7	13
Halton				3	1	4
Hastings	2	1	3	55	48	103
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	7	7	14	87	76	163
Leeds and Grenville	4	3	7	89	68	157
Lennox and Addington	2	4	6	65	50	115
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				8	6	14
Muskoka District				1		1
Norfolk				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham	1		1	23	46	69
Ontario				19	22	41
Oxford				14	4	18
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				10	9	19
Peterborough		1	1	8	11	19
Prescott and Russell	4	3	7	31	23	54
Prince Edward	3	1	4	23	26	49
Renfrew	2	3	5	44	24	68
Simcoe				12	12	24
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	6	5	11	96	80	176
Victoria				4	13	17
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				5	4	9
Wentworth				13	14	27
York, including City of Toronto				37	52	89
Not classed				198	43	241
Total admissions	49	41	90	1221	952	2173

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.			
				Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District				1	2	3
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	5	8
Carleton	7	6	13	110	97	207
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	4		4	113	81	194
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	6	12
Halton				2		2
Hastings		1	1	49	38	87
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	5	4	9	76	69	145
Leeds and Grenville	3	1	4	68	45	113
Lennox and Addington	2	2	4	52	34	86
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				6	4	10
Norfolk				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham	1		1	22	35	57
Ontario				18	21	39
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				10	9	19
Peterborough				8	6	14
Prescott and Russell	2	3	5	25	22	47
Prince Edward	1		1	17	15	32
Renfrew	2		2	37	17	54
Simcoe				11	11	22
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5	3	8	84	61	145
Victoria				4	12	16
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth				12	12	24
York				33	48	81
Not classed				21	4	25
Total admissions.....	32	20	52	878	708	1586

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.		When Discharged.		Remarks.
2058	M. O'R.....	F	June	10th, 1887.....	October	21st, 1887.....	Recovered.
1888	B. T	M	March	26th, 1886.....	"	28th, "	Improved.
2056	D. N.....	M	June	2nd, 1887.....	November	5th, "	Recovered.
2061	J. M. P.	M	July	6th, 1887.....	December	5th, "	"
1314	M. J. R.	F	February	5th, 1881.....	"	19th, "	Improved.
2037	H. E. A.....	F	April	22nd, 1887.....	"	28th, "	"
2095	J. McG	M	November	2nd, 1887	January	9th, 1888.....	Recovered.
2093	J. B.....	M	October	28th, 1887.....	"	23rd, "	"
2060	J. W. A	M	June	11th, 1887.....	"	24th, "	Improved.
1962	A. P	F	August	2nd, 1886.....	February	11th, "	"
2002	J. M.....	M	December	17th, 1886.....	"	23rd, "	Recovered.
1968	R. C.....	F	September	4th, 1886.....	"	24th, "	"
2014	M. L. B.	F	January	29th, 1887.....	March	7th, "	Improved.
1409	J. C.....	M	April	20th, 1882.....	"	14th, "	"
2081	A. E. M.....	F	September	23rd, 1887.....	"	9th, "	"
1996	F. P	F	November	16th, 1886.....	"	30th, "	Unimproved.
2080	W. M.....	M	September	20th, 1887.....	April	11th, "	Recovered.
2086	M. E. A.....	F	October	10th, 1887	May	9th, "	"
1681	M. A. M.....	F	November	21st, 1884.....	"	12th, "	Improved.
2123	W. H. H.....	M	March	25th, 1888.....	June	1st, "	Recovered.
1965	S. K.....	F	August	21st, 1886.....	"	5th, "	Improved.
2074	E. W.	F	August	10th 1887	"	18th, "	Recovered.
2054	A. P.....	M	May	25th, 1887.....	"	18th, "	"
2007	W. T. W.....	M	January	7th, 1887.....	"	18th, "	Unimproved.
2084	M. A. S.....	F	October	4th, 1887.....	July	18th, "	"
2065	M. K	F	July	13th, 1887.....	August	8th, "	Recovered.
2038	S. J. B.....	F	April	26th, 1887.....	"	10th, "	"
2040	J. E. M.	M	April	27th, 1887.....	"	29th, "	Improved.
2082	C. H. P.	M	September	27th, 1887.....	September	4th, "	"
2117	I. S.....	F	February	27th, 1888.....	"	18th, "	Recovered.
2126	J. W.....	M	April	5th, 1888.....	"	27th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
2047	M. A. C ..	F	67	November 20, 1887.....	.....	6	7	Senile Decay.
1584	A. F.	F	63	December 4, "	3	8	7	Anæmia.
1443	S. McQ....	F	28	" 5, "	5	2	28	Phthisis.
2070	J. M. L...	M	33	" 6, " .....	.....	4	14	General Paresis.
2096	M. J. H ..	M	21	" 14, " .....	.....	.....	29	Typhoid Fever.
1717	M. H.	F	69	January 11, 1888.....	2	6	17	Senile Decay.
1833	M. C.....	F	32	" 19, "	2	2	.....	Phthisis.
1348	R. W.....	F	45	" 29, "	6	4	9	Exhaustion of Mania.
1910	T. D.....	M	43	" 29, "	1	8	4	Peritonitis.
2099	J. D	M	36	" 30, " .....	.....	1	25	Heart Disease.
542	E. J. D. ...	F	48	February 6, "	18	2	12	General Debility.
2001	N. G.....	M	47	" 7, "	1	1	22	General Paresis.
1122	M. G.....	F	36	" 24, "	9	11	15	Epilepsy.
2078	J. H. M...	M	32	April 3, " .....	.....	7	10	Typhoid Fever.
1107	J. W.....	M	46	" 8, "	10	2	3	Diarrhoea.
1689	G. P. G...	M	51	" 13, "	3	2	24	Epilepsy.
1840	J. M. F...	M	21	" 18, "	2	4	28	Phthisis.
2114	G. A. K...	M	31	" 22, " .....	.....	2	1	Chronic Diarrhoea.
2129	C. P.....	M	36	May 7, " .....	.....	.....	7	Exhaust'n of Melancholia
2131	E. T	M	35	June 12, " .....	.....	.....	15	Septicæmia.
1333	A. C.	F	31	" 23, "	7	.....	8	Goitre.
2121	J. L.....	M	35	" 28, " .....	.....	3	15	Marasmus.
2119	M. B.....	F	47	August 16, " .....	.....	5	14	Phthisis.
1187	E. McC...	F	55	" 22, "	9	8	18	Diarrhoea.
1593	M. L.....	F	26	" 28, "	4	4	17	Phthisis.
1877	E. D.....	F	71	September 19, "	2	6	8	Senile Decay.
1871	S. E. M. ...	F	29	" 19, "	2	7	8	Phthisis.
1390	I. B.....	F	51	" 24, "	6	7	22	Apoplexy.
962	S. P.....	F	44	" 29, "	12	1	.....	Suicide by Hanging.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				3	.....	3	3
Book-keepers				1	.....	1	1
Bakers				7	.....	7	7
Bricklayers				1	.....	1	1
Butchers				1	.....	1	1
Blacksmiths	1	.....	1	22	.....	22	23
Barbers				2	.....	2	2
Barristers				3	.....	3	3
Bankers				1	.....	1	1
Basket-makers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Commercial travellers				4	.....	4	4
Coopers				6	.....	6	6
Carpenters	1	.....	1	55	.....	55	56
Clerks	1	.....	1	26	.....	26	27
Clergymen				8	.....	8	8
Carriagemakers				5	.....	5	5
Cooks				1	3	4	4
Carders				3	.....	3	3
Captains of steamboats				3	.....	3	3
Customhouse Officers				2	.....	2	2
Carters				3	.....	3	3
Cheese-makers				2	.....	2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds	1	22	23	14	269	283	306
Dressmakers				21	.....	21	21
Detectives				1	.....	1	1
Druggists				2	.....	2	2
Engineers				3	.....	3	3
Farmers	20	.....	20	327	2	329	349
Fishermen				2	.....	2	2
Gardeners				1	.....	1	1
Grocers				1	.....	1	1
Gunsmiths				1	.....	1	1
Harnessmakers				8	.....	8	8
Housekeepers		1	1	.....	18	18	19
Hackdrivers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Innkeepers				1	.....	1	1
Jewellers				2	.....	2	2
Janitors				1	.....	1	1
Labourers	12	.....	12	323	.....	323	335
Ladies				2	.....	2	2
Lumbermen	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Milliners				1	.....	1	1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Masons	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	4
Machinists	1	.....	1	10	.....	10	11
Matchmakers.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Millers .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3
Moulders .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2
Merchants .....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	17	17
Mechanics .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Music teachers .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
No occupation .....	.....	4	4	20	46	66	70
Not stated .....	.....	.....	.....	121	171	292	292
Other occupations.....	.....	.....	.....	8	24	32	32
Prostitutes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Painters .....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	13
Printers	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	5
Peddlers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Physicians .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6
Pump-makers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Railway foremen .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Registrar.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Spinsters .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Sailors .....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	12
Students .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6
Spinners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Stone-cutters.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Shoemakers	1	.....	1	38	.....	38	39
Seamstresses .....	.....	1	1	.....	45	45	46
Station-masters.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Soldiers .....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	10
Teachers	1	3	4	12	15	27	31
Tinsmiths.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Tavern-keepers.....	1	.....	1	14	.....	14	15
Tailors .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Weavers	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Waggon-makers.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Wives .....	.....	8	8	.....	281	281	289
Unknown or other employments	1	.....	1	6	8	14	15
Upholsterers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Total	49	41	90	1171	912	2083	2173

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1888.						
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				1	2	3
Religious excitement				4	.....	4
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				2	1	3
Love affairs, including seduction				2	1	3
Mental anxiety, "worry"				2	1	3
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink				1	.....	1
Self-abuse, sexual				4	2	6
Over-work				1	.....	1
Sunstroke .....				.....	1	1
Accident or injury				1	1	2
Puerperal .....				.....	1	1
Puberty and change of life .....				.....	2	2
Uterine disorders .....				.....	1	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy				1	.....	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age				1	3	4
Fevers				1	1	2
HEREDITARY.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	22	16	38	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	27	25	52	28	24	52
Total	49	41	90	49	41	90

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1962	F.....	A. P.....	October 11th, 1887.....	4 months.....	Discharged, improved.
2037	F.....	H. E. A.....	" 15th "	2 "	" "
2061	M.....	J. M. P.....	" 28th "	2 "	recovered.
2060	M.....	J. W. A.....	November 12th "	1 "	" improved.
2014	F.....	M. L. B.....	December 7th "	3 "	" "
2081	F.....	A. E. M.....	" 12th "	3 "	" "
2042	M.....	J. B. R.....	" 13th "	1 "	Returned, unimproved.
2002	M.....	J. M.....	" 15th "	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
1968	F.....	R. C.....	" 20th "	2 "	" "
2085	F.....	S. S.....	January 5th, 1888.....	3 "	Returned, unimproved.
1409	M.....	J. C.....	February 2nd "	1 "	Discharged, improved.
931	F.....	S. J. S.....	" 8th "	1 "	Returned, unimproved.
2080	M.....	W. M.....	" 10th "	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
1681	F.....	M. A. M.....	" 10th "	3 "	" improved.
2007	M.....	W. T. W.....	March 16th "	3 "	" unimproved.
2086	F.....	M. E. A.....	" 31st "	2 "	" recovered.
2054	M.....	A. P.....	April 12th "	2 "	" "
1977	M.....	W. J. C. S.....	" 19th "	6 "	Still on probation.
1965	F.....	S. K.....	" 26th "	2 "	Discharged, improved.
2030	F.....	J. M.....	May 15th "	6 "	Still on probation.
2038	F.....	S. J. B.....	June 9th "	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
2040	M.....	J. E. M.....	" 27th "	2 "	" improved.
2082	M.....	C. H. P.....	" 28th "	2 "	" "
2117	F.....	I. S.....	July 12th "	2 "	" recovered.
1556	M.....	W. B. G.....	August 2nd "	2 "	Still on probation.
1570	M.....	J. McD.....	" 7th "	2 "	" "
2139	M.....	E. S.....	" 22nd "	3 "	" "
2052	M.....	G. P.....	September 5th "	2 "	" "
2102	F.....	A. T.....	" 13th "	2 "	" "
2122	M.....	W. L.....	" 17th "	2 "	" "

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....	4	4	8	16	14	30
Discharged, recovered.....	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....
" improved.....	4	6	10	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum.....	1	2	3	10	12	22
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1888 .....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the Ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	1	5	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	6	2	8	4	4	8	2	.....	2
" 25 " 30 "	13	12	25	1	.....	1	.....	3	3
" 30 " 35 "	3	4	7	1	2	3	3	2	5
" 35 " 40 "	5	3	8	1	.....	1	4	1	5
" 40 " 45 "	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 45 " 50 "	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
" 50 " 55 "	5	3	8	2	.....	2	1	1	2
" 55 " 60 "	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 60 " 65 "	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 65 " 70 "	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
" 70 " 75 " ....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 75 " 80 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 80 " 85 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 85 " 90 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	48	40	88	9	7	16	13	16	29

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

PERIODS.					
Under 1 month	21	10	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months	14	20	.....	.....	.....
" 2 " 3 "	5	5	3	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	3	7	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	2	1	2	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	5	2	2	1	.....
" 6 " 7 "	3	4	3	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	3	9	.....	1	.....
" 8 " 9 "	3	4	.....	1	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	4	.....	.....	1
" 10 " 11 "	.....	2	1	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	.....	8	.....	1	.....
" 12 " 18 "	6	29	5	2	1
" 18 months to 2 years .....	.....	24	.....	3	1
" 2 to 3 years	9	150	.....	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	6	29	.....	1	.....
" 4 " 5 "	4	55	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	1	27	.....	1	.....
" 6 " 7 "	1	28	.....	1	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	14	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	.....	87	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	1	83	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	1	28	.....	.....	.....
Totals	90	668	16	12	3

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who Worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	30	6752	.....	6752
Tailor's shop.....	10	2038	.....	2038
Shoe shop.....				
Engineer's shop	7	1725	.....	1725
Blacksmith's shop	1	180	.....	180
Mason work.....	4	610	.....	610
Repairing roads.....	14	2880	.....	2880
Wood yard and coal shed ..	4	913	.....	913
Bakery	4	790	.....	790
Launlry	21	608	3750	4358
Dairy	9	.....	2196	2196
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	10	2301	.....	2301
Piggery.....				
Painting	8	1489	.....	1489
Farm	26	5896	.....	5896
Garden ..	13	2823	.....	2823
Grounds	8	1950	.....	1950
Stable	6	1810	.....	1810
Kitchen.....	14	1495	2096	3591
Dining rooms	45	3847	7270	11117
Officer's quarters	7	.....	1235	1235
Sewing rooms	74	.....	16799	16799
Knitting	58	.....	18051	18051
Mending	18	.....	4932	4932
Wards	210	44545	16026	60571
Halls				
Storeroom.....	1	313	.....	313
General.....	75	2356	17097	19453
Total	677	85321	89452	174773

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1888, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....	.....	1	1
Bruce.....	.....	2	2
Carleton	40	47	87
Dundas	7	8	15
Durham.....	1	9	10
Essex	1	.....	1
Frontenac.....	46	44	90
Glengarry	16	13	29
Grenville.....	5	9	14
Grey	1	2	3
Hastings	15	20	35
Lambton	1	.....	1
Lanark	31	32	63
Leeds	27	21	48
Lennox and Addington.....	21	17	38
Middlesex.....	1	1	2
Muskoka District	1	.....	1
Norfolk	2	.....	2
Northumberland.....	4	10	14
Ontario	4	8	12
Oxford	1	1	2
Peel.....	.....	1	1
Perth	1	1	2
Peterborough	4	7	11
Prescott.....	7	10	17
Prince Edward	10	11	21
Renfrew.....	17	15	32
Russell	4	4	8
Simcoe .....	.....	4	4
Stormont.....	15	17	32
Victoria.....	3	4	7
Wellington	1	.....	1
Wentworth.....	.....	3	3
York, including Toronto.....	10	18	28
Not classed, unknown, etc.....	27	4	31
Total	324	344	668

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the number of patients transferred from the Asylum for the Insane,
Kingston, during the official year ending September 30th, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Native of—	Married or Single.	Religion.	County Whence.	Warrant or Certificate.	Asylum Transferred to—
1	F. S.	F.	England	M.	Bible Christian	Ontario	W.	Toronto.
2	B. R.	M.	Canada	S.	R. Catholic...	Frontenac	"	Hamilton.
3	M. J. P.	F.	Ireland	M.	"	Lincoln	W.	"
4	M. S.	F.	Unknown	M.	English Ch...	Perth	W.	"
5	A. S.	F.	Canada	W.	"	Simcoe	W.	"
6	J. L.	F.	"	S.	"	York	W.	"
7	J. F.	F.	Unknown	S.	Baptist	"	W.	"
8	N. J. A.	F.	Canada	S.	Protestant	Welland	W.	"
9	C. R.	F.	Ireland	S.	R. Catholic...	Wentworth	W.	"
10	L. L.	F.	Canada	M.	Methodist	York	W.	"
11	M. G.	F.	Ireland	S.	English Ch...	Ontario	W.	"
12	M. H. J.	F.	Canada	S.	"	Lincoln	W.	"
13	E. H.	F.	England	M.	"	Wentworth	W.	"
14	M. McA.	F.	Scotland	M.	Presbyterian	"	W.	"
15	M. S.	F.	United States	S.	English Ch...	"	W.	"
16	A. T.	F.	Canada	S.	"	"	W.	"
17	M. H.	F.	"	S.	R. Catholic...	York	W.	"
18	E. S.	F.	Scotland	S.	Presbyterian	Middlesex	W.	"
19	M. H.	F.	"	M.	Methodist	Wentworth	"	"
20	M. J. B.	F.	Ireland	S.	English Ch...	Halton	"	"
21	E. M.	F.	England	M.	Methodist	York	W.	"
22	C. S.	F.	Canada	M.	Unknown	Ontario	W.	"
23	C. R.	M.	"	M.	R. Catholic...	Kent	W.	"
24	D. McK.	M.	Unknown	M.	Presbyterian	Bruce	W.	"
25	W. W.	M.	Canada	S.	Methodist	Brant	W.	"
26	H. H.	M.	"	S.	Baptist	Haldimand	W.	"
27	G. B.	M.	Unknown	S.	Unknown	"	W.	"
28	R. I.	M.	Scotland	M.	Presbyterian	Wentworth	W.	"
29	F. H. K.	M.	Canada	S.	English Ch...	Ontario	W.	"
30	C. B.	M.	England	S.	Methodist	Peel	W.	"
31	J. F.	M.	Unknown	M.	English Ch...	York	W.	"
32	J. H.	M.	Canada	S.	Methodist	Haldimand	W.	"
33	C. R.	M.	"	M.	Protestant	Kingston Pen't'y.	W.	"
34	J. R.	M.	"	M.	Methodist	"	W.	"
35	J. C. W.	M.	England	S.	"	Simcoe	W.	"
36	A. McK.	M.	Canada	S.	Presbyterian	York	W.	"
37	M. McC.	M.	Ireland	M.	R. Catholic...	Halton	"	"
38	H. J.	M.	England	S.	"	York	"	"
39	J. W.	M.	Canada	S.	English Ch...	Ontario	W.	"
40	W. H.	M.	"	S.	Methodist	"	W.	"
41	W. L.	M.	"	S.	Presbyterian	North Durham	W.	"
42	J. McG.	M.	"	M.	"	Hastings	W.	"

TABLE No. 15.

Disposal of applicants at Kingston Asylum for year ending September 30th, 1888.

A.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Applicants admitted.....	40	37	77
" awarded	5	7	12
" to whom vacancies were not awarded.....	17	17	34
	62	61	123

Disposal of applicants to whom vacancies were awarded, but not accepted.

B.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Improved at home.....	1	6	7
Died at home.....	1	.....	1
Awarded, but not yet admitted.....	3	1	4
	5	7	12

Disposal of applicants to whom vacancies were not awarded.

C.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No return made	3	4	7
Discharged from gaol	2	3	5
Died in gaol.....	.....	2	2
Sent to another asylum	1	.....	1
Died at home.....	1	.....	1
Idiotic	2	.....	2
Not proper subjects for treatment	3	3	6
On file, waiting to be awarded	5	5	10
	17	17	34

TABLE No. 16.

Returns from Farm and Garden for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Quantity.		Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
700 bushels	Apples	70	490 00
156 "	Beans	1 00	156 00
115 "	Beets	40	46 00
36 "	Cucumbers	1 50	54 00
185 "	Carrots	40	74 00
800 "	Oats	40	320 00
115 "	Onions and Radishes	1 00	115 00
116 "	Peas	80	92 80
5 "	Pears	1 50	7 50
104 "	Parsnips	50	52 00
2010 "	Potatoes	40	804 00
45 "	Spinach	45	20 25
8 "	Salsify	1 00	8 00
160 "	Tomatoes	40	64 00
16 tons	Hay	15 00	240 00
18 "	Straw	8 00	144 00
160 loads	Green fodder	50	80 00
2400 bunches	Lettuce, Radish, Asparagus, Parsley, Sage, Thyme, etc.	5	120 00
9000 "	Rhubarb	6	540 00
1450 quarts	Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Raspberries, etc.	7	101 50
7500 heads	Cabbage and Cauliflower	6	450 00
500 "	Celery	6	30 00
1200 dozen	Green Corn	12	144 00
635 "	Eggs	16	101 60
23 "	Melons, Squashes, Citrons, etc.	2 00	46 00
2050 lbs	Grapes	7	143 50
275 each	Chickens	35	96 25
93 "	Turkeys	90	83 70
72 "	Sucking Pigs		145 00
8366 lbs	Pork		528 70
17 each	Cows killed		671 00
16045 gallons	Milk	20	3209 00
2 each	Colts—increased value		100 00
			\$9277 80

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the number of Articles made and Repaired during the official year ending 30th September, 1888.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons.....	859	1487	Lambrequins, window.....	25	.....
Bolster cases.....	3	.....	Lace, knitted, yds.....	150	.....
Bonnets, sun.....	92	57	Laundry drying loft, slides.....	10	20
Blankets.....	.....	115	Laying hardwood floor in wards, 10 M. ft.....	2	.....
Blinds, window.....	56	.....	Laying floor in stables.....	2	.....
Bedticks.....	172	737	“ “ fan room.....	1	.....
Brushes, scrubbing.....	8818	.....	“ “ conservatory.....	1	.....
do blacking.....	210	.....	“ “ summer house.....	1	.....
Brooms, corn.....	420	.....	“ “ brush shop.....	1	.....
Brackets.....	28	.....	Lathing and furring wards, 1, 2 and 3.....	3	.....
Benches and bedsteads.....	.....	74	Ladders.....	10	.....
Boards for games.....	16	.....	Mattresses, hair.....	15	176
Boxes for gardener.....	18	.....	“ ticks.....	59	27
Boots, long, pairs.....	2	11	Mats, cocoa.....	16	.....
“ coburg “.....	107	90	Mats, rag.....	45	.....
“ women’s “.....	4	6	Mop handles.....	150	.....
Bridles.....	.....	7	Neckties.....	150	.....
Bags, clothes.....	12	.....	Overalls.....	34	27
Caps, women's.....	24	27	Pillows, hair.....	238	.....
Chemises, cotton.....	615	2090	“ ticks.....	48	37
“ flannel.....	3	5	“ cases.....	688	931
Coats.....	151	682	Piano cover.....	1	.....
Carpets.....	3	.....	Pudding cloths.....	50	.....
Counterpanes.....	.....	644	Petticoats.....	448	1684
Curtain poles.....	60	.....	Pants, pairs.....	317	1190
Cart wheels, pair.....	2	.....	Picture frames.....	20	.....
Crutches.....	2	.....	Peels for baker.....	4	.....
Chairs.....	1	150	Quilts, strong.....	2	.....
Clothes racks.....	3	.....	Spars for boat.....	4	.....
Carts.....	.....	6	Sails.....	3	.....
Curtains, cheese cloth.....	50	.....	Sail covers.....	3	.....
Clothes, presses and cupboards.....	4	4	Sheets.....	768	1643
Closet seats.....	24	4	Shrouds.....	25	.....
Collars, linen.....	126	.....	Surplice.....	1	.....
“ horse .....	.....	4	Stockings, pairs.....	356	3220
Coffins.....	36	.....	Socks “.....	633	3034
Commode.....	1	.....	Shirts.....	855	1545
Carpet sweepers.....	.....	2	Smocks.....	34	.....
Doors.....	.....	12	Shawls.....	.....	16
Dresses.....	386	2378	Shingling roofs, new.....	3	.....
“ uniform.....	48	.....	Slippers, leather.....	202	40
“ night	177	416	“ canvas.....	390	.....
Drawers, pairs.....	223	714	Screens for wards.....	6	.....
Embroidered pillow shams.....	175	.....	Sash.....	6	10
“ brackets.....	9	.....	Scythe snaths.....	.....	4
“ felt table covers.....	8	.....	Shafts for carts, pairs.....	3	.....
“ tray covers.....	4	.....	Sleighs.....	.....	2
“ doilies	8	.....	Towels.....	50	23
Fencing, rods.....	320	.....	Table cloths.....	72	25
Farm gates.....	3	.....	“ napkins.....	24	.....
Feeding troughs.....	6	.....	Tables.....	22	6
Flower stands.....	4	.....	Upholstered sofas and chairs.....	30	.....
Floors.....	.....	12	Undervests.....	3	12
Gas purifiers, sets.....	1	.....	Vests.....	42	208
Glass setting, feet.....	1500	.....	Violins.....	3	.....
Harness sets, double.....	.....	4	Whatnot	1	.....
“ straps	11	24	Wheelbarrows.....	4	21
Halters.....	2	.....	Wood trays.....	4	.....
Hats, trimmed.....	48	.....	Water cart.....	.....	1
Hen coops.....	6	.....	Wards painted, sq. yds.....	6000	.....
Hen house, 18 ft. x 36.....	1	.....	“ bordered, feet	1500	.....
Harrows.....	.....	3			
Incubator.....	1	.....		
Jackets, women's.....	.....	19			

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, October 1st, 1888.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Thirteenth Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

The number of patients in this Asylum on the 1st of October, 1887, was 317 males and 307 females. Total, 624.

Number admitted during the year by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, 108 males and 35 females. Total, 173.

Number admitted by certificate, 68 males and 84 females. Total, 152.

Number admitted during the year, 176 males and 149 females. Total, 325.

Total number under treatment during the year, 949.

Discharged as recovered, 27 males and 15 females. Total, 42.

Discharged as improved, 6 males and 8 females. Total, 14.

Discharged as unimproved, 4 males and 6 females. Total, 10.

Number of discharges during year, 37 males and 29 females. Total, 66.

Number of deaths, 25 males and 18 females. Total, 43.

Number of elopements, 5 males and no females.

Number transferred to other Asylums, 1 male and 2 females. Total, 3.

Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1888, 425 males and 407 females. Total, 832.

Ratio of discharges, recovered and improved, of admissions (excluding those admitted from other Asylums), 27.49 per cent.

Mortality on number under treatment during the year, 4.53 per cent.

Cost of maintenance per patient for year ending September 30th, 1888, \$158.37.

In making my report last year I laboured under the disadvantage of having been only one month in charge, and my remarks were necessarily as brief as my experience was imperfect. This year I have had the benefit of a full year's experience, during which time I have been a careful student in the wide field of psychological observation as well as in mastering the detail of asylum management. Whether or not I have sufficiently profited by that experience time and results alone will prove.

Orchard House.

The most important event of the year was the completion and occupancy of Orchard House, which provides additional accommodation for 300 patients—a structure alike creditable to the Government, the contractor and all concerned in its construction. Apart from its architectural design and beauty externally, its internal plan of arrangement, with dining room on each hall, marks an important advance in asylum construction in this Province, and settles forever, to my mind, its immense superiority over the general dining room system still in vogue here.

We have expended an immense amount of labour in removing debris from around the building and in levelling and terracing the grounds. Fortunately this is a class of work well adapted to asylum labour and we have utilized it to the fullest extent, and though much remains to be done yet, I hope before winter sets in to have the work so far advanced as to give the surroundings a somewhat neat and finished appearance.

The internal furnishing of the building is still incomplete. The walls of the spacious halls look bare for want of pictures; the reception room is still unfurnished; and there are no couches on the halls for sick or infirm patients to recline upon.

An extension of the telephone system would be a great convenience to us, especially Orchard House, Superintendent's house, and stables.

Main Building.

The heating of the main building is very defective notwithstanding an immense consumption of coal. I am satisfied there must be something radically wrong with the system. An appropriation was made last session to improve this defect, but nothing has been done and winter is again upon us.

The basement floor on the male side is so rotten as to be both unsafe and unwholesome. I proposed during the summer to have it laid with cement, which we could have done ourselves, but the necessary material was not forthcoming and the work had to be abandoned.

The amusement hall has been painted under the superintendance of an attendant with a staff of patients, they have exhibited a good deal of taste in the artistic design of their work. Had we suitable stage scenery we would now have a most beautiful and attractive hall. A good deal of repainting has been done on all the halls which gives them a neat and cheerful appearance.

Farm and Buildings.

An additional ninety-five acres of land was added to our farm by purchase during the year, making in all about 300 acres in connection with the Asylum. It was the month of August before we came into possession of this land, too late to receive any returns from it this year. The purchase of the Andrews' property would now make our farm compact and symmetrical.

The products of the farm are less than usual this year on account of the failure of the wheat and hay crops. The spring crops and roots are, however, excellent and compensate to some extent for the failure in the other.

There are two vacant houses on the new farm, one has sufficient accommodation for two families; it will be for you to say whether or not they shall be occupied and by whom.

A good deal of progressive work has been done on the farm, throughout the year, in the way of fencing, draining and stumping. Our principle requirements on the farm for next year will be fencing material and drain tile.

I would again draw your attention to the necessity for new farm buildings, including a root house and piggery. Since the occupation of Orchard House the piggery has become more than ever obnoxious to us. On warm days, with the wind from the west, they were under the necessity of shutting down the windows to keep out the stench.

Our winter supply of coal lies piled up outdoors for want of shed room, exposed to all kinds of weather; an effort should be made to provide against this as early as possible.

The necessity for enlarged refrigerator accommodation was severely felt during the summer. The present refrigerator was intended to serve a much smaller population than we have at present.

Garden.

I am pleased to state that the products of the garden have been most prolific, an abundance of all kinds of fruit and vegetables was supplied in due season.

The gardener has exhibited most commendable energy in his work, considering the means at his disposal. Before another season closes we shall rejoice in what has been a long-felt want at this Asylum, viz., a green house.

A good deal of substantial work has been done in road-making and gravelling and otherwise ornamenting the grounds.

Water Supply.

Two ineffectual attempts were made during the year to get a supply of water for the Asylum other than the present expensive method. The first was by drilling 1,200 feet in the rock, which proved a failure. The other was to develop a spring on the arm of Mr. Terryberry, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Asylum. Several charges of dynamite

were put in the rock from which it flowed, hoping to increase the flow, which it did, still, after a continuous test of twenty-four hours, it was discovered that the supply was only equal to about one-half what we required, and was abandoned.

A new engine is to be put in at the pump house, on Queen street, with an enlarged water main to the Asylum. An increased tank capacity at the main building is now necessary to complete this system, which would obviate the necessity of pumping on Sundays and ensure us plenty of water in any emergency.

Superintendent's House.

An addition to the Superintendent's house is now in course of erection which will provide ample accommodation for any ordinary family. Though not in the original estimate, provision is made for a furnace in the cellar. I trust you may be able to impress upon the Government the necessity of heating the house with hot water as early as possible, not only as a matter of economy, but from the difficulty experienced in heating the enlarged area of the house by the present method.

Horses and Carriages.

We have a very poor class of horses. Some of them are so old and crippled as to be unfit for any purpose but consuming hay and oats. A very inferior team was bought last spring for the messenger waggon, to take the place of the ponies. I cannot too strongly condemn the practice of buying this class of horses; we have too many of them already, and they consume as much as good horses. The horse formerly driven by the Superintendent has become quite disabled for driving on the road and I have converted him into a cart horse, so that I am practically without a horse altogether. I would recommend the purchase of two good driving horses and rigs. Our carriages are old and shabby-looking, and cost more to keep them in repair than would buy new ones.

Suicides.

I have to report two cases of suicide during the year, both by strangulation. The first was a female named Bridget English, an inveterate suicide, she had made repeated attempts to hang herself, and was continually making ropes for that purpose; she was cut down once before just in time to save her life. This time she succeeded in eluding the watch of the two attendants on the hall for a few moments and hung herself with a rope made of knitting cotton to one of the steam pipes in the dormitory. It happened about nine o'clock in the forenoon. She was still alive when cut down, but all efforts to resuscitate her were unavailing. An inquest was held by Coroner Woolverton and the following verdict returned:—"That Bridget English came to her death by hanging herself, in the Hamilton Asylum, she being insane, November 10th, 1887, and that no blame attaches to any of the officers or attendants of the Asylum."

The other case was that of William Lymburner. He had only been eight days in the Asylum and was not suspected of being suicidal. He hung himself by fastening the sheet of his bed to the iron grating above the door. He was found by the night watch, about eleven o'clock p.m., standing with his feet on the floor. Two other patients slept in the same room with him, but he did his work so stealthily that they never heard him. Coroner White was notified, but, on hearing the circumstances, did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest.

Amusements.

The weekly dance, together with concerts and dramatic performances were kept up with spirit throughout the winter. During the summer out-door amusements, in the form of base-ball matches for the men and picnics for the women, were entered into with zest

and highly appreciated. We are deeply indebted to many kind friends in the city for the warm interest they manifested in coming, often at great sacrifice, to contribute to our enjoyment, and to relieve, as far as possible, the gloom and monotony of asylum life.

Sunday Service.

The usual Sunday service has been regularly conducted throughout the year by the Ministerial Association and others ; the service is highly appreciated by the patients, and I have much pleasure in recording my hearty thanks to the clergymen who have so kindly ministered to our spiritual wants.

Officers and Employés.

The opening of Orchard House necessarily involved the engagement of an increased number of attendants and other employés. I am pleased to state that I was singularly fortunate in securing a class who are devoted and conscientious in the discharge of their duty.

The only change to note under this head is the resignation of Miss Shaw, the chief female attendant, who had faithfully discharged her duties here for nearly seven years. Her place has been filled by Miss Rice, who has already given evidence of peculiar fitness for the position.

With trifling exceptions, I am pleased to say that every officer and employé has discharged his and her duties with the utmost faithfulness. The medical staff have been especially faithful and loyal in the discharge of their duty and have ably and cheerfully supported me in my onerous work. Considering the large number of people, sane and insane, associated together in such intimate relations, and the amount of labour and material required in even providing for their daily wants, the marvel is that the machinery should run so smoothly and with so little friction.

In conclusion, we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon having, in a quiet and unostentatious way, endeavoured to discharge the great public trust committed to us with the utmost fidelity and zeal.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES RUSSELL,
Medical Superintendent

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending
30th September, 1888.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending
30th September, 1888.

	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1887.....	.....	.....	.....	317	307	624
Admitted during year:—						
• By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	108	65	173			
" Medical Certificate.....	68	84	152	176	149	325
Total number under treatment during year.....	.....	.....	.....	493	456	949
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered.....	27	15	42			
" improved	6	8	14			
" unimproved.....	4	6	10			
Total number of discharges during year.....	37	29	66			
Died.....	25	18	43			
Eloped.....	5	.....	5			
Transferred.....	1	2	3	68	49	117
Remaining in Asylum 30th Sept., 1888.....	.....	.....	.....	425	407	832
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum .....	.....	.....	.....	993	930	1923
" discharged.....	269	308	577			
" died	228	173	401			
" eloped.....	42	1	43			
" transferred.....	29	41	70	563	523	1091
" remaining 30th September, 1888.....	.....	.....	.....	425	407	832
Number of applications on file 30th September, 1888,	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 14th of Sept., 1888)	426	409	835			
Minimum " " " (on the 24th of Dec., 1887)	315	302	617			
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.. .	128727	122011	250738			
Daily average population.....	351.713	333.363	685.076			
ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.		TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married and widowed.....	73	91	164	455	527	982
Single.....	103	58	161	538	403	941
Total.....	176	149	325	993	930	1923
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians.....	34	25	59	205	179	384
Episcopalians.....	34	32	66	215	175	390
Methodists.....	30	33	63	203	194	397
Baptists.....	7	13	20	40	59	99
Congregationalists.....	1	.....	1	6	9	15
Roman Catholics.....	35	27	62	197	217	414
Mennonites.....	1	.....	1	8	3	11
Quakers.....	1	1	2	8	4	12
Infidels.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other denominations.....	22	13	35	61	60	121
Not reported.....	11	5	16	49	30	79
Total.....	176	149	325	993	930	1923
NATIONALITIES.						
English.....	26	21	47	167	103	270
Irish.....	23	36	59	157	215	372
Scotch.....	11	20	31	81	90	171
Canadian.....	98	60	158	498	446	944
United States.....	4	5	9	27	23	50
Other Countries.....	6	3	9	33	35	68
Unknown.....	8	4	12	30	18	48
Total.....	176	149	325	993	930	1923

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....				2	2	4
Brant.....	11	5	16	45	38	83
Bruce.....	2	.....	2	3	10	13
Carleton.....	1	.....	1	10	8	18
Dufferin.....	2	.....	2	5	3	8
Elgin.....	2	.....	2	3	6	9
Essex.....					1	1
Frontenac.....	2	.....	2	14	7	21
Grey.....	12	4	16	44	23	67
Haldimand.....	11	5	16	36	28	64
Halton.....	5	7	12	35	34	69
Hastings.....	1	1	2	5	4	9
Huron.....				3	7	10
Kent.....	1	.....	1	2	4	6
Lambton.....				3	2	5
Lanark.....				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville.....	1	.....	1	6	5	11
Lennox and Addington.....				10	.....	10
Lincoln.....	13	10	23	57	55	112
Middlesex.....		1	1	9	5	14
Muskoka District.....				6	1	7
Norfolk.....	9	12	21	28	38	66
Northumberland and Durham.....	6	.....	6	32	27	59
Ontario.....	4	2	6	23	27	50
Oxford.....	3	1	4	8	4	12
Peel.....	3	2	5	13	13	26
Perth.....		1	1	2	7	9
Peterborough.....	1	.....	1	7	11	18
Prescott and Russell.....				3	.....	3
Prince Edward.....				5	2	7
Renfrew.....	1	.....	1	3	2	5
Simcoe.....	16	17	33	121	92	213
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				13	9	22
Thunder Bay District.....	2	.....	2	3	1	4
Victoria.....		2	2	8	12	20
Waterloo.....	7	1	8	26	25	51
Welland.....	4	14	18	36	44	80
Wellington.....	12	17	29	75	81	156
Wentworth.....	19	29	48	154	169	323
York.....	25	18	43	133	122	255
Not classed.....				1	.....	1
Total admissions.....	176	149	325	993	930	1923

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....						
Brant.....	5	2	7	24	13	37
Bruce.....	2	.....	2	3	6	9
Carleton.....	1	.....	1	9	4	13
Dufferin.....	2	.....	2	5	3	8
Elgin.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Essex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Frontenac.....	1	.....	1	13	2	15
Grey.....	8	2	10	34	12	46
Haldimand.....	7	1	8	21	7	28
Halton.....	3	2	5	20	14	34
Hastings.....	1	.....	1	5	2	7
Huron.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Kent.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Lambton.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Lanark.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Leeds and Grenville.....	1	.....	1	6	4	10
Lennox and Addington.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Lincoln.....	7	6	13	42	28	70
Middlesex.....	.....	1	1	3	1	4
Muskoka District.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Norfolk.....	7	6	13	17	20	37
Northumberland and Durham.....	4	.....	4	20	13	33
Ontario.....	3	2	5	18	17	35
Oxford.....	2	.....	2	5	3	8
Peel.....	1	.....	1	4	5	9
Perth.....	.....	1	1	1	5	6
Peterborough.....	1	.....	1	7	7	14
Prescott and Russell.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Prince Edward.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Renfrew.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Simcoe.....	10	8	18	95	48	143
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3	14
Thunder Bay District.....	2	.....	2	3	1	4
Victoria.....	.....	2	2	6	10	16
Waterloo.....	5	.....	5	16	6	22
Welland.....	1	4	5	24	12	36
Wellington.....	6	4	10	32	16	48
Wentworth.....	2	7	9	37	32	69
York.....	23	17	40	109	81	190
Total admissions.....	108	65	173	620	382	1002

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.		When Discharged.		Remarks.
1.	G. E. H.....	M.....	August	3rd, 1887....	October	1st, 1887....	Improved.
2.	E. W.....	F.....	July	7th, 1885....	"	4th, "	"
3.	M. S.....	F.....	"	17th, 1886....	"	4th, "	Recovered.
4.	M. H.....	F.....	February	8th, 1887....	"	14th, "	"
5.	A. L.....	F.....	May	5th, 1882....	"	18th, "	"
6.	S. B.....	M.....	November	27th, 1886....	"	18th, "	"
7.	J. P.....	M.....	October	22nd, "	"	25th, "	"
8.	E. S. V.....	F.....	March	5th, 1880....	"	26th, "	"
9.	T. C.....	M.....	May	18th, 1883....	"	28th, "	"
10.	M. H. T.....	M.....	March	24th, 1881....	November	14th, "	Improved.
11.	J. C. E.....	M.....	October	7th, 1886....	"	17th, "	Recovered.
12.	M. C. S.....	F.....	January	21st, 1887....	"	21st, "	Unimproved.
13.	J. D.....	M.....	May	20th, "	"	21st, "	Recovered.
14.	C. M.....	F.....	June	20th, 1885....	"	29th, "	"
15.	W. E. S.....	M.....	February	28th, "	"	30th, "	"
16.	E. W.....	F.....	June	14th, 1887....	"	30th, "	"
17.	D. A. F.....	F.....	October	2nd, "	December	9th, "	Unimproved.
18.	W. H. B.....	M.....	August	1st, "	"	12th, "	Improved.
19.	E. B.....	F.....	September	21st, 1885....	"	15th, "	"
20.	N. S. C.....	F.....	"	20th, 1886....	"	21st, "	Unimproved.
21.	C. C.....	F.....	March	30th, "	"	22nd, "	Recovered.
22.	J. McK.....	M.....	July	2nd, 1887....	"	23rd, "	"
23.	H. B.....	M.....	"	19th, "	S	24th, "	"
24.	E. McG.....	F.....	May	20th, "	"	29th, "	"
25.	O. B. A.....	F.....	December	5th, "	January	23rd, 1888....	"
26.	W. S.....	M.....	August	31st, "	"	26th, "	"
27.	W. W. L.....	M.....	March	4th, 1881....	February	24th, "	Improved.
28.	M. J. D.....	F.....	November	11th, 1887....	"	24th, "	Recovered.
29.	J. P.....	M.....	February	24th, "	March	8th, "	"
30.	W. F. S.....	M.....	December	31st, "	"	19th, "	"
31.	R. H.....	F.....	June	22nd, 1886....	"	23rd, "	Improved.
32.	L. J.....	M.....	July	26th, 1887....	"	26th, "	Recovered.
33.	B. W.....	M.....	October	15th, "	"	29th, "	Improved.
34.	A. T.....	M.....	January	23rd, 1888....	April	17th, "	Recovered.
35.	K. S.....	F.....	March	30th, "	"	19th, "	Improved.
36.	C. K.....	F.....	November	30th, 1887....	"	25th, "	Unimproved.
37.	M. K.....	F.....	June	22nd, "	"	27th, "	Recovered.
38.	D. M.....	M.....	August	5th, 1886....	May	1st, "	"
39.	H. McD.....	M.....	March	26th, 1888....	"	10th, "	Improved.
40.	P. S.....	M.....	April	24th, "	"	11th, "	Unimproved.
41.	E. N.....	M.....	June	17th, 1887....	"	14th, "	Recovered.
42.	M. G.....	F.....	November	10th, "	"	21st, "	Improved.
43.	A. B.....	F.....	May	14th, 1888....	"	22nd, "	Unimproved.
44.	J. A.....	M.....	January	17th, "	"	29th, "	Recovered.
45.	T. R.....	M.....	"	17th, "	"	31st, "	"
46.	H. S.....	M.....	April	27th, 1887....	June	29th, "	"
47.	M. H.....	F.....	October	1st, "	July	9th, "	"
48.	J. T. H.....	M.....	April	20th, 1886....	"	10th, "	"
49.	R. D.....	M.....	November	4th, 1884....	"	13th, "	"
50.	M. G.....	F.....	April	13th, 1888....	"	17th, "	"
51.	R. W.....	M.....	November	15th, 1887....	"	31st, "	"
52.	J. R.....	M.....	July	25th, "	"	31st, "	"
53.	R. J. S.....	M.....	"	23rd, "	"	31st, "	"
54.	J. S.....	M.....	"	25th, 1888....	August	3rd, "	Unimproved.
55.	C. K.....	F.....	April	30th, "	"	8th, "	Improved.
56.	C. D.....	F.....	May	27th, 1887....	"	21st, "	Recovered.
57.	S. B.....	F.....	August	25th, "	"	22nd, "	Improved.
58.	M. H. R.....	F.....	June	4th, 1888....	"	28th, "	"
59.	N. T.....	M.....	May	12th, 1886....	September	3rd, "	Unimproved.
60.	E. R.....	F.....	July	6th, 1888....	"	13th, "	"
61.	G. T.....	M.....	June	15th, "	"	17th, "	Recovered.
62.	J. M. R.....	M.....	October	17th, 1887....	"	18th, "	"
63.	C. LeB.....	F.....	April	14th, "	"	20th, "	"
64.	J. J.....	M.....	June	14th, "	"	22nd, "	Improved.
65.	P. A. M.....	M.....	May	28th, "	"	24th, "	Unimproved.
66.	J. E.....	M.....	April	7th, "	"	28th, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and Approximate Cause of Death of those who Died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLM.			Approximate Cause of Death.
					Years	Months	Days	
1.	E. A.	F.	46	October 9th, 1887..	3	8	5	Asphyxia.
2.	M. L.	F.	50	" 19th, " ..	4	23		Dysentery.
3.	J. B.	M.	56	" 21st, " ..	4	1		Gen. Paresis.
4.	E. J. K.	F.	27	" 31st, " ..	2	7	13	Apoplexy.
5.	S. E. D.	F.	37	November 3rd, " ..	1	8	12	Phthisis.
6.	J. B.	M.	46	" 4th, " ..	1	8		Ex. Ac. Melan.
7.	B. E.	F.	50	" 10th, " ..	5	10		Strangulation.
8.	J. C.	M.	70	" 12th, " ..	8	3	29	Senile Decay.
9.	E. T.	F.	49	" 22nd, " ..	3	5		Marasmus.
10.	M. McF.	F.	58	December 3rd, " ..	11			"
11.	J. Y.	F.	65	" 5th, " ..	5		28	Cerebritis.
12.	J. H.	M.	40	" 7th, " ..	11	4	24	Phthisis.
13.	A. J. B.	F.	31	" 13th, " ..			8	Ex. Ac. Mania.
14.	M. E. L.	F.	23	" 21st, " ..	1	1	23	Phthisis.
15.	R. T.	M.	47	January 3rd, 1888..		3	10	Epilepsy.
16.	J. H.	M.	46	" 26th, " ..		2		Ex. Ac. Mania.
17.	J. B.	M.	?	" 27th, " ..		6	29	Marasmus.
18.	J. D.	M.	50	February 1st, " ..	2	10	24	Epilepsy.
19.	A. M.	M.	22	" 22nd, " ..	1		20	"
20.	M. McC.	F.	57	March 10th, " ..	7	9	24	Marasmus.
21.	J. T.	M.	50	" 27th, " ..	1	7	10	"
22.	F. H.	M.	49	April 4th, " ..	9		10	Apoplexy.
23.	A. C.	F.	62	" 13th, " ..	2	2	16	Senile Decay.
24.	F. C.	M.	23	" 17th, " ..			20	Epilepsy.
25.	I. W.	M.	56	" 22nd, " ..		1	26	Congest. of Lungs.
26.	W. H. S.	M.	55	May 9th, " ..		1	5	Marasmus.
27.	N. R.	M.	48	" 12th, " ..		2	15	"
28.	J. F.	M.	54	" 18th, " ..	8	1	11	Phthisis.
29.	M. G.	M.	32	" 30th, " ..	2	6	3	"
30.	J. P.	M.	57	June 15th, " ..		6	29	Heart Disease.
31.	D. M.	M.	61	July 6th, " ..	9		12	Apoplexy.
32.	S. T.	F.	45	" 13th, " ..			17	Epilepsy.
33.	D. McA.	M.	69	" 14th, " ..	12	1	13	Senile Decay.
34.	J. K.	M.	62	" 27th, " ..	2	4	5	Apoplexy.
35.	W. L.	M.	37	August 14th, " ..			8	Strangulation.
36.	C. C.	F.	62	" 20th, " ..	2	2	24	Paralysis.
37.	C. H.	F.	33	" 21st, " ..	4	1	6	Phthisis.
38.	B. F.	F.	58	" 26th, " ..	8		5	Epilepsy.
39.	M. M.	M.	54	" 26th, " ..	3	9	15	"
40.	R. F. G.	M.	79	September 5th, " ..		5	3	Senile Decay.
41.	J. B.	M.	58	" 12th, " ..	5	10	16	Epilepsy.
42.	M. B.	F.	68	" 16th, " ..	12	5	24	Apoplexy.
43.	L. B.	F.	70	" 27th, " ..	5	11	4	Senile Decay.

TABLE No. 7,

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents.....				2		2	2
Book-keepers.....	1		1	1		1	2
Bakers.....				2		2	2
Bricklayers.....	1		1	2		2	3
Butchers.....				3		3	3
Blacksmiths.....	5		5	11		11	16
Brewers.....				1		1	1
Builders.....				1		1	1
Barbers.....				2	1	3	3
Broom-makers.....				1		1	1
Commercial travellers.....				4		4	4
Cabinetmakers.....	1		1	1		1	2
Consuls.....				1		1	1
Confectioners.....				1		1	1
Coopers.....	1		1	1		1	2
Carpenters.....	9		9	34		34	43
Clerks.....	4		4	17	6	23	27
Clergymen.....				6		6	6
Carriage-makers.....				2		2	2
Carders.....				1	1	2	2
Cigarmakers.....				2		2	2
Civil servants.....	1		1				1
Carters.....				1		1	1
Dyers.....				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds.....	1	24	25	277		277	302
Dressmakers.....		2	2	11		11	13
Detectives.....				1		1	1
Druggists.....	2		2	2		2	4
Doctors.....				1		1	1
Engineers.....	1		1	2		2	3
Editors.....				2		2	2
Farmers.....	52	2	54	272	1	273	327
Fishermen.....	2		2	2		2	4
Gardeners.....	1		1	4		4	5
Grocers.....	1		1	3	1	4	5
Glass-blowers.....				1		1	1
Hostlers.....				2		2	2
Harnessmakers.....				3		3	3
Housekeepers.....		88	88	282		282	370
Innkeepers.....				9	1	10	10
Jewellers.....	2		2				2
Janitors.....	1		1				1
Labourers.....	52		52	232		232	284
Laundresses.....		2	2		1	1	3
Lawyers.....				1		1	1
Milliners.....					2	2	2
Masons.....				3		3	3

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Machinists	4		4	11		11	15
Moulders.....				3		3	3
Merchants				9	8	17	17
Mechanics.....	2		2	18	2	20	22
Music-teachers					2	2	2
Marble-cutters				2		2	2
No occupation.....	3	5	8	5	31	36	44
Night watchmen.....				2		2	2
Nurses					1	1	1
Not stated	7	19	26	4	10	14	40
Other occupations	3		3	17		17	20
Plasterers				1		1	1
Photographers.....				2		2	2
Painters.....	3		3	7		7	10
Printers.....	1		1	4		4	5
Peddlers				4	1	5	5
Pump-makers				1		1	1
Spinners					2	2	2
Sailors	2		2	6		6	8
Students	1		1	3		3	4
Spinners				3	4	7	7
Stone-cutters	2		2	1		1	3
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoemakers	1		1	12		12	13
Seamstresses		2	2	17		17	19
Soldiers				1		1	1
Surveyors				1		1	1
Sail and tent-makers.....				1		1	1
Ship-builders	1		1	2		2	3
Teachers		1	1	10	11	21	22
Tinsmiths	2		2	2		2	4
Tavern-keepers	1		1	2		2	3
Tailors	2	3	5	4	5	9	14
Tanners				1		1	1
Teamsters	1		1	3		3	4
Weavers		1	1	4	4	8	9
Wagon-makers	2		2	1		1	3
Unknown or other employments.....				30	99	129	129
Total	176	149	325	817	781	1598	1923

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity, for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....			4		15	19
Religious excitement.....			4		11	15
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....			14		6	20
Love affairs, including seduction.....			3		4	7
Mental anxiety "worry".....			7		10	17
Fright and nervous shocks.....			2		1	3
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink.....	1		1	5	1	6
Self-abuse, sexual.....				21	1	22
Over-work.....			6			6
Sunstroke.....			7		1	8
Accident or injury.....	1		1	7		7
Puerperal.....					5	5
Puberty and change of life.....					2	2
Uterine disorders.....					3	3
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....				5	2	7
Other forms of brain disease.....				2	1	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1		1	7	8	15
Fever.....				1	1	2
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.....		1	1			
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	22	25	47			
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.....					1	1
With other combined cause not ascertained.....				2		2
Unknown.....	151	123	274	79	76	155
Total.....	176	149	325	176	149	325

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof, for the year ending
30th September, 1888.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.		Term of Probation.	Result.
1580	M.	W. H. B.	October	5th, 1887	2 months.....	Disch'g'd recovered.
1554	M.	I. D.	"	17th "	1 "	do
1553	F.	E. McG.	"	18th "	2 "	do
1569	M.	J. McK.	"	18th "	2 "	do
1589	F.	S. B.	"	31st "	2 "	Returned.
1575	M.	H. B.	November	14th "	1 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1481	F.	L. F.	"	18th "	3 "	Returned.
1600	F.	D. A. F.	"	24th "	2 weeks	Disch'g'd improved.
1516	F.	M. A. S.	"	24th "	2 months.....	Returned.
1625	F.	O. B. A.	December	17th "	1 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1592	M.	W. S.	"	22nd "	1 "	do
1578	M.	L. J.	"	22nd "	3 "	do
1576	M.	R. J. S.	January	2nd, 1888	3 "	do
1603	M.	J. H. C.	"	21st "	3 "	Returned.
1618	F.	M. J. D.	"	21st "	1 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1615	F.	C. K.	"	24th "	3 "	Disch'g'd unimpr'v'd.
1588	F.	E. B. R.	"	26th "	3 "	Returned.
1634	M.	W. F. S.	February	18th "	1 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1643	M.	A. T.	"	27th "	3 "	do
1642	M.	T. R.	"	28th "	3 "	do
974	F.	E. B.	"	29th "	3 "	Returned.
1621	F.	M. P.	"	29th "	2 "	do
1542	M.	H. S.	March	17th "	3 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1161	M.	R. D.	"	27th "	3 "	do
1520	F.	L. C.	"	30th "	6 "	Returned.
1599	F.	M. H.	"	31st "	3 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1577	M.	J. R.	"	31st "	4 "	do
1619	M.	R. W.	"	31st "	3 "	do
1389	M.	J. T. H.	April	3rd "	3 "	do
1612	F.	A. L.	"	7th "	2 "	Returned.
1390	F.	M. H.	"	17th "	3 "	do
1589	F.	S. B.	"	18th "	4 "	Disch'g'd improved.
1549	F.	G. B.	May	11th "	6 "	Still out.
1558	F.	C. D.	June	7th "	2 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1537	F.	M. W.	"	15th "	6 "	Sill out.
1728	F.	J. D.	"	21st "	2 "	Returned.
1542	M.	T. H.	"	29th "	3 "	do
1713	M.	J. E.	July	5th "	2 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1717	F.	C. LeB.	"	10th "	2 "	do
1669	F.	A. C.	"	12th "	3 "	Still out.
1607	M.	J. M. R.	"	18th "	2 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1516	F.	M. S.	"	25th "	6 "	Returned.
1747	F.	M. H. R.	"	27th "	1 "	Disch'g'd improved.
855	F.	M. W.	"	28th "	3 "	Still out.
1645	M.	W. W.	August	2nd "	6 "	do
1658	F.	S. T.	"	7th "	2 "	do
1671	F.	A. B.	"	9th "	2 "	do
1597	F.	M. R.	"	10th "	2 "	Returned.
1752	M.	G. T.	"	11th "	1 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1740	F.	A. W.	"	15th "	3 "	Still out.
1751	M.	J. J.	"	21st "	1 "	Disch'g'd improved.
1743	M.	W. C.	"	24th "	2 "	Still out.
1764	F.	M. M. G.	September	1st "	2 "	do
1647	M.	P. R.	"	3rd "	3 "	do
1729	M.	G. C.	"	4th "	3 "	do
1739	F.	M. S.	"	8th "	6 "	do
1402	M.	D. A. M.	"	13th "	6 "	do
1906	M.	H. J.	"	19th "	2 "	do
974	F.	E. B.	"	21st "	1 "	do
1648	F.	B. G.	"	24th "	2 "	do
1232	M.	A. L.	"	25th "	3 "	do
1722	F.	M. C.	"	26th "	1 "	do
1593	M.	A. K.	"	27th "	2 "	do
1621	F.	M. P.	"	27th "	2 "	do
71	M.	J. McC.	"	28th "	6 "	do

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	2	2	4	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	15	9	24	4	2	6	2	1	3
" 25 " 30 "	18	8	26	5	.....	5	.....	1	1
" 30 " 35 "	19	13	32	6	4	10	1	2	3
" 35 " 40 "	10	8	18	1	.....	1	1	1	2
" 40 " 45 "	13	14	27	3	4	7	1	.....	1
" 45 " 50 "	13	12	25	4	.....	4	5	3	8
" 50 " 55 "	7	4	11	1	1	2	4	2	6
" 55 " 60 "	5	6	11	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
" 60 " 65 "	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	4
" 65 " 70 "	5	5	10	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
" 70 " 75 "	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
" 75 " 80 "	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 80 " 85 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 85 " 90 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not Stated	4	1	5	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Totals.....	115	88	203	27	15	42	25	18	43

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Total length of Asylum residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month.....	59	16	.....	1	3
From .1 to 2 months	14	15	1	2	.....
" 2 " 3 " "	14	17	2	2	1
" 3 " 4 " "	19	16	3	2	.....
" 4 " 5 " "	7	16	5	.....	1
" 5 " 6 " "	2	8	3	1	2
" 6 " 7 " "	6	28	1	1	.....
" 7 " 8 " "	2	27	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 " "	1	4	3	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 " "	2	10	1	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 " "	.....	4	3	.....	1
" 11 " 12 " "	1	9	1	1	.....
" 12 " 18 " "	21	33	8	.....	1
" 18 months to 2 years.....	2	23	2	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	13	73	4	1	1
" 3 " 4 " "	4	58	1	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 " "	10	39	1	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 " "	7	50	1	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 " "	3	44	.....	2	.....
" 7 " 8 " "	5	53	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 " "	1	45	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 " "	6	47	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 " "	38	59	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 " "	34	69	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years upwards.....	34	70	.....	.....	.....
Not Stated.....	20	4	.....	1	.....
Totals	325	832	42	14	10

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Daily average number of patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	8	2321	..	2321
Tailor's shop.....	2	563	..	563
Shoe shop.....	4	927	..	927
Engineer's shop.....	3	999	..	999
Mason work.....	4	657	..	657
Repairing Roads.....	6	1724	..	1724
Wood yard and coal shed.....	11	1701	..	1701
Bakery	2	598	..	598
Laundry.....	20	1590	4003	5593
Dairy	5	1820	..	1820
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	1	359	..	359
Painting	4	901	..	901
Farm.....	27	9003	..	9003
Garden	29	10755	103	10858
Grounds	7	1853	..	1853
Stable.....	3	1089	..	1089
Kitchen.....	23	1953	5034	6987
Dining rooms.....	38	3856	7711	11567
Officers' Quarters.....	6	366	1383	1749
Sewing rooms.....	44	..	12863	12863
Knitting	62	..	16957	16957
Mending.....	27	..	7001	7001
Wards	236	43207	32124	75331
Storeroom.....	2	626	..	626
General	39	5898	5500	11398
Total.....	613	92766	92679	185445

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1888, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1	.....	1
Brant	19	15	34
Bruce	2	5	7
Carleton.....	.....	1	1
Dufferin.....	6	.....	6
Durham.....	3	2	5
Elgin	2	2	4
Frontenac	12	.....	12
Grey.....	26	12	38
Haldimand	18	16	34
Halton.....	16	15	31
Hastings.....	1	1	2
Huron.....	2	6	8
Kent.....	2	2	4
Lambton	1	1	2
Lanark	1	.....	1
Leeds.....	2	.....	2
Lincoln.....	22	29	51
Middlesex.....	3	2	5
Muskoka District.....	1	.....	1
Norfolk.....	14	21	35
Northumberland.....	10	4	14
Ontario.....	9	11	20
Oxford	6	2	8
Parry Sound District.....	.....	2	2
Peel	3	5	8
Perth.....	2	4	6
Peterborough.....	5	3	8
Prince Edward	1	.....	1
Renfrew	1	.....	1
Simcoe	57	52	109
Stormont.....	2	.....	2
Thunder Bay District.....	3	.....	3
Victoria.....	2	5	7
Waterloo.....	12	10	22
Welland.....	21	22	43
Wellington.....	32	42	74
Wentworth.....	44	60	104
York	61	55	116
Total.....	425	407	832

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the number of Transfers from Hamilton Asylum during the official year ending 30th September, 1888,

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Nationality.	Social State.	Religion.	COUNTY WHENCE.		Where transferred to.
						Certifi- cates.	Warrants.	
1..	S. N....	F....	Ireland.....	M....	R. C.....	.....	York....	Toronto.
2..	L. A....	F....	Canada.....	S....	Methodist ..	York.....	.....	"
3..	W. P....	M,..	Canada .. .	M....	Methodist ..	.....	York....	"

TABLE No. 15.

Amount of work done in Shoe Shop from 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888.

—	New Work.	Repairs.
Men's braces	133 pairs.	
" slippers.....	687 "	
" working shoes.....	122 "	
Women's shoes	133 "	
" "		80 pairs.
Men's slippers.....	79 "	
" boots.	34 "	

TABLE No. 16.

Articles made and repaired in Tailor's Shop, from 1st October, 1887 to 30th September, 1888.

—	Made.	Repaired.
jackets.....	121	220
tests.....	85	56
rousers.....	241	753
jackets (uniform).....	30	45
rousers "	48	67
mocks.....	6	15
veralls.....	18	29
combinations.....	2	36
races (pairs).....	40	..

TABLE No. 17.

Articles made and mended from 1st October, 1887, to 1st October, 1888.

	Number.		Number.
Aprons	768	Pillow slips.....	1357
Bed spreads.....	134	Pillow ticks.....	218
Bolster covers.. ..	14	Pudding cloths.....	96
Chemises	1129	Pilow shams.....	120
Caps	64	Sheets.....	1489
Clothes screens.....	24	Shirts.....	865
Curtains.....	10	Shrouds.....	36
Carpet balls.....	574	Skirts .. .	381
Dresses .. .	751	Straw ticks.....	207
Drawers (pairs).....	178	Stockings (pairs).....	846
Handkerchiefs.....	65	Socks " .. .	660
Jackets.....	10	Towels.....	1831
Jackets (men).....	61	Toilet covers.....	15
Lambrequins .. .	9	Table napkins.....	24
Mattress ticks.....	34	Table cloths.....	96
Mitts (pairs).....	48	Waists .. .	24
Nightgowns.....	238	Window blinds .. .	103
Neckties (men) .. .	34		

Articles Mended.

ARTICLES MENDED.	Number.	ARTICLES MENDED.	Number.
Aprons	44	Stockings (pairs).....	6412
Blankets.....	18	Shirts.....	4266
Bed ticks.....	407	Sheets.....	246
Bed spreads .. .	98	Towels .. .	105
Coats .. .	170	Tablecloths .. .	12
Drawers.....	668	Pants.. ..	513
Jackets.....	472	Pillow slips .. .	189
Mattress ticks .. .	16	Vests .. .	360
Socks (pairs) .. .	8530	Waists .. .	15

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ONTARIO ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.**

ORILLIA, 1st October, 1888.

To the Inspector of Asylums, etc.:

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my Twelfth Annual Report of this Asylum, for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

At the close of last year we had in residence 210 inmates, of whom 111 were males and 99 females. There have been admitted during the year 105, of whom 50 were males and 55 females. Of these 13 males and 16 females were admitted on the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and 37 males and 39 females in the ordinary way. The number of admissions is large owing to the opening of the new building. The death-rate is also large, being 26, or about 8 per cent. on the number under care during the year. It is a peculiar fact that the rate is always greater among new admissions, owing, no doubt, to the complete and sudden change in habits and surroundings. Thus 16 of the deaths occurred among the new admissions. Three inmates, 2 males and 1 female, were transferred to the Hamilton Asylum, and 1 male and 1 female were taken home by parents, making 31 in all as discharged by death and removals. There were under care during the year 315, or 161 males and 154 females.

Applications for Admission.

The number of admissions has been the largest in the history of the institution—76 by medical certificate and 29 by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant. The applications, however, have been larger, for while 76 came in in the ordinary way there were 80 applications. At the end of last year I had 303 applications on file; this year I have 307, with only 16 vacancies, mainly reserved for warrant cases. In view of the fact that it will be at least two years before we can possibly have any further accommodation, it becomes a very serious question to explain away the reason for not being able to receive this very large number seeking admission, many of them of a most urgent nature. The country knows that something in the neighbourhood of \$120,000 has been expended in the last three years to meet this demand, and it is justly felt by those whose claims have been set aside that they have just as good a right to be relieved of the care of their imbeciles and idiots as those who have been more fortunate. Time, of course, will remedy all this, and when the main buildings are erected we will have ample room for many years. I believe this to be true, notwithstanding the fact that I estimate our idiot population at 2,500. I do not anticipate that we will ever be asked to care for more than the one-third of this number; nor do I believe idiocy to be on the increase in a greater ratio than the normal increase of population. I believe, too, that this Asylum will tend largely to decrease the number of idiots in this Province—for this reason: every female idiot, if young when sent here, will be placed beyond the chance of giving birth to her kind, and thereby a prolific source will be cut off, as it were, at the fountain head. Some few months ago I was staggered on receiving an application from a barrister, in one of our central counties, for the admission of a family of seventeen idiots. There are three of them here now, all females, and from their history I learn the family have been co-habiting among themselves, and one of them actually gave birth to a child on the roadside. This has been going on for years, and they now number, including children and grandchildren, seventeen. It is quite certain if the "mother of them all" had been confined in an asylum before she began giving birth to children we would not have such a scandalous record as this to make. It must be conceded that this a most disgraceful state of affairs to exist in the very centre of Ontario; and the officials and authorities of the township and county cannot be too strongly censured for their laxness in permitting this to go on so long.

Expenditure.

Our maintenance expenditure the last year has been greater than in any year since the opening of the institution—being at the rate of \$158 per inmate, as against \$124 the

year before. The increase, however, could not be avoided. For instance, in fuel alone the increase reached \$27 per inmate—being at the rate of \$33.26 as compared with \$6.25 the previous year. In the articles of vegetables the increase was \$3.44, owing to the scarcity and high price paid for potatoes last winter and spring. Many items, such as fitting up new laundry, structural alterations in the old building to provide school-rooms, furnishing rooms for teachers and others, were paid out of our maintenance account, whereas they should have been included in capital account. The item for fuel is tremendously large, but it must be remembered we now have three boiler houses instead of one, and seven boilers instead of two, and that it will require no more to run the complete institution with 500 inmates.

Improvements.

We have not done as much work in the way of permanent improvements at the farm as I would have liked. Still, we did a good deal. Early in the season the inmates removed the brush and inflammable rubbish from about twelve acres of ground to the open, and burned it. Nearly all the stumps have disappeared from around the buildings, but the chief work has been on the road leading from the boiler-house to the railway switch. It will not only be an ornamental road, but a substantial and permanent one. There was no fencing done, although we had an appropriation for that purpose. This is to be regretted, for there can be no valid reason why all work of that nature should not be gone on with at once, instead of waiting two or three years until the buildings are completed, especially as money is voted from year to year for them. It goes without saying if works of this class are of sufficient importance to warrant the vote of an appropriation of money, they are of sufficient importance to warrant the expenditure of that appropriation with as little delay as possible.

Wants.

Provision having been made for stables and coal-sheds, I would recommend that appropriations be obtained for a driving-shed and the following wants:—At present our vehicles, such as waggons, sleighs, etc., have to remain out in the weather for the want of a building. We also require a good piggery. There should be a large brick ash-house, as now we have to throw our ashes out in the snow during winter, in an unsightly pile, which takes a good part of early summer to get free of ice and snow before they can be drawn away. I called your attention last year to the necessity of draining our low or bottom land, north and east of the buildings, before anything can be done to put them in shape for grounds and gardens. This work should not be delayed another year, and I would recommend the purchase of a sufficient number of drain tiles to do this work, with an extra appropriation for labour. It must not be expected that the tile-draining can be done exclusively by the inmates, or work similar to it. Their labor can be profitably applied in the way of struggling with the stones so plentifully dispersed over our land, in making roads, building stone walls, and generally grading up, in addition to the regular farm and garden labor. After the drains are laid, tree-planting should be vigorously gone on with, and our gardens can be put into shape. We must have a thoroughly experienced gardener. Indeed, this appointment should have been made last spring, especially as provision was made for him in our salary appropriation. I suppose I need hardly call your attention to the desirability of putting storm windows on our buildings, as both you and the architect have agreed that such should be done. Nor should it be necessary to again refer to the necessity for acquiring the strip of land between us and the lake. This should have been purchased long ago, and something done with it.

School and Children.

We have at long last made a beginning with our school. In May last Miss M. B. Christie was appointed teacher, and immediately thereafter essayed the somewhat difficult task of instructing idiots. It was a new experience to her, for although well up in the kindergarten system, the raw material supplied her here was so exceedingly crude and

unpromising that it well might make her pause before beginning. Miss Christie appears to be devoted to her work, and it is really marvelous to witness the improvement already made. She has been assisted in the work so far by Miss Kate Jennings, a young lady with many of the qualities that go to make up a successful teacher. As, however, we have some seventy-five children already, it will be seen that another teacher is absolutely essential, and I would respectfully ask that another be appointed at the New Year. When this work has to come down to individual teaching, and wonderfully patient teaching at that, it can be easily seen that two teachers cannot accomplish it.

Our New Buildings.

In November last we transferred the fifty-five males from the old building we occupied in town to our new buildings, and since then we have gradually filled up with what in our judgment were the most pressing and urgent cases. After nearly a year's experience and trial, the verdict must be more than unanimous in favour of the buildings. They are admirably adapted for the purpose—day-rooms and dormitories being spacious, light and airy. They are the finest I ever saw, taking them all in all. The laundry and kitchen, in fact every department, is in keeping with the day-rooms and dormitories. The girls' building was opened in February, and placed in charge of Miss Brunskill, who has been chief attendant here for the last five years. I have had no cause to regret this step, as she has proved to be a thoroughly competent and efficient officer.

Changes.

On the 15th September Miss Kirkpatrick, who had been Matron for the last eight years, was transferred to the same position at the Kingston Asylum; and Miss Hardy, who had been Matron at Kingston, took charge here. While regretting to lose an old officer, I feel satisfied the new one will in every way take her place, and from the very short experience of two weeks, I am led to believe that Miss Hardy will be an amiable as well as an efficient officer.

In conclusion, I beg to refer to the very pleasant meeting of the Association of Officers of American Institutions for Idiots, which was held here in June last. It proved to be the largest meeting in the history of the Association, and in addition to the work done, the social feature was exceedingly pleasant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1888.....	.....	.....	.....	111	99	210
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	13	16	29			
“ Medical Certificate.....	37	39	76	50	55	105
Total number under treatment during year.....	.....	.....	.....	161	154	315
Discharges during year :—						
As unimproved.....	1	1	2			
Total number of discharges during year.....	1	1	2			
Died.....	15	11	26			
Transferred	2	1	3	18	13	31
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1888.....	.....	.....	.....	143	141	284
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	280	261	541
“ discharged.....	22	11	33			
“ died	100	88	188			
“ eloped	2	.....	2			
“ transferred.....	13	21	34	137	120	257
“ remaining 30th Sept., 1888.....	.....	.....	.....	143	141	284
Number of applications on file Sept. 30th, 1888.....	.....	.....	.....	172	135	307

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 19th Sept., 1888).	143	141	284
Minimum " " " (on the 21st of Oct., 1887)	111	98	209
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	50187	43590	93777
Daily average population.....	137.12	119.10	256.22

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married.....	50	54	104	280	255	535
Single	50	55	105	280	261	541
Total.....	50	55	105	280	261	541
RELIGION OF PARENTS.						
Presbyterians.....	6	12	18	50	45	95
Episcopalians.....	16	14	30	59	63	122
Methodists.....	14	14	28	64	72	136
Baptists.....	1	1	1	4	10	14
Roman Catholics.....	11	7	18	45	32	77
Mennonites	1	.....	1	6	3	9
Quakers.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Other denominations.....	2	2	2	5	5	10
Not reported.....	2	5	7	44	30	74
Total.....	50	55	105	280	261	541
NATIONALITIES.						
English.....	5	3	8	23	19	42
Irish	3	2	5	25	21	46
Scotch.....	.....	1	1	20	11	31
Canadian.....	42	45	87	182	186	368
United States.....	.....	2	2	3	4	7
Other Countries .....	.....	1	1	11	7	18
Unknown .....	.....	1	1	16	13	29
Total.....	50	55	105	280	261	541

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Total.
				Males.	Females.	
Brant.....	1	2	3	5	4	9
Bruce.....	2	.....	2	6	7	13
Carleton.....	2	1	3	9	5	14
Dufferin.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Elgin.....	.....	3	3	1	9	10
Essex.....	1	1	2	6	5	11
Frontenac.....	.....	1	1	9	16	25
Grey.....	2	3	5	14	10	24
Haldimand.....	1	.....	1	10	3	13
Halton.....	3	1	4	8	5	13
Hastings.....	2	1	3	3	6	9
Huron.....	.....	5	5	10	12	22
Kent.....	1	3	4	4	10	14
Lambton.....	1	3	4	7	7	14
Lanark.....	.....	1	1	6	4	10
Leeds and Grenville.....	1	2	3	9	3	12
Lennox and Addington.....	2	2	4	7	6	13
Lincoln.....	.....	1	1	4	3	7
Middlesex.....	3	.....	3	11	9	20
Muskoka District.....	1	.....	1	3	2	5
Norfolk.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham.....	.....	1	1	9	11	20
Ontario.....	1	1	2	10	8	18
Oxford.....	3	2	5	8	7	15
Peel.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	10
Perth.....	.....	1	1	6	4	10
Peterborough.....	.....	3	3	.....	5	5
Prince Edward.....	.....	1	1	1	4	5
Renfrew.....	1	.....	1	1	6	7
Simcoe.....	6	3	9	20	12	32
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	3	.....	3	8	1	9
Victoria.....	.....	1	1	6	5	11
Waterloo.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
Welland.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Wellington.....	2	1	3	9	3	12
Wentworth.....	2	2	4	13	13	26
York.....	8	9	17	41	36	77
Total admissions.....	50	55	105	280	261	541

TABLE NO. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brant				1	.....	1
Bruce				2	2	4
Carleton	1	.....	1	3	3	6
Elgin				4	4	4
Essex		1	1	2	3	5
Frontenac				7	9	16
Grey	1	1	2	7	4	11
Haldimand				1	.....	1
Halton					2	2
Hastings	2	1	3	2	3	5
Huron		1	1	4	2	6
Kent					3	3
Lambton	1	1	2	2	2	4
Lanark				4	1	5
Leeds and Grenville	1	1	2	5	2	7
Lennox and Addington		2	2	2	5	7
Lincoln		1	1	2	2	4
Middlesex				3	1	4
Muskoka District				1	.....	1
Norfolk				5	5	10
Northumberland and Durham				4	3	7
Ontario				3	.....	3
Oxford				2	1	3
Peel				1	3	4
Perth		1	1	4	2	6
Peterborough		3	3		3	3
Renfrew	1			1	4	5
Simcoe	3			6	3	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3		3	7	.....	7
Victoria				2	.....	2
Waterloo				1	.....	1
Wellington				1	.....	1
Wentworth				1	6	7
York		3	3	9	5	14
Total admissions	13	16	29	95	83	178

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
452	I. R. R.	M	December 23rd, 1887.....	December 27th, 1887.....	Taken home.
261	P. McG.	M	September 21st, 1882.....	February 21st, 1888.....	Transferred to Hamilton Asylum.
32	M. A.	F	" 26th, 1876.....	" 21st, "	
491	T. E.	M	March 14th, 1888.....	March 28th, "	
527	M. A. S.	F	July 13th, 1888.....	July 31st, "	Taken home.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	M. M.	F	48	October 20th, 1887.....	11	.....	25	Chronic Dysentery.
87	G. M.	M	22	November 24th, "	11	1	1	General Debility.
183	M. J. B.	F	24	December 25th, "	9	7	25	Injury received from another inmate.
457	J. McK.	M	8	January 26th, 1888.....	.....	2	29	Epilepsy.
445	I. C.	M	19	February 4th, " .....	.....	2	15	"
68	A. B.	M	23	" 6th, "	11	4	.....	General Debility.
467	C. K.	M	17	" 10th, " .....	.....	.....	25	"
443	E. E. H.	M	7	" 13th, " .....	.....	2	28	"
461	A. McD.	F	26	March 7th, " .....	.....	2	1	Heart Disease.
484	M. S.	F	6	" 24th, " .....	.....	.....	11	General Debility.
236	H. H.	M	11	April 19th, "	7	3	9	Epilepsy.
449	I. H.	M	14	" 30th, " .....	.....	5	7	General Debility.
485	M. McK.	F	17	May 13th, " .....	.....	2	5	Consumption.
464	R. F.	M	57	" 27th, " .....	.....	4	18	Peritonitis.
324	L. B.	F	24	" 27th, "	5	8	.....	Pneumonia.
462	T. J. McD.	M	19	June 3rd, " .....	.....	4	28	Heart Disease.
334	T. T. L.	M	23	" 4th, "	5	8	13	Epilepsy.
440	T. A. D.	M	24	" 21st, " .....	.....	8	7	General Debility.
517	G. B.	M	6	" 27th, " .....	.....	.....	15	Diphtheritic Croup.
361	E. J. G.	F	12	July 2nd, "	4	9	1	Phtisis.
272	A. J. A.	M	17	" 6th, "	5	9	15	Dropsey.
448	M. J.	F	16	" 3rd, " .....	.....	7	8	Peritonitis.
487	A. R.	F	14	" 30th, " .....	.....	4	21	Ulceration of Stomach.
422	J. L.	F	24	August 6th, "	1	2	15	Heart Disease.
398	J. W. McC.	M	20	" 24th, "	2	9	5	Nerve shock from scald.
489	J. M. C.	F	15	September 13th, " .....	.....	5	28	Bilious Fever.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the Ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	ADMISSIONS. (Excluding transfers).			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 15 years.....	20	21	41	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
" 15 " 20 "	8	8	16	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
" 20 " 25 "	6	8	14	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
" 25 " 30 "	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
" 30 " 35 "	4	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 35 " 40 "	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 40 " 45 "	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 45 " 50 "	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 50 " 55 "	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 55 " 60 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 60 " 65 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 65 " 70 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 70 " 75 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 75 " 80 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 80 " 85 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	50	55	105	.....	.....	.....	15	11	26

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September, 1888.

PERIODS.

	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.
Under 1 month	5
From 1 to 2 months	7
" 2 " 3 "	4
" 3 " 4 "	7
" 4 " 5 "	9
" 5 " 6 "	7
" 6 " 7 "	20
" 7 " 8 "	6
" 8 " 9 "	5
" 9 " 10 "	9
" 10 " 11 "	7
" 12 " 18 "	2
" 18 months to 2 years	9
" 2 to 3 years	24
" 3 " 4 "	7
" 4 " 5 "	9
" 5 " 6 "	10
" 6 " 7 "	47
" 7 " 8 "	8
" 8 " 9 "	11
" 9 " 10 "	7
" 10 " 15 "	64
Totals	284

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who Worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	1	1	.....	300
Engineer's shop	3	3	.....	1098
Repairing roads	1	1	.....	140
Wood yard and coal shed ..	6	6	.....	1800
Launlry	14	3	11	4340
Garden ..	2	2	.....	360
Grounds ..	31	31	.....	5580
Stable	2	2	.....	730
Kitchen	7	2	5	2562
Dining rooms	8	2	6	2928
Officer's quarters	1	1	.....	366
Sewing rooms	2	.....	2	620
Knitting	12	.....	12	3600
Wards	35	16	19	12810
General	20	.....	20	6000
Total	145	70	75	43234

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1888, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....		1	1
Brant.....	1	2	3
Bruce.....	2	3	5
Carleton.....	5	3	8
Dufferin.....		1	1
Dundas.....	3		3
Durham.....	2	2	4
Elgin.....	1	5	6
Essex.....	5	3	8
Frontenac.....	1	2	3
Glengarry.....	2		2
Grey.....	9	7	16
Haldimand.....		2	7
Halton.....	3	4	7
Hastings.....	3	5	8
Huron.....	5	7	12
Kent.....	2	5	7
Lambton.....	6	3	9
Lanark.....	4	2	6
Leeds.....	4	2	6
Lennox and Addington.....	7	6	13
Lincoln.....		2	2
Middlesex.....	6	2	8
Muskoka District.....	1	2	3
Norfolk.....	3	3	6
Northumberland.....	3	3	6
Ontario.....	5	4	9
Oxford.....	4	3	7
Peel.....	3	2	5
Perth.....	4	2	6
Peterborough.....		4	4
Prince Edward.....	1	3	4
Renfrew.....	1	4	5
Simcoe.....	7	6	13
Stormont.....	2		2
Victoria.....	1	3	4
Waterloo.....	3	2	5
Welland.....		2	2
Wellington.....	4	3	7
Wentworth.....	4	5	9
York.....	21	21	42
Total	143	141	284

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOMEWOOD RETREAT, GUELPH.

To W. T. O'Reilly, Esq., Inspector of Asylums, Toronto :

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to transmit my fifth annual report of the operations of the Homewood Retreat, Guelph, being for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

The following tables will point out the movements of patients during the period under consideration :

—	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1887	6	8	14	.....	.....	.....
Admitted during year by medical certificate	10	7	17	16	15	31
Total number under treatment during year.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15	31
Discharges during year—						
As recovered	10	6	16	.....	.....	.....
As improved .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number of discharges during year .....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16
Died .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1888....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	15
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum .....	.....	.....	.....	50	38	88
" discharged.....	37	27	64	.....	.....	.....
" died.....	7	2	9	44	29	73
" remaining 30th September, 1888 .....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	15

INEBRIATE BRANCH.

—	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1887.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Admitted during year	16	2	18	23	2	25
Total number under treatment during year .....	.....	.....	.....	23	2	25
Discharges during year .....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	19
Remaining, 30th September, 1888 .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum .....	.....	.....	.....	88	16	104
" discharged	80	16	96	.....	.....	.....
" died.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" eloped	1	.....	1	82	16	98
" remaining, 30th September, 1888 .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6

Admissions.

Of the admissions, 19 males and 2 females came in as inebrates upon their voluntary application. One male inebrate was sent here upon the Hon. the Provincial Secretary's warrant, and 1 male was admitted for treatment under the provisions of Sec. 37, Chap. 246, R. S. O. 87. The remainder, viz., 9 male and 5 female, were certified as being insane.

Discharges.

Of those discharged, 18 males and 2 females were of the inebrate class, whilst 10 males and 4 females belonged to the department for insane. Two of the inebrates were opium habituates, and returned to their homes entirely emancipated from the baneful influences of this enslaving drug. As to the recovery of inebrates, I have dilated somewhat on this subject in another part of this report.

Of the insane who were discharged, 6 recovered and returned to their homes, 5 were improved and 3 were unimproved. The 5 improved and one of the unimproved were removed to one or other of the Provincial Asylums, where they were received at a greatly reduced cost for maintenance. One of the unimproved had been here for over three years; she developed a large ovarian tumor, and was taken home to be nursed by her relatives. The other discharged unimproved had cancer of the intestines; he was removed to the General Hospital to be operated upon, and afterwards taken home.

Deaths.

It is a matter of much gratification to be able to send in my report without having to record a single death, or any serious illness of any kind. The health of the patients has been remarkably good, and whilst the city of Guelph was visited during the summer with diphtheria, typhoid fever and other contagious diseases, nothing of the sort made its appearance in the institution. This speaks volumes for the salubrity of the site selected, and the sanitary arrangements of the institution.

Inebriety.

The recent agitation in Toronto for the establishment of an inebrate asylum in that city, and also a movement last summer in Hamilton with the same object in view, points to the fact that the care of the inebrate is a problem which, at the present time, is again pressing itself upon the consideration of thoughtful minds. Many views have been expressed upon the subject, representing a wide diversity of opinion as to the best mode of dealing with this helpless class of our community.

This diversity of opinion, wide and far-reaching in opposite directions, has, in a large measure, arisen out of a want of knowledge of the true nature of the inebrate. Some maintain he is a vicious outcast with no intellect, whose only desire is to gratify the animal propensities, indulging in that which gives him pleasure for the time being, without having regard to after consequences. Those who hold this view consign him to the severest measures of repression, punish him, and sober him up for the time being, then return him to the world, when, having been irritated by the severity of his treatment, his worst nature is developed, and the first thing he does is to "return like a dog to his vomit."

Others of the fanatic and hyper-religious type, recognize in the inebrate a clear intellect, and say he has simply fallen from grace, that his drinking propensities are purely the workings of Satan, and that his only hope of cure depends upon the grace of God.

Whilst yet a third class, of whom the term "charlatan" is a fitting designation, assert that inebrity is simply a taste or desire for alcohol, and prescribe an antidote which, they claim, completely destroys the taste for liquor, and cures the patient. I need hardly say such nostrums are usually only invented for the purpose of making money at the expense of the unfortunate victims of clever but unscrupulous humbugs. They contain substances which are deleterious to the human system, and frequently launch their dupes

from the arena of alcoholism into the thraldom of the opium habit. There is no specific medicine which will cure the alcohol habit.

Lastly, the scientist asserts that inebriety is a physical disease, and must be treated on principles in harmony with scientific knowledge of the present day.

Until inebriety is thoroughly understood, diversity of opinion will exist, and no rational line of management is likely to be agreed upon.

In the light of our present knowledge we are confronted with two aspects of cases, viz., that of vice or sin, and that of disease; upon one or other of these views must the management of each particular case be carried out. It is, therefore, of primary importance to distinguish, in a given case, whether the patient drinks on account of vicious propensities, or whether he is impelled to do so by disease.

It is not an easy matter to draw a clear distinction between vice and disease, the line of demarcation between them is not clearly defined, and those who look for mathematical precision in this direction, are doomed to disappointment. It is just as impossible to say that, up to a certain point, drinking is a vice, and beyond that point it is a disease, as it is to draw a line of demarcation between sanity and insanity. In the latter instance there are imperceptible gradations all the way from the most highly organized and intellectual being, down to the demented and drivelling idiot. Between these two extremes there are various grades of intellectual manifestations, which gradually approach and interlace one another, so that in the centre we have people of mixed type who can hardly be called sane, and whom it would be equally erroneous to classify as insane. They constitute that large class of eccentric and peculiar people which, for want of a better term, are designated as being on the "border-land." So it is with inebriety, between the two extremes of total abstinence and the confirmed dipsomaniac, there are various gradations approaching each other, and we find in the centre men of mixed characters—border-liners, so to speak, whose drinking habits are continued partly under the influence of vice, and partly impelled by disease.

These intemperate "border-liners," unless they are rescued from their indulgences, quickly pass from inebriety as a vice to inebriety as a disease. It is with this class that religious influence is such a potent factor in restoring to manhood the inebriate who maintains he can stop drinking whenever he wishes to, but who, unfortunately, so seldom wishes to. It is to be deplored that so few of this class realize the dangerous ground upon which they stand; before they are aware of the fact they have outraged nature too much, the pendulum has swung too far, and they are launched into the servitude of inebriety as a disease, with all its unrelenting punishments and enslaving surroundings.

Whilst it is difficult to define the limits of vice and disease, I think we can lay down data which will sufficiently approximate it for all practical purposes.

"By inebriety as a vice," says Dr. —, "we mean that form of drinking which is not characterized by any longing, deep-seated appetite, or craving for stimulants, but results from mental or emotional promptings to indulge in alcohol, and is chiefly noticed in those persons who do not consult their conscience or judgment, but who are ready to tread any path that others may mark out for them, especially if it leads in the direction of bodily or mental pleasure."

Such persons drift into evil habits without being aware of the course they are pursuing; they get drunk "by accident," and having once passed the bounds of propriety they easily float down the enticing stream which leads to sunken rocks, and wreck their lives on that reef which the medical world has designated "dipsomania." From this state, by their own unaided efforts they are unable to extricate themselves. At first their drinking is merely a socially vicious propensity, which, being indulged, leads to disease or crime, or both.

Inebriety, as a vice, is under the will-power and control of the drunkard himself; he can take a drink or leave it alone at pleasure, he has no craving for it, nor does one drink cause an insatiable desire for another, to be followed by yet one more and a good stiff one in the morning "to brace him up and give him an appetite for breakfast."

"By inebriety as a disease," says the same authority, "we mean that form of drinking which is characterized by a longing, deep-seated appetite, and craving for drink. It results from a disturbed condition of the great nerve centres."

This condition is brought about either by prolonged vicious indulgence, by inherited instability of the nervous system, by external injuries, or by derangement of the internal organs. The man who is thus afflicted has no more power to control his desire for drink than he has to control the action of his heart, or the involuntary expansion and contraction of his lungs during respiration. His drinking is the outward expression of disturbance within him, it is as much a symptom of disease as chills and fever are symptoms of malaria. His drinking is a necessity to his diseased system, he must have drink, he drinks whenever he can get it, in private as well as in public, he takes it home with him, he is afraid to be without it and always keeps it within easy reach. Moral influences alone cannot control him. The necessity of providing for his family, his own health, his spiritual welfare, are equally unavailing. Promises of reformation made with all honesty of purpose; solicitations of his friends, clergymen, and those who are near and dear to him, are all cast to the wind when the desire for drink comes on, and alcohol he will have no matter at what cost or how low he may have to degrade himself to obtain it. He is simply incapable of abstaining; because he is diseased, his will impaired, its power broken with every nerve, muscle and other organs in his body crying out in the form of pain, "give me alcohol." Alcohol he knows paralyzes the nerves, deadens pain, quiets restlessness and gives him comfort.

Coincident with this insatiable desire and irresistible impulse to indulge in alcohol, the acute observer will note a change in the man's moral character. This change is perhaps the best criterion we have of the advent of disease. The man, as compared with himself, has changed; his moral principles are one by one being swept away, he becomes coarse and vulgar. As a rule, the first of his moral principles to depart is veracity; little or no dependence can be placed on his word; he will assert as truth what everyone else knows to be false. Next comes a loss of sense of moral obligations to others, whilst he will argue that others fail in their duty towards him; hence arise bickerings and bitter feelings between relatives and friends. Loss of self-respect supervenes. The religious, moral and highly honorable man becomes grossly immoral, loses all sense of shame, becomes untidy in his person, indifferent to public opinion, and conducts himself in a manner repugnant to the moral usages of society. His passions and desires are excited by disease instead of motive. This loss of self-control is but another symptom of diseased action.

Later in his career the intellectual faculties give way: whilst at an early stage he was able to reason correctly, talk intelligently and argue acutely, he now loses control of these faculties, his intellect becomes impaired, memory fails, he cannot grasp the meaning of what he reads, and unless life is ended by apoplexy, heart disease, or some other intercurrent malady, he sinks into the condition of a dement and dies an intellectual and moral wreck.

To place this matter a little more clearly I may summarize the distinction between vice and disease in regard to inebriety, as follows:—

Vice—Is under the will-power and control of the individual.

Disease—Is imperative and beyond his control.

Vice—Drinks for pleasure.

Disease—Drinks from necessity.

Vice—Seldom drinks except in company.

Disease—Drinks chiefly in private.

Vice—Is amenable to religious and moral teachings.

Disease—Cannot be controlled solely by religious or moral influences.

Vice—Does not work any radical change of character.

Disease—Produces serious and marked change of character, especially of the moral nature, followed in the later stages by intellectual impairment.

Drunkenness is a vice.

Dipsomania is a disease, of which alcoholic indulgence is one of the chief and early symptoms.

From the foregoing it is not difficult to come to some conclusion as to the mode of management in a given case. Where vice and sin are the factors we may safely leave the treatment to the care of the clergy and other well-meaning people, whose high and honorable office is to ferret out and deal with sin.

When disease is present it rests with medical men and the State to take action. What that action should be I must leave to others to point out; one thing, however, is certain, that total abstinence must be enforced. Whether this will be best accomplished by the gaols, asylums or in isolated districts where alcohol is not obtainable, experience alone will prove. I think, however, it makes but little difference how it is effected, so long as the abstinence is sufficiently prolonged to allow nature to do her work. In gaols the inebriate can and does get all the purely medical treatment his case requires, but unfortunately the term of commitment is too short to effect any permanent results, and much as the gaol surgeon may endeavour to do his duty towards his patient he is severely handicapped by the patient passing from under his control almost as soon as he recovers from the acute effects of the debauch for which he was committed.

In estimating the good obtained by placing a patient in an asylum, it is to a large extent conjecture whether a cure can be effected in any particular case. So much depends upon the patient's surroundings after he leaves the institution that his treatment may be said to extend to a period much longer than that defined by his stay in an asylum, and it is this after-period which largely determines his future career. It is, therefore, impossible, without some fixed criterion of what a cure is, to give accurate figures as to percentages of recoveries. Nevertheless, from observation of those inebriates who have been in the Homewood Retreat during the past five years, I am able to note many who have led regular lives since their discharge and have successfully followed their various vocations. There is no doubt the institution has been an inestimable boon to many who have availed themselves of it. They have regained their will-power, their general health has been brought as near as possible to a normal standard, and they have been restored to society in such a condition that with proper environment they are in the best possible condition to again take their place in the world and become bread-winners for those depending upon them. Nor have the benefits of the institution ended here, for the family circle has been relieved of a disturbing element, home rendered pleasurable, and money which was being squandered has been saved.

STEPHEN LETT,
Medical Superintendent.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES,

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



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1889.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-first Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

The Honourable
ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

TWENTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1888.

*To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Twenty-first Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

COMMON GAOLS.

In the annual report upon the Common Gaols of the Province, the first point to be touched upon is the number of commitments. During the year ending on the 30th September, 1888, the total number of persons committed was 12,454, as compared with 11,017 in the previous twelve months. The table immediately following this paragraph shews the commitments to the common gaols in each year since the 1st October, 1868, under the four divisions of males over and under 16 years of age, and of females over and under that age.

		Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th Sept., 186.....		3599	294	1680	82	5655
" " "	1870.....	4215	319	1737	108	6379
" " "	1871.....	4586	329	1642	58	6615
" " "	1872.....	5006	281	1615	56	6958
" " "	1873.....	5745	323	1735	74	7877
" " "	1874.....	7298	377	1746	67	9488
" " "	1875.....	8048	389	1566	70	10073
" " "	1876.....	9005	434	1727	70	11236
" " "	1877.....	11053	542	1824	62	13481
" " "	1878.....	9537	480	1959	54	12030
" " "	1879.....	8995	416	1756	53	11220
" " "	1880.....	8829	549	1863	59	11300
" " "	1881.....	7007	468	1681	73	9229
" " "	1882.....	7286	522	1750	62	9620
" " "	1883.....	7858	423	1551	48	9880
" " "	1884.....	9858	458	1719	46	12081
" " "	1885.....	9419	450	1507	50	11426
" " "	1886.....	8831	352	1424	38	10645
" " "	1887.....	8996	409	1574	38	11017
" " "	1888.....	10060	551	1778	65	12454

Comparing the figures relating to 1888 with those of 1887, it is seen that in 1888 there is an increase in the total commitments of 1,437, or 13.04 per cent. The increase is not confined to one or two of the sub-divisions, but extends to them all. The commitments of adult males shew an increase of 1,064, or 11.82 per cent.; of adult females an increase of 204, or 12.96 per cent.; of boys an increase of 142, or 34.71 per cent.; and of girls an increase of 27, or 71.05 per cent. It is noticeable that the number of boys committed is larger than in any previous year, and that the commitment of girls has only been exceeded five times.

A further analysis shews that of the total commitments 80.77 per cent. were adult males, 14.27 per cent. adult females, 4.42 per cent. boys under 16, and 0.52 per cent. girls under 16.

The next table shews the number of prisoners (male and female) committed to each gaol during 1887 and 1888, and the increase or decrease in the commitments of the latter year as compared with the former.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1888.			Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1887.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	160	14	174	142	15	157	18	.....	18	.....	1	1
Berlin	105	7	112	105	4	109	.....	3	3	.....	5	5
Belleville	221	29	250	180	34	214	41	.....	41	.....	.....	.....
Brantford	312	34	346	266	26	292	46	8	54	.....	.....	.....
Brampton	257	6	263	141	4	145	116	2	118	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	117	14	131	108	11	119	9	3	12	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	72	3	75	58	9	67	14	.....	14	.....	6	6
Cornwall	53	8	61	49	7	56	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg	90	13	103	65	6	71	25	7	32	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	127	16	143	101	11	112	26	5	31	.....	.....	.....
Goderich	117	13	130	57	13	70	60	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
Guelph	120	10	130	97	9	106	23	1	24	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	849	182	1031	719	156	875	130	26	156	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	172	37	209	179	37	216	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
London	746	137	883	706	135	841	40	2	42	.....	.....	.....
Lindsay	57	12	69	53	9	62	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....
L'Orignal	13	4	17	19	3	22	.....	1	1	6	.....	6
Milton	487	6	493	253	2	255	234	4	238	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	30	15	45	46	3	49	.....	12	12	16	.....	16
Ottawa	532	183	715	505	127	632	27	56	83	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound	177	5	182	130	17	147	47	.....	47	.....	12	12
Orangeville	58	2	60	51	6	57	7	.....	7	.....	4	4
Perth	66	16	82	65	12	77	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....
Picton	62	.....	62	42	.....	42	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke	43	17	60	50	7	57	.....	10	10	7	.....	7
Peterboro'	131	23	154	88	12	100	43	11	54	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur	48	2	50	65	5	70	.....	.....	17	3	20	.....
Rat Portage	103	6	109	78	2	80	25	4	29	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	64	13	77	53	3	56	11	10	21	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines	60	19	79	79	7	86	.....	12	12	19	.....	19
Sarnia	197	18	215	220	11	231	.....	7	7	23	.....	23
Stratford	136	22	158	136	22	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich	170	22	192	166	17	183	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas	131	17	148	146	25	171	.....	.....	15	8	23	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	181	10	191	104	6	110	77	4	81	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	3305	823	4128	3026	765	3791	279	58	337	.....	.....	.....
Walkerton	92	9	101	66	13	79	26	.....	26	.....	4	4
Woodstock	416	32	448	538	32	570	.....	.....	122	.....	122	.....
Welland	160	12	172	226	9	235	.....	3	3	66	.....	66
Whitby	83	13	96	64	3	67	19	10	29	.....	.....	.....
Lock-ups—												
Bracebridge	22	3	25	18	3	21	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Gore Bay	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Current	6	.....	6	4	1	5	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
Manitowaning	13	3	16	4	2	6	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Mattawa	30	4	34	26	2	28	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound	24	2	26	11	.....	11	13	2	15	.....	.....	.....
Silver Islet . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minden	2	1	3	3	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Haliburton . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	82	4	86	8	2	10	74	2	76	.....	.....	.....
Huntsville	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Fort William	92	1	93	85	7	92	7	7	7	.....	6	6
Bruce Mines	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....	12	1	13	.....	.....	6
Total	10611	1843	12454	9405	1612	11017	1505	281	1786	299	50	349

Toronto again shews the largest increase in commitments during the year, namely, 337; then comes Milton with 238; Hamilton, 156; Brampton, 118; Ottawa, 83; Sudbury Lock-up, 76, etc. The increase is very general as only nine gaols shew actual decreases. The principal are Woodstock, 122; Welland, 66; St. Thomas, 23.

The number of commitments in each of the past 12 years is shewn in the subjoined tables, divided into five classes.

1. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Assault, common	641	724	549	623	556	576	572	586	672	501	469	482
Assault, felonious.....	134	98	125	85	88	124	51	146	169	186	153	210
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent.....	92	71	62	63	40	73	52	50	46	94	99	94
Rape, and assault with intent.....	39	37	45	44	36	56	46	44	68	39	31	40
Murder	39	24	25	42	23	29	30	45	25	32	19	37
Manslaughter	7	6	60	7	7	9	12	20	12	6	13	21
Attempt at suicide.....	7	11	6	9	8	10	8	10	5	10	8	7
Miscellaneous	31	38	25	31	95	43	48	32	46	39	46	32
	990	1009	847	904	853	920	859	933	1043	907	838	923

2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Arson and incendiarism	35	47	49	31	22	23	47	24	35	43	21	36
Burglary	58	89	103	93	44	63	61	44	51	73	35	72
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	23	10	19	15	15	11	1	5	10	9	15	25
Destroying and injur- ing property.....	115	138	126	130	67	138	80	122	112	92	73	75
Embezzlement.....	24	29	28	23	17	19	25	36	32	26	26	32
Forgery	31	48	64	50	30	34	35	30	60	52	38	64
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences.....	137	151	131	101	82	106	106	113	149	118	85	136
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	84	89	86	70	54	73	49	63	73	77	79	80
Housebreaking and robbery	43	57	102	103	80	67	61	156	146	124	112	156
Larceny.....	2070	1818	1626	1669	1363	1401	1278	1742	1589	1396	1370	1698
Receiving stolen goods	38	64	38	42	26	45	33	34	38	47	27	38
Trespass.....	73	103	122	123	112	110	120	238	222	195	212	315
Miscellaneous	42	43	29	73	78	85	93	69	97	62	90	85
	2773	2686	2523	2523	1990	2175	1989	2676	2614	2314	2183	2812

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Bigamy	12	9	14	5	6	10	6	7	13	13	15	8
Inmates and frequent- ers of houses of ill-fame	137	197	189	236	171	194	133	183	172	181	146	190
Keeping houses of ill- fame	89	117	92	134	102	137	130	106	85	71	89	110
Perjury	32	25	25	27	15	15	8	12	19	5	14	21
Seduction	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	8	14
Indecent assault and exposure	27	40	41	40	38	32	45	48	40	48	49	64
Miscellaneous	116	129	89	50	67	78	13	62	45	28	80	39
	415	519	449	492	399	466	366	418	376	346	401	446

4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

—	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Abusive and obscene language	73	101	72	95	65	55	87	76	44	50	42	49
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables.	90	143	130	109	83	91	137	156	117	136	166	167
Carrying unlawful weapons....	25	37	27	34	43	42	35	49	29	38	35	42
Deserting employment	21	27	10	27	18	41	30	8	3	4	5	7
Drunk and disorderly.	4032	3785	3581	3795	3328	3497	3895	4650	3696	3555	4130	4451
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians.	160	153	122	115	83	70	53	71	60	106	128	246
Threatening and seditious language.....	48	36	48	48	57	26	50	22	47	52	43	38
Vagrancy	3888	2524	2536	2210	1580	1449	1554	2130	2455	2243	2192	2301
Miscellaneous	217	260	174	207	131	120	227	179	220	166	145	213
	8544	7066	6700	6640	5388	5391	6068	7341	6671	6350	6886	7514

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

—	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Contempt of Court....	136	133	149	180	124	76	97	107	120	113	111	120
Debtors	60	67	72	86	46	59	64	53	63	47	60	78
Detained as witnesses.	17	31	12	18	17	16	21	19	18	20	15	31
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	336	307	339	346	338	432	345	433	433	470	460	473
Non-payment of fines and costs	41	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Want of sureties to keep the peace.....	159	173	129	111	74	88	101	101	88	78	63	57
	749	750	701	741	599	688	628	713	722	728	709	759
Total number of persons committed for the respective years.	13481	12030	11220	11300	9229	9620	9880	12081	11426	10645	11017	12454

It will be seen that there has been an increase in the number of commitments in each class, as compared with the previous year. In the first class the increase is equal to 10.14 per cent.; in the second to 28.81 per cent.; in the third to 11.22 per cent.; in the fourth to 9.12 per cent., and in the fifth to 7.05 per cent. In the subdivisions too increases are shewn in the commitments for some of the most serious crimes, such as murder, manslaughter, rape, felonious assault, arson, burglary, forgery, house-breaking and robbery. The commitments for drunkenness and disorderly conduct have increased by 321 in number, although the ratio of such commitments to the total number is less than it was in the previous year, being 35.74 per cent. as against 37.49. In 1886, the ratio was 33.39 per cent. and in 1885, 32.34 per cent., and in 1884 38.49 per cent.

A table shewing the number of commitments to each gaol for drunkenness during the years 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, is annexed. The figures for 1887 and 1888 are compared and the increases or decreases in each place are shewn.

NAME OF GAOL.	Commitments for drunkenness dur- ing Year ending 30th Sept., 1884.	Commitments for drunkenness dur- ing year ending 30th Sept., 1885.	Commitments for drunkenness dur- ing year ending 30th Sept., 1886.	Commitments for drunkenness dur- ing year ending 30th Sept., 1887.	Commitments for drunkenness dur- ing Year ending 30th Sept., 1888.	INCREASE OR DECREASE DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1888.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
Barrie	99	31	35	16	28	12	.....
Berlin	11	7	4	8	12	4	.....
Belleville	50	45	34	51	67	16	.....
Brantford	58	28	91	112	147	35	.....
Brampton	10	24	10	8	24	16	.....
Brockville	135	80	36	24	31	7	.....
Cayuga	7	18	15	17	24	7	.....
Cornwall	9	3	1	4	7	3	.....
Cobourg	26	26	15	6	12	6	.....
Chatham	26	18	14	7	9	2	.....
Goderich	4	3	4	.....	4	4	.....
Guelph	49	32	12	22	21	.....	1
Hamilton	295	368	385	373	429	56	.....
Kingston	75	74	58	108	107	.....	1
London	445	277	338	404	408	4	.....
Lindsay	20	30	1	1	4	3	.....
L'Orignal .....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton	6	9	13	5	19	14	.....
Napanee	20	6	3	8	7	.....	1
Ottawa	314	205	280	286	297	11	.....
Owen Sound	28	36	20	21	29	8	.....
Orangeville	1	1	3	3	1	.....	2
Perth	7	6	4	9	4	.....	5
Picton	46	41	54	20	45	25	.....
Pembroke	27	11	2	2	.....	.....	2
Peterboro'	30	27	13	11	26	15	.....
Port Arthur	544	66	30	28	16	.....	12
Rat Portage	161	87	53	56	73	17	.....
Simeoe	17	4	6	5	3	.....	2
St. Catharines	39	29	21	21	28	7	.....
Sarnia	105	130	72	38	64	26	.....
Stratford	14	17	15	12	9	.....	3
Sandwich	103	47	31	45	46	1	.....
St. Thomas	82	57	30	25	29	4	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	3	2	1	74	103	29	.....
Toronto	1661	1707	1705	2166	2098	.....	68
Walkerton	3	.....	2	6	22	16	.....
Woodstock	51	21	28	.....	64	64	.....
Welland	23	3	40	32	12	.....	20
Whitby	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lock-ups :—							
Bracebridge	13	67	7	7	3	.....	4
Gore Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	1
Little Current	1	7	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	11	3	13	5	11	6	.....
Mattawa	11	6	13	5	5	.....	.....
Parry Sound	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Huntsville .....	.....	17	1	.....	2	2	.....
Sudbury	6	.....	2	8	27	19	.....
Fort William .....	.....	.....	36	64	59	.....	5
Bruce Mines .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....
Totals	4650	3696	3555	4130	4451	448	127
Actual increase in 1888, com- pared with 1887 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321	.....

The disposition made of the persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below:

Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged.....	2,721
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates, and courts, including remand cases.....	1,385
Detained for want of sureties to keep the peace.....	72
Detained as witnesses.....	31
Detained as fraudulent debtors.....	74
Detained as lunatics, idiots, and persons unsafe to be at large	457
Died before trial.....	9
Detained by civil processes other than above.....	39
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on the 30th Sept., 1887	170
Found guilty and sentenced.....	7,496

Total number of commitments..... 12,454

The places of confinement to which the 7,496 convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year:—

	1887.	1888.
Sentenced to the Kingston Penitentiary.....	128	147
do to the Reformatory for Boys.....	58	87
do direct to the Central Prison.....	400	415
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison	465	268
do direct to the Reformatory for Females..	113	129
do to Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Reformatory for Females	40	47
do to the Common Gaols and there detained until expiration of sentence.....	5,585	6,403
 Total	 6,789	 7,496

The summaries given below show the nature of the offences committed by the convicted prisoners:—

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	Total com- mitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced,
Assault, common	482	320
Assault, felonious.....	210	107
Cutting and wounding, stabbing, and shooting with intent.....	94	33
Rape, and assault with intent.....	40	13
Murder.....	37	8
Manslaughter	21	3
Attempted Suicide.....	7	6
Miscellaneous.....	32	12
 Total	 923	 502

2. Crimes against Property.

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Arson and incendiaryism.....	36	14
Burglary.....	72	36
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money..	25	5
Destroying and injuring property.....	75	47
Embezzlement	32	10
Forgery	64	19
Fraud, and obtaining money and goods under false pretences.....	136	55
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	80	31
Housebreaking and robbery.....	156	83
Larceny	1,698	977
Receiving stolen goods	38	13
Trespass.....	315	272
Miscellaneous	85	40
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,812	1,602

3. Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.

Bigamy.....	8	5
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame..	190	67
Keeping houses of ill-fame.....	110	59
Perjury.....	21	5
Seduction.....	14	..
Indecent assault and exposure.....	64	41
Miscellaneous	39	37
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	446	214

4. Offences against Public Order and Peace.

Abusive and obscene language.....	49	47
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables.....	167	110
Carrying unlawful weapons	42	36
Deserting employment.....	7	6
Drunk and disorderly.....	4,451	3,271
Selling liquor without a license, and selling or giving it to Indians.....	246	230
Threatening and seditious language.....	38	9
Vagrancy.....	2,301	1,233
Miscellaneous	213	125
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,514	5,067
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Contempt of Court.....	11,695	7,385
	120	111
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	11,815	7,496

The convictions represent 63.44 per cent. of the commitments, a little higher ratio than last year.

The following tables shew the periods of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners, and the sex, nationalities, religious denominations, social conditions, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed :—

Periods of Sentence.

	1887.	1888.
For periods under thirty days.....	2,667	2,689
For thirty days, and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term.....	2,139	2,539
For sixty days, or two months.....	558	689
Over two months to three months	399	458
Over three months to four months.....	130	137
Over four months to five months	53	46
Over five months to six months	372	420
Over six months to nine months.....	75	75
Over nine months up to one year inclusive.....	102	95
Over one year and up to two years	105	109
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	72	57
Over three years in the Penitentiary	56	90
For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys	58	87
Sentenced to death and executed	1	1
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment .....	..	1
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment.....	2	3
	<hr/> 6,789	<hr/> 7,496

Sex.

Male	9,405	10,611
Female	1,612	1,843
	<hr/> 11,017	<hr/> 12,454

Nationalities.

Born in Canada.....	5,134	6,056
Born in England	1,904	2,105
Born in Ireland.....	2,396	2,514
Born in Scotland.....	598	626
Born in the United States.....	723	815
Born in other countries.....	261	338
	<hr/> 11,017	<hr/> 12,454

Religious Denominations.

	1887.	1888.
Roman Catholic.....	3,929	4,499
Church of England.....	3,675	3,925
Presbyterian	1,385	1,590
Methodist.....	1,366	1,646
Other Denominations.....	662	794
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,017	12,454

Social Conditions.

Married.....	3,995	4,446
Unmarried	7,022	8.008
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,017	12,454

Habits.

Temperate	3,277	3,732
Intemperate	7,740	8,722
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,017	12,454

Educational Status.

Could read and write	8,536	10,076
Could neither read nor write	2,481	2,378
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,017	12,454

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and of the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary :—

	1887.	1888.
In the Common Gaols.....	655	730
In the Central Prison, Toronto	316	346
In the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene..	192	196
In the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto	156	170
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston.....	560	536
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,879	1,978

 GAOL EXPENDITURES.

The usual table is appended showing the cost of maintaining the Common Gaols during the past eleven years, under the headings of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages, and repairs:—

YEAR.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel etc., each year.	Cost of salaries, and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total Gaol expenditure.
					\$ c.
1878	12030	60217 83	63591 11	7307 06	131116 60
1879	11220	58856 24	63914 40	5583 44	122354 08
1880	11300	49087 14	64084 34	3504 96	116626 44
1881	9229	45001 05	63502 00	3410 12	111915 15
1882	9620	44768 92	63794 30	4665 53	113228 75
1883	9880	44783 50	64935 96	4706 20	114425 66
1884	12081	51909 89	68446 88	7125 50	127482 27
1885	11426	54321 35	70344 96	5081 55	129747 86
1886	10645	53300 43	71690 76	8753 07	133744 26
1887	11017	48650 27	71291 58	6146 71	126088 56
1888	12454	53961 25	73673 11	6509 13	134143 49

A summary is given below shewing the days stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the Municipalities:—

2968 Criminal prisoners remained in Gaol	75415 days.
9486 Municipal " " "	210507 "
12454 Prisoners in all " "	285922 "

GAOL ACCOMMODATION.

In the first statistical table given on page 2 of this report, it is shewn that in the year ending 30th September, 1869, 5,655 persons were committed to the gaols of the Province, and that since then the number of commitments has gradually increased, with occasional fluctuations, and that during the year now under report, the commitments were 12,454 in number. Whilst this increase in the number of prisoners is equal to 102.54 per cent., the gaol accommodation has not increased in anything like the same proportion, and therefore there is in some gaols over-crowding and a lack of accommodation, making a proper classification of prisoners almost impossible.

This matter has been under discussion at various times of late, at meetings of the Prison Association held here, and in the public press and by those having official authority. Last June a Departmental memorandum on the subject was issued by the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, the Minister in charge of the Department of Prisons, etc., a copy of which is appended. The action taken by the Inspectors, with a view to obtaining increased accommodation in certain gaols, is set forth in the separate reports upon those gaols, and from them it will be seen that endeavours are being made to increase the accommodation of the gaols in Toronto, London, Belleville and Ottawa. The memorandum is as under:—

“ TORONTO, June 27th, 1888.

“ Referring to the subject which we canvassed pretty thoroughly last year, viz., the adequacy of the accommodation afforded by our gaols, notably for youthful offenders and for persons of unsound mind, temporarily committed to gaol, I again particularly draw the attention of the Inspectors to the following points :

“ In counties containing large cities, such as Toronto, London, Hamilton and Ottawa, the authority vested in the Inspectors by statute should be invoked where negotiation fails to compel the council, upon whom the responsibility rests to make proper provision for classification where the structural accommodation is not at present sufficient for that purpose. The Inspector should require that wings or wards be prepared or erected, expressly designed for the most favorable classification of youths, who may be committed for a first offence, or for trifling offences, and for kindred offenders and offences. It may be difficult, indeed impossible, so to classify as to prevent the thoroughly bad coming in contact with the comparatively innocent, as that would involve an exact knowledge, not always obtainable of the character of the youths, and whether the committal is for a first or subsequent offence, and perhaps such subdivision as would scarcely be practicable, but wards should be so constructed as to admit of classification of the different degrees of youthful prisoners, as knowledge of their character may be obtained.

Re LUNATICS.

“ In the absence of other accommodation for violent lunatics and those with homicidal tendencies, it is essential that the gaols should afford accommodation for these classes temporarily committed, so that the unfortunate lunatic may not be thrown with or amongst prisoners committed for crime. The Inspectors should require such provision to be made, under the authority vested in them by Sections 23 and 24, Cap. 250, R. S. O., 1887, in the gaols situate in considerable centres of population, and in all gaols which (though the committals may be even few in number) are incapable of affording reasonable privacy to this unfortunate class of temporary prisoners.

“ Further, upon this point instructions should be given to the heads of asylums and the officers of your department to use all possible expedition in the transference of persons declared to be lunatics from the gaols to asylums, so that the stay of these patients in the county gaols may be as short as is consistent with the procedure required by law to determine their state of mind. Now, that we have again sufficient accommodation for the lunatic classes, special care must be taken by your department and by the Superintendents of the asylums to keep the

gaols as free as possible from lunatic prisoners ; and where a person is duly committed and certified as a lunatic, that fact should generally be accepted, without too severe a scrutiny, as sufficient *prima facie* to warrant an immediate transfer to some one or other of the asylums. It is true that experience has shewn that among the cases certified there are some which are either not fit subjects for an asylum and can receive very little, if any, benefit from treatment there, or are more properly subjects for almshouses, infirmaries or hospitals, and that they have been sent up at the instance of the family or friends tired of maintaining them. Nevertheless, until some other accommodation is afforded the above observations should be carefully kept in mind.

" Where, from the papers submitted to the department or to the Superintendent, a case does not appear to be made out for admission to an asylum, notwithstanding a committal for that purpose, before refusal to admit it may in some cases be found desirable that the patient should be visited by the Superintendent or one of his senior assistants, with a view to a special report, where this course is practicable. This course may avoid delay and may also tend to make those charged with the duty of examining the patient more careful both in their examination and report.

" Before exercising the authority vested in you by statute for compelling County Councils to take action in the construction of additions to prisons and gaols, the defects should be pointed out and the improvements desired should be sought by negotiation and representation. Where this fails, a report should be made to the Government prior to a formal legal demand being made upon the Councils or legal proceedings had to enforce the requirements of the Inspectors.

" You will be good to furnish me with a report on the gaols of Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and London on the following points :—

" (1) The number of youthful offenders under 16 years of age committed during the years 1886 and 1887, giving age, sex, offence, first or subsequent committal or conviction, distinguishing between those committed for trial and those imprisoned upon convictions.

" (2) The number of persons committed to these gaols during the same period as lunatics, giving sex, the number of cases discharged upon hearing, those finally committed to gaol, those subsequently removed to an asylum, and those either discharged direct from the prison or removed to an asylum.

" ARTHUR S. HARDY,
" Provincial Secretary."

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder :—

Table No. 2, shewing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1888, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Table No. 3, shewing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of re-committals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes.

Table No. 4, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*.

Table No. 5, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence, during the year.

Table No. 6, shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

Table No. 7, shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and periods of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*.

Table No. 9, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence.

Table No. 10, shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, etc., of the prisoners committed.

Table No. 11, shewing the occupations, trades, or callings of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 12, shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 13, shewing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 14, shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

After these Tables will be found the separate reports upon the gaols and lock-ups.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the total number of prisoners who were in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of 30th September, 1888, and the nature of their imprisonment.

NAME OF GAOL.	CLASSIFICATION.				NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.						Total number of persons who remained in custody on 30th September, 1888.	
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.		Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of two months and under.		Under sentence for periods over two months.	In default of sure- ties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic or imbecile persons.		
			Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.		Under sentence for periods of two months and under.	Under sentence for periods over two months.					
Barrie.....	17	5			2	8	8			3	1	22
Berlin.....	9	1			3	3	3			1	1	10
Belleville.....	13	3	3		5	5	6			3		19
Brantford.....	2	3			3	1	1					5
Brampton.....					1							1
Brockville.....	4	1			2	1	1			1		5
Cayuga.....	3					2	2					3
Cornwall.....	3	2		1		1	1		1			6
Cobourg.....	5	1				3	2			2		10
Chatham.....	7	3				3	6			3		13
Goderich.....	11	2				6	2					10
Guelph.....	7	3				2	2					10
Hamilton.....	31	14	1			7	25	14				46
Kingston.....	18	7				4	12	.7		2		25
London.....	48	11				26	24	7	1	1		59
Lindsay.....	6	3				3	2	3		1		9
L'Orignal.....	6	1				3		1		3		7
Milton.....	2						1	1				2
Napanee.....	4	4				4	4					8
Ottawa.....	24	22	4			4	15	28		3		50
Owen Sound.....	7	1					3	4		1		8
Orangeville.....	10	3						11		2		13
Perth.....	7	4				1		7		1	2	11
Picton.....	3					2		1				3
Pembroke.....	6	3	7			6	2	8				16
Peterboro'.....	15			1		1	4	9		2		16
Port Arthur.....	2									1		2
Rat Portage.....	7					1	3	2		1		7
Simeco.....	1	2					1			2		3
St. Catharines.....	6	3				1	1			3		9
Sarnia.....	10	2				3	3	3		3		12
Stratford.....	9	1	2			3	5	2		2		12
Sandwich.....	4	2				1	1	3		1		6
St. Thomas.....	3						3					3
Sault Ste. Marie.....	11	3				3	3	6		2		14
Toronto.....	175	63	2	1	55	149	21		12	4		241
Walkerton.....	2					1	1					2
Woodstock.....	10	4				2	4	4		2	2	14
Welland.....	5					1	2	2				5
Whitby.....	5	2		2		3		2		1	3	9
Lock-ups.....												
Bracebridge.....	1	1					2					2
Gore Bay.....												
Little Current.....		1							1			1
Manitowaning.....												
Mattawa.....	1							1				1
Parry Sound.....	1					1						1
Silver Islet.....												
Minden.....												
Haliburton.....												
Sudbury.....												
Huntsville.....												
Fort William.....	3					2	1					3
Totals.....	524	182	20	4	164	307	185	3	58	13	730	

TABLE

Shewing the number of persons *committed*, the number over and under 16 to keep the peace, number of unsound mind, number acquit-trial, number sentenced, and num-

NAME OF GAOL.	TOTAL NUMBER COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			NUMBER UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE			NUMBER OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.			For the first time.	For the second time.	For the third time.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Barrie.....	160	14	174	5	.....	5	155	14	169	165	9	.....
Berlin.....	105	7	112	4	1	5	101	6	107	83	17	8
Belleville.....	221	29	250	22	1	23	199	28	227	176	57	14
Brantford.....	312	34	346	14	4	18	298	30	328	204	51	20
Brampton.....	257	6	263	3	.....	3	254	6	260	182	55	17
Brockville.....	117	14	131	9	.....	9	108	14	122	77	18	5
Cayuga.....	72	3	75	3	.....	3	69	3	72	42	8	11
Cornwall.....	53	8	61	3	.....	3	50	8	58	47	8	3
Cobourg.....	90	13	103	3	.....	3	87	13	100	79	13	3
Chatham.....	127	16	143	3	2	5	124	14	138	128	14	1
Goderich.....	117	13	130	7	.....	7	110	13	123	61	21	19
Guelph.....	120	10	130	11	.....	11	109	10	119	111	16	3
Hamilton.....	849	182	1031	59	10	69	790	172	962	422	162	102
Kingston.....	172	37	209	2	2	4	170	35	205	179	24	5
London.....	746	137	883	27	4	31	719	133	852	471	214	78
Lindsay.....	57	12	69	.....	.....	.....	57	12	69	63	4	.....
L'Original.....	13	4	17	.....	.....	.....	13	4	17	16	1	.....
Milton.....	487	6	493	4	.....	4	483	6	489	400	71	17
Napanee.....	30	15	45	2	.....	2	28	15	43	27	5	1
Ottawa.....	532	183	715	31	7	38	501	176	677	627	51	25
Owen Sound.....	177	5	182	12	.....	12	165	5	170	103	30	19
Orangeville.....	58	2	60	.....	.....	.....	58	2	60	40	5	3
Perth.....	66	16	82	.....	1	1	66	15	81	60	9	4
Picton.....	62	.....	62	1	.....	1	61	.....	61	35	8	3
Pembroke.....	43	17	60	10	1	11	33	16	49	44	9	5
Peterboro'.....	131	23	154	9	8	17	122	15	137	80	32	12
Port Arthur.....	48	2	50	.....	.....	.....	48	2	50	49	1	.....
Rat Portage.....	103	6	109	2	1	3	101	5	106	79	11	5
Simcoe.....	64	13	77	2	2	4	62	11	73	55	18	4
St. Catharines.....	60	19	79	3	1	4	57	18	75	70	6	2
Sarnia.....	197	18	215	12	3	15	185	15	200	213	.....	.....
Stratford.....	136	22	158	10	.....	10	126	22	148	96	24	9
Sandwih.....	170	22	192	2	2	4	168	20	188	150	17	7
St. Thomas.....	131	17	148	4	2	6	127	15	142	78	27	17
Sault Ste. Marie.....	181	10	191	5	.....	5	176	10	186	170	17	3
Toronto.....	3305	823	4128	228	6	234	3077	817	3894	3284	496	170
Walkerton.....	92	9	101	4	1	5	88	8	96	98	3	.....
Woodstock.....	416	32	448	21	4	25	395	28	423	290	81	40
Welland.....	160	12	172	4	.....	4	156	12	168	105	27	12
Whitby.....	83	13	96	4	2	6	79	11	90	68	11	12
Lock-ups—												
Bracebridge.....	22	3	25	3	.....	3	19	3	22	25	.....	.....
Gore Bay.....	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....
Little Current.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	2	3	1
Manitowaning.....	13	3	16	1	.....	1	12	3	15	13	2	1
Mattawa.....	30	4	34	.....	.....	.....	30	4	34	28	6	.....
Parry Sound.....	24	2	26	.....	.....	.....	24	2	26	24	2	.....
Minden.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3	.....	.....
Sudbury.....	82	4	86	.....	.....	.....	82	4	86	80	5	1
Fort William.....	92	1	93	.....	.....	.....	92	1	93	81	9	1
Huntsville.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	3	1	.....
Bruce Mines.....	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....	12	1	13	13	.....	.....
Totals.....	10611	1843	12454	551	65	616	10060	1778	11838	9003	1679	663

No. 3.

years of age, the number of re-committals, the number for want of sureties held on trial, number discharged without trial, number waiting to be committed under civil process.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were committed

NAME OF GAOL.		Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.		Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.		Abduction.		Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Carrying unlawful weapons.
Barrie.....					7	5	1								1
Berlin.....	1	1			4	2								7	
Belleville.....		1			10	4								5	
Brantford.....		2	1		17	8									5
Brampton.....					2	2									
Brockville.....		1	4		3	9					1	1			
Cayuga.....					4								1		1
Cornwall.....		1	2		2	1	1								1
Cobourg.....					5	2									
Chatham.....		1	4		6	2					1	1		1	
Goderich.....		1	1		9								3	1	1
Guelph.....		1	1		10										
Hamilton.....	18	8			61	9	3	1				2		9	4
Kingston.....		2	2		9							1		1	1
London.....		1			38	5			1						2
Lindsay.....					6	1								1	
L'Orignal.....					1									1	
Milton.....	1	2			3										1
Napanee.....		5	2		2										
Ottawa.....		5			31	12						30	7	3	
Owen Sound.....		1			8	5	1								1
Orangeville.....															
Perth.....	1	2				3							2		
Picton.....					4	1									
Pembroke.....							2								
Peterboro ³		1			7	1						2	3		
Port Arthur.....					1	2						1			
Rat Portage.....					9										
Simecoe.....					3	1									3
St. Catharines.....					4	1									2
Sarnia.....		1			3	6									
Stratford.....		1			6	10									2
Sandwich.....					14	12									2
St. Thomas.....	3	1			7	11									2
Sault Ste. Marie.....					4	1						1			1
Toronto.....	4	1	122	83	1				3			10	39	13	
Walkerton.....		1	5												
Woodstock.....			15	1						2		15			1
Welland.....	1		7	1									3		
Whitby.....	2	1	4	6											1
Lock-ups:-															
Bracebridge.....					1										
Gore Bay.....					2							1			
Little Current.....					1										
Manitowaning.....					3	1									
Mattawa.....		1			5										
Parry Sound.....		1			1										
Minden.....					8										
Sudbury.....					1										
Huntsville.....					8										
Fort William.....					2										
Bruce Mines.....					8										
Totals.....		1	49	36	482	210	7	2	8	43	41	72	42		

No. 4.

during the year ended 30th September, 1888.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were committed

NAME OF GAOL.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Lunatics and persons who are unsafe to be at large.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Perjury.
Barrie	1	2	2					30	21	7			
Berlin	2	4	2					27	7			2	1
Belleville	3	1	3	1		3	3	38	14				
Brantford	9	3	9	4				56	8	2			
Brampton	2	7						6	8				
Brockville						3	1	18	7		5	1	1
Cayuga	2	3						8	4			1	
Cornwall	2							6	14		2	1	
Cobourg							3	27	10	1		1	
Chatham	1	1	2	2				33	6		4		2
Goderich	3		2					22	15				
Guelph	2	1	1					30	9			4	
Hamilton	2	13	6					120	17	2		2	1
Kingston	2		1					34	7				
London	1	4	2	2		11	10	92	24	2		2	5
Lindsay						1		9	6		1		
L'Original								3	7	1			
Milton	2							14	3				
Napanee						4	1		4				
Ottawa		2	4		32	21		101	31			1	
Owen Sound	1	6	2					26	9				
Orangeville			1					9	3				
Perth								8	10				
Picton	1							3				2	
Pembroke	1						3	20	11	2		2	
Peterboro?				1				26	11			1	
Port Arthur	1		1	2				8	3				
Rat Portage								9	1				
Simcoe	4	3	1					17	9		7		1
St. Catharines	1	3						12	9				
Sarnia	2	4	9		3	2		19	12			2	
Stratford	1				5	7		26	11			1	
Sandwich			4	1				37	7			2	2
St. Thomas	2	2						33	3		1		
Sault Ste. Marie	4	6	1					30	2			2	
Toronto	24	71	21	126	52			602	90	1		10	3
Walkerton	6	3						12	7	2			1
Woodstock	3	1	2			2		31	15				
Welland	2		1					28	5		3		1
Whitby	1	3					1	9	15				
Lock-ups :—						2	2	5	1	1			
Bracebridge													
Gore Bay				1									
Little Current													
Manitowaning	1							2					
Mattawa								6	5	2		2	
Parry Sound	1							2	2				
Minden								2					
Sudbury				1	2			40					2
Huntsville	4			2		2		7	2				
Fort William									1				
Bruce Mines									1				
Totals	4	25	80	156	64	190		1698	473	21	26	37	21

No. 4.—*Continued.*

during the year ended 30th September, 1888.

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, committed under each offence during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

OFFENCES.	Males	Females	Total.
Abortion	1	.....	1
Abusive and obscene language	35	14	49
Arson.....	33	3	36
Assault	456	26	482
Assault, felonious	198	12	210
Attempted suicide.....	4	3	7
Abduction	1	1	2
Bigamy	8	.....	8
Breaches of the peace.....	41	2	43
Breaches of by-laws.....	38	3	41
Burglary	72	.....	72
Carrying unlawful weapons	42	.....	42
Contempt of court.....	116	4	120
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.....	25	.....	25
Cruelty to animals.....	18	.....	18
Cutting and wounding and attempting same.....	58	6	64
Debtors.....	78	.....	78
Deserting employment.....	7	.....	7
Destroying and injuring property	67	8	75
Detained as witnesses.....	22	9	31
Drunk and disorderly.....	3761	690	4451
Embezzlement	31	1	32
Escaping from or obstructing constables.....	83	.....	83
Escaping from prisons	6	.....	6
Forgery	62	2	64
Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences.....	123	13	136
Gambling	4	.....	4
Giving liquor to Indians.....	25	.....	25
Horse, cattle or sheep stealing	76	4	80

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

OFFENCES.	Males	Females	Total.
House-breaking and robbery	156	.....	156
Incendiarism .....	.....	.....	.....
Indecent assault and exposure.....	64	.....	64
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	73	117	190
Keeping houses of ill-fame	35	75	110
Larceny.....	1524	174	1698
Lunatics and persons who were unsafe to be at large	329	144	473
Manslaughter	14	7	21
Misdemeanor.....	23	3	26
Murder	31	6	37
Perjury	19	2	21
Prostitution .....	.....	23	23
Rape and assault with intent.....	40	.....	40
Refusing bail .....	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen goods.....	5	33	38
Seduction	14	.....	14
Selling liquor without licenses.....	193	28	221
Shooting with intent	20	.....	20
Stabbing	5	.....	5
Threatening and seditious language.....	34	4	38
Trespass	309	6	315
Unlawful shooting.....	5	.....	5
Vagrancy	1938	363	2301
Want of sureties to keep the peace.....	53	4	57
Other offences not enumerated	236	53	289
 Totals.....	10611	1843	12454

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1888, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of prisoners <i>sentenced</i> in the year ending 30th September, 1888.			No. of prisoners <i>sentenced</i> in the year ending 30th September, 1887.			INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Barrie.....	105	7	112	102	8	110	3	.....	3	.....	1	1
Berlin.....	65	3	68	53	3	56	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Belleville.....	162	20	182	117	21	138	45	.....	45	.....	1	1
Brantford.....	209	22	231	170	16	186	39	6	45	.....	.....	.....
Brampton.....	26	2	28	19	1	20	7	1	8	.....	.....	.....
Brockville.....	89	6	95	72	8	80	17	.....	17	.....	2	2
Cayuga.....	43	1	44	38	4	42	5	.....	5	.....	3	3
Cornwall.....	39	4	43	30	3	33	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg.....	51	10	61	41	3	44	10	7	17	.....	.....	.....
Chatham.....	67	9	76	59	5	64	8	4	12	.....	.....	.....
Goderich.....	73	6	79	31	10	41	42	.....	42	.....	4	4
Guelph.....	66	6	72	53	4	57	13	2	15	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	656	144	800	531	131	662	125	13	138	.....	.....	.....
Kingston.....	147	26	173	131	29	160	16	.....	16	.....	3	3
London.....	400	78	478	411	78	489	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Lindsay.....	41	9	50	39	7	46	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
L'Orignal.....	5	.....	5	11	1	12	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Milton.....	43	2	45	37	.....	37	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....
Napanee.....	23	11	34	32	1	33	.....	10	10	9	.....	9
Ottawa.....	322	108	430	313	77	390	9	31	40	.....	.....	.....
Orangeville.....	41	1	42	43	2	45	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Owen Sound.....	148	1	149	103	10	113	45	.....	45	.....	9	9
Perth.....	54	8	62	48	8	56	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Picton.....	12	.....	12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke.....	20	14	34	35	3	38	.....	11	11	15	.....	15
Peterboro'.....	70	8	78	47	9	56	23	.....	23	.....	1	1
Port Arthur.....	35	2	37	54	4	58	.....	.....	.....	19	2	21

TABLE No. 6.—*Continued.*

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during this year ending 30th September, 1888, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of prisoners <i>sentenced</i> in the year ending 30th September, 1888.			No. of prisoners <i>sentenced</i> in the year ending 30th September, 1888.			INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Rat Portage	82	4	86	66	1	67	16	3	19	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe.....	26	5	31	22	.....	22	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines.....	42	12	54	57	3	60	.....	9	9	15	.....	15
Sarnia	142	11	153	180	9	189	.....	2	2	38	.....	38
Stratford.....	81	10	91	73	7	80	8	3	11	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich	127	18	145	137	15	152	.....	3	3	10	.....	10
St. Thomas.....	92	12	104	85	16	101	7	.....	7	.....	4	4
Sault Ste. Marie.....	136	9	145	91	5	96	45	4	49	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	1925	583	2508	1816	531	2347	109	52	161	.....	.....	.....
Walkerton	75	3	78	42	9	51	33	.....	33	.....	6	6
Woodstock	141	12	153	166	15	181	.....	.....	.....	25	3	28
Welland	130	7	137	171	5	176	.....	2	2	41	.....	41
Whitby	45	10	55	38	.....	38	7	10	17	.....	.....	.....
Lock-ups:—												
Bracebridge	15	1	16	11	.....	11	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Gore Bay	3	.....	3	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Little Current.....	6	.....	6	4	1	5	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
Manitowaning.....	13	3	16	4	2	6	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Mattawa	24	4	28	24	1	25	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound	11	1	12	6	.....	6	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Silver Islet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minden	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haliburton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	63	2	65	2	.....	2	61	2	63	.....	.....	.....
Huntsville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort William.....	.85	1	86	85	6	91	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5
Bruce Mines.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6280	1216	7496	5717	1072	6789	754	191	945	191	47	238

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature
the County Judges' Criminal Court, during

NAME OF GAOL.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			WHERE SENTENCED TO.											
	Males,	Females.	Total.	To Gaol and afterwards transferred to Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To Gaol and afterwards to Female Reformatory.	To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary.	Died while undergoing sentence.	To Gaol and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Under 30 days.	30 days and up to 60 or 2 months, not including the last term.	60 days or two months.	Over 2 to 3 months.	
Barrie.....	105	7	112	6	5	.....	.....	.....	2	95	35	18	8	8	8
Berlin.....	65	3	68	9	8	.....	.....	.....	1	41	22	12	6	8	8
Belleville.....	162	20	182	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	162	62	50	21	20	20
Brantford.....	209	22	231	18	20	.....	5	1	1	182	88	71	25	11	11
Brampton.....	26	2	28	1	3	.....	2	2	1	18	5	7	5	6	6
Brockville.....	89	6	95	2	5	.....	2	2	4	76	41	15	12	5	5
Cayuga.....	43	1	44	1	4	.....	3	3	2	36	15	12	6	5	5
Cornwall.....	39	4	43	2	2	2	1	1	2	37	15	14	4	4	6
Cobourg.....	51	10	61	7	4	4	4	4	2	39	15	11	8	7	7
Chatham.....	67	9	76	2	10	1	1	1	1	54	16	18	14	2	2
Goderich.....	73	6	79	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	75	20	29	13	11	11
Guelph.....	66	6	72	2	6	.....	.....	4	2	60	33	11	11	11	6
Hamilton.....	656	144	800	29	55	1	23	6	12	1	673	408	204	48	22
Kingston.....	147	26	173	2	12	5	.....	5	2	143	40	61	19	18	18
London.....	400	78	478	15	24	.....	16	5	10	411	278	49	67	35	35
Lindsay.....	41	9	50	1	3	.....	1	1	2	42	11	14	7	7	7
L'Orignal.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Milton.....	43	2	45	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	4	38	9	15	6	6
Napanee.....	23	11	34	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	32	7	3	18	.....	.....
Ottawa.....	322	108	430	6	21	9	1	10	3	380	276	43	20	29	29
Owen Sound.....	148	1	149	11	5	.....	.....	4	3	126	55	29	13	30	30
Orangeville.....	41	1	42	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	38	7	4	5	4	4
Perth.....	54	8	62	.....	1	.....	2	2	6	53	8	9	7	13	13
Picton.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	1	11	7	2	1	1	1	1
Pembroke.....	20	14	34	.....	3	4	.....	1	1	26	13	5	7	5	5
Peterboro'.....	70	8	78	6	1	.....	1	1	2	68	29	9	9	11	11
Port Arthur.....	35	2	37	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	31	17	1	2	4	4
Rat Portage.....	82	4	86	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	85	69	13	.....	3	3
Simcoe.....	26	5	31	.....	1	.....	4	1	1	25	12	6	4	2	2
St. Catharines.....	42	12	54	.....	10	.....	2	2	3	37	20	5	7	3	3
Sarnia.....	142	11	153	8	7	2	3	3	2	125	54	41	18	11	11
Stratford.....	81	10	91	.....	3	.....	1	6	2	76	26	24	15	10	10
Sandwich.....	127	18	145	3	27	.....	4	2	1	107	61	30	13	11	11
St. Thomas.....	92	12	104	2	13	.....	2	1	1	86	33	42	5	10	10
Sault Ste. Marie.....	136	9	145	2	5	.....	3	1	1	133	.....	104	14	12	12
Toronto.....	1925	583	2508	106	106	16	49	44	11	13	2163	562	1406	175	94
Walkerton.....	75	3	78	2	10	.....	1	2	2	63	38	17	2	3	3
Woodstock.....	141	12	153	10	8	1	4	1	2	127	47	29	49	9	9
Welland.....	130	7	137	17	19	1	.....	5	2	1	92	16	39	23	22
Whitby.....	45	10	55	2	.....	.....	7	.....	1	46	12	23	7	2	2
Lock-ups :—															
Bracebridge.....	15	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	14	2	.....	.....	.....
Gore Bay.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Current.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning.....	13	3	16	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mattawa.....	24	4	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	19	3	2	1	1	1
Parry Sound.....	11	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	9	1	1	1	1
Minden.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Sudbury.....	63	2	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort William.....	85	1	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	81	2	3	3	3	3
Bruce Mines.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6280	1216	7496	268	415	47	129	147	87	53	6350	2689	2539	689	458

No. 7.

and period of such sentences and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.		Abusive and obscene language.		Assault.		Assault, felonious.		Attempted suicide.		Abduction.		Bigamy.		Breaches of the peace.		Breaches of by-laws.		Burglary.		Contempt of Court.	
Barrie					5		5		1										1		12	
Berlin	1				2		2											4		4		
Belleville	2				12		4											4			3	
Brantford					1																	
Brampton																						
Brockville	1		3																			
Cayuga					4													1				
Cornwall	2				3																5	
Cobourg	1				3																3	
Chatham	2		2		4																2	
Goderich	1		1		5																8	
Guelph	1				2																	
Hamilton	16				51																	
Kingston	2		2		9																	
London	1				12																	
Lindsay					5																	
L'Original					1																1	
Milton	1																				1	
Napanee			1																		1	
Ottawa	4				15			12										24	5	1	9	
Owen Sound					8			4													12	
Orangeville																					3	
Perth	1		2					3													5	
Picton								1														
Pembroke																					2	
Peterboro'					5			1														
Port Arthur					1			2														
Rat Portage					7																1	
Simcoe								1													2	
St. Catharines					3			1													2	
Sarnia	1		2		4																6	
Stratford					3			2													5	
Sandwich					10			5													3	
St. Thomas					5			7													2	
Sault Ste. Marie					3			1														
Toronto	4				80			29			1							3		7	14	
Walkerton					5																6	
Woodstock					5			1														
Welland	1				7			1												3	1	
Whitby	2		1		4																2	
Lock-ups—																						
Bracebridge																						
Gore Bay																						
Little Current								2														
Manitowaning																						
Mattawa					3			1													1	
Parry Sound					5																	
Minden					1																	
Sudbury					8																	
Fort William					8																	
Bruce Mines																						
Totals					47			14			320			107			6			5		111

No. 8.

during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*

NAME OF GAOL.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	House-breaking and robbery.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.	Perjury.
Barrie		1		3				16				
Berlin		1	3	1				19				
Belleville.....	3	1	6	3		3	3	26				
Brantford	9	1	2					28				
Brampton								4				
Brockville.....		2	2					8				
Cayuga		2						5				
Cornwall								6				
Cobourg								17				
Chatham	1			1				15				
Goderich		1		1				12				
Guelph		1		1				20				
Hamilton			8	5				69				
Kingston		2		1				24				
London		4				3	1	46				
Lindsay						1		5				
L'Orignal								2				
Milton		1						7				
Napanee												
Ottawa			2	4	8	13		50				
Owen Sound		1	3	1				19				
Orangeville				1				4				
Perth								3				
Picton		1						1				
Pembroke					1			20				
Peterboro'					1			8				
Port Arthur					1			6				
Rat Portage								5				
Simcoe			3	1				5		3		
St. Catharines			2					10				
Sarnia	2	1	2		1	1		14				
Stratford						2	1	14				
Sandwich			3					27				
St. Thomas								20		1		
Sault Ste. Marie			2	1				17				
Toronto		2	42	10	40	26		333			2	
Walkerton		4						11				
Woodstock		2		1				16				
Welland		2		1				23		1		
Whitby		1	3					5				
Lock-ups—												
Bracebridge								2	2	1		
Gore Bay												
Little Current												
Manitowaning		1							2			
Mattawa									6	2		
Parry Sound												
Mindens												
Sudbury					2				20			
Fort William		2			2				7			
Bruce Mines												
Totals.....	2	16	31	83	41	67	59	977	3	13	8	5

No. 8—Continued.

during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

	Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Receiving stolen goods.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not above enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.	
2	1	10					1	23	2	112			Barrie.	
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	14	2	68		Berlin.	
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	15	26	3	182		Belleview.	
2	1	8					4	39	2	231			Brantford.	
2	1	12						15			28		Brampton.	
1	3	15	1				1		21	3	95		Cayuga.	
1	3	11					4		4	3	44		Cornwall.	
2	1	4					30	129	42	800			Cobourg.	
2	1	25	1		1				18		173		Chatham.	
1	1	7				1			103	2	478		Goderich.	
1	1	5				2		16	4	5	50		Guelph.	
1	1	18						13	10	45			Hamilton.	
1	1	6	1				2	40	16	34			Kingston.	
1	1	3					1	22	5	149			London.	
1	1	8						43	2	42			Lindsay.	
1	1	1					1	2	3	12			L'Original.	
1	1	1						22	4	42			Milton.	
1	1	2						43	2	62			Napanee.	
1	1	1					1	2	3	16			Ottawa.	
1	1	10						26	5	149			Owen Sound.	
1	1	10						10	6	37			Orangeville.	
1	1	1						2	6	86			Perth.	
1	1	1						1	6	31			Picton.	
1	1	1						3	4	54			Pembroke.	
1	1	1						55	1	153			Peterboro'.	
1	1	10						49	4	91			Port Arthur.	
1	1	1						28		145			Rat Portage.	
1	1	9				1	10	7	2	104			Simcoe.	
1	1	9						16		145			St. Catharines.	
1	1	1						180	4	2508			Sarnia.	
1	1	14				1		3	6	78			Stratford.	
1	1	16						65	9	153			Sydenham.	
1	1	9						77	2	137			St. Thomas.	
1	1	16						8	4	55			Sault Ste. Marie.	
1	1	16					2		1	2	16			Toronto.
1	1	16					1				3			Walkerton.
1	1	9									6			Woodstock.
1	1	11									16			Welland.
1	1	3									12			Whitby.
1	1	3									1			Lock-ups—
1	1	5									28			Bracebridge.
1	1	3									6			Gore Bay.
1	1	3									12			Little Current.
1	1	5									1			Manitowaning.
1	1	3									1			Mattawa.
1	1	3									65			Parry Sound.
1	1	3									86			Minden.
1	1	3									86			Sudbury.
1	1	3									3			Fort William.
1	1	3												Bruce Mines.
21	13	13	214	6	2	9	272	1	1233	169	7496			Totals.

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Abusive and obscene language.....	33	14	47
Arson.....	12	2	14
Assault.....	300	20	320
Assault, felonious.....	99	8	107
Attempted suicide.....	4	2	6
Bigamy.....	4	1	5
Breaches of the peace.....	28	1	29
Breaches of by-laws.....	26	1	27
Burglary.....	36	.....	36
Contempt of Court.....	109	2	111
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	36	.....	36
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.....	5	.....	5
Cruelty to animals.....	9	.....	9
Cutting, wounding and attempting same.....	22	2	24
Deserting employment.....	6	.....	6
Destroying and injuring property.....	43	4	47
Drunk and disorderly.....	2705	566	3271
Embezzlement.....	10	.....	10
Escaping from or obstructing constables.....	48	.....	48
Escaping from prison.....	6	.....	6
Forgery.....	18	1	19
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences.....	52	3	55
Gambling.....	2	.....	2
Giving liquor to Indians.....	16	.....	16
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	31	.....	31
Housebreaking and robbery.....	83	.....	83
Indecent assault and exposure.....	41	.....	41
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.....	21	46	67
Keeping houses of ill-fame.....	21	38	59
Larceny.....	831	146	977
Manslaughter.....	1	2	3
Misdemeanour.....	12	1	13
Murder.....	8	.....	8
Perjury.....	5	.....	5
Prostitution.....	.....	21	21
Rape and assault, with intent.....	13	.....	13
Receiving stolen goods.....	4	9	13
Selling liquor without license.....	200	14	214
Shooting with intent.....	6	.....	6
Stabbing.....	2	.....	2
Threatening and seditious language.....	9	.....	9
Trespass.....	261	11	272
Unlawful shooting.....	1	.....	1
Vagrancy.....	979	254	1233
Other offences not above enumerated	122	47	169
Totals.....	6280	1216	7496

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social status, and habits of the prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

NAME OF GAOL.	NATIONALITIES.					RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.					SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL STATE.					Total number committed to Gaol.	
	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.		
Barrie	99	24	25	15	7	4	39	45	39	42	9	79	95	12	50	124	174
Berlin.....	65	13	11	11	2	10	21	22	26	12	31	74	38	4	50	62	112
Belleville	165	25	40	4	10	6	95	60	16	77	2	77	173	101	119	131	250
Brantford	207	60	34	10	24	11	79	123	23	59	62	112	234	69	95	251	346
Brampton	75	91	61	22	10	4	62	129	41	19	12	56	207	36	63	200	263
Brockville	81	8	19	6	14	3	62	27	17	20	5	41	90	28	46	85	131
Cayuga	38	17	6	3	9	2	14	26	8	11	16	28	47	16	28	47	75
Cornwall	46	5	2	3	3	2	27	3	21	10	...	28	33	30	32	29	61
Cobourg	68	12	13	4	5	1	23	29	11	28	12	36	67	23	28	75	103
Chatham	84	18	13	3	20	5	31	24	13	65	10	54	89	20	112	31	143
Goderich	68	19	24	11	6	2	24	37	25	35	9	52	78	15	39	91	130
Guelph	85	9	24	9	3	...	47	19	33	21	10	37	93	26	81	49	130
Hamilton	498	157	202	54	95	25	390	298	134	168	46	345	686	222	114	917	1031
Kingston	138	23	33	9	4	2	97	64	19	27	2	60	149	51	30	179	209
London	446	136	170	59	55	17	249	319	143	137	35	277	606	26	287	596	883
Lindsay	40	6	10	8	2	3	17	18	12	20	2	26	43	5	33	36	69
L'Original	17	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	2	1	...	2	8	9	6	12	5
Milton	108	174	152	38	13	8	136	242	81	23	11	39	454	57	97	396	493
Napanee	37	2	4	...	1	1	7	15	4	17	2	13	32	11	17	28	45
Ottawa	485	42	124	16	25	23	473	138	59	22	23	305	410	219	138	577	715
Orangeville	21	11	16	2	3	7	5	21	12	9	13	22	38	14	17	43	60
Owen Sound	85	28	41	12	8	8	21	65	41	27	28	78	104	58	75	107	182
Perth	45	9	26	2	...	...	18	30	17	11	6	25	57	23	39	43	82
Picton	54	1	4	3	...	...	19	12	7	22	2	35	27	5	7	55	62
Pembroke	46	1	2	1	2	8	31	8	6	9	6	14	46	23	33	27	60
Peterboro'	87	20	22	2	17	6	63	26	23	35	7	34	120	45	75	79	154
Port Arthur	18	12	10	2	3	5	27	10	4	5	4	19	31	12	13	37	50
Rat Portage	53	11	12	5	9	19	40	31	14	3	21	35	74	22	11	98	109
Simcoe	57	3	7	1	7	2	10	5	8	19	35	34	43	24	47	30	77
St. Catharines	45	8	19	4	2	1	29	29	7	8	6	27	52	16	18	61	79
Sarnia	157	12	23	7	15	1	56	55	25	24	55	63	152	92	134	81	215
Stratford	69	39	29	11	6	4	33	49	31	28	17	84	74	38	93	65	158
Sandwich	95	23	22	3	45	4	76	31	15	48	22	68	124	42	83	109	192
St. Thomas	81	21	19	3	21	3	35	33	14	35	31	56	92	34	103	45	148
Sault Ste. Marie	89	44	27	5	16	10	82	52	26	18	13	40	151	54	40	151	191
Toronto	1653	817	1092	222	272	72	1666	1522	458	356	126	1745	2383	685	1034	3094	4128
Walkerton	70	6	10	2	3	10	23	18	25	24	11	46	55	15	73	28	101
Woodstock	188	114	75	30	35	6	119	151	82	66	30	97	351	94	155	293	448
Welland	68	33	34	3	24	10	59	71	7	26	9	49	123	18	61	111	172
Whitby	62	15	8	4	6	1	11	27	9	39	10	47	49	20	58	38	96
Lock-ups :																	
Bracebridge	17	5	1	...	1	1	5	3	...	3	14	9	16	5	14	11	25
Gore Bay	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	3	...	3	1	4	
Little Current	1	2	1	...	2	3	1	...	2	...	4	2	5	3	3	6	
Manitowaning	15	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	1	...	6	10	9	3	13	16
Mattawa	27	1	3	...	3	30	4	...	...	...	12	22	13	3	31	34	
Parry Sound	20	1	1	3	1	7	9	6	3	1	10	16	5	25	1	26	
Minden	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	2	1	3	
Huntsville	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	2	2	4	
Sudbury	44	7	14	6	2	13	56	10	8	5	7	18	68	12	74	86	
Fort William	32	18	27	6	3	7	45	15	15	6	12	12	81	25	24	69	93
Bruce Mines .....	...	1	2	1	2	7	6	2	1	...	4	5	8	4	1	12	13
Total.....	6056	2105	2514	626	815	338	4499	3925	1590	1646	794	4446	8008	2378	3732	8722	12454

TABLE

Shewing the occupations, trades or callings of the Prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Agents and Commercial Travellers.	Auctioneers.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bartenders.	Blacksmiths and Boilermakers.	Boots and Shoemakers.	Boys (no occupation.)	Brewers and Distillers.	Brickmakers and Bricklayers.	Broom, Brush and Basket-makers.	Butchers.	Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Carriage and Waggonmakers.	Cigarmakers.
Barrie	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	8	.....
Berlin	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....
Belleville .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Brantford	5	1	1	1	.....	6	2	16	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Brampton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	4	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brockville	1	.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	.....	2	1	2	1	3	3	3
Cayuga .....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Cornwall	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Cobourg	2	.....	3	.....	3	1	6	3	.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chatham	1	.....	.....	2	2	3	3	5	.....	3	1	2	2	2	2	2
Goderich	3	.....	2	2	4	1	4	4	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guelph	2	.....	.....	4	1	4	4	4	.....	4	7	12	10	10	10	10
Hamilton	7	.....	1	7	1	16	26	67	.....	1	4	12	7	30	2	10
Kingston .....	.....	4	5	3	10	10	27	.....	7	1	1	1	1	10	10	10
London	10	.....	7	5	10	10	27	.....	1	1	1	1	1	22	5	23
Lindsay .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	4	.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
L'Original .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	4	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Milton	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	5	.....	11	1	1	1	1	1	1
Napanee .....	.....	4	1	4	.....	4	5	31	.....	1	1	1	1	1	16	16
Ottawa	4	.....	2	1	.....	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
Owen Sound .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Orangeville	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perth .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	5	2	5	1	4	2	1
Picton .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pembroke .....	.....	4	2	1	.....	2	2	7	.....	1	1	2	2	5	5	5
Peterboro'	4	.....	2	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Port Arthur .....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rat Portage .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Simcoe	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Catharines	2	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	12	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sarnia .....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stratford	1	6	7	2	1	2	2	2	11	2	1	1	1	9	2	2
Sandwich	6	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	11	2	1	1	1	3	3	4
St. Thomas	6	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	4	1	2	2	2
Sault Ste. Marie .....	.....	.....	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1
Toronto	53	1	28	14	6	51	96	149	1	54	5	46	44	134	10	29
Walkerton .....	.....	1	.....	2	4	2	4	4	.....	1	1	1	4	2	2	2
Woodstock	6	1	3	1	4	14	20	20	.....	2	1	4	10	9	2	6
Welland .....	.....	3	2	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	7	7	2	2
Whitby	1	.....	3	.....	4	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
Lock-ups—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bracebridge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gore Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Little Current .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Manitowaning .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Mattawa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Parry Sound .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sudbury .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Huntsville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	6
Fort William .....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6
Bruce Mines .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	117	9	68	61	32	146	224	406	2	100	22	127	87	345	31	81

No. 11.

committed during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

												NAME OF GAOL.				
Clerks, Book-keepers and Students.	Collectors.	Contractors.	Constables.	Coopers.	Dentists.	Doctors and Druggists.	Dressmakers.	Engravers.	Engineers and Machinists.	Farmers and Yeomen.	Gardeners.	Grocers.	Harness and Trunkmakers.	Hatters.	Hotelkeepers and Licensed Victuallers.	
3	1				1	1	1	3	32	2				9	Barrie.	
2		3							8					1	Berlin.	
		3							28					1	Belleville.	
3		1			1			3	5	1			1	1	Brantford.	
	2				1				4				5	1	Brampton.	
								1	8	1		1	3	4	Brockville.	
2									4			1	1	1	Cayuga.	
									7	1		1	1	3	Cornwall.	
2		1			1	1		1	2	15	2	1		4	Cobourg.	
								2	15	2	2			4	Chatham.	
4		1							7					4	Goderich.	
11		6	1	1	1			29	6	3			12	4	Guelph.	
2		5	1	11	1	1	2		4	5				3	Hamilton.	
15	2							3	6	102	3	1		1	Kingston.	
1									10					20	London.	
										4				5	Lindsay.	
										8				5	L'Orignal.	
1			1						3			2		2	Milton.	
1										3		1		5	Napanee.	
14		3				2	1		4	21	1		1	1	5	Ottawa.
									1	29				6	Owen Sound.	
2							2		3	6		4	1		Orangeville.	
										10					Perth.	
			1							7					Picton.	
1										9	1				Pembroke.	
2		1								1					Peterboro'.	
										6					Port Arthur.	
1								1		17		1		3	Rat Portage.	
1										1				1	Simcoe.	
1										1					St. Catharines.	
3			1	1	2				3	3					Sarnia.	
2										15	1				Stratford.	
4		2		1		1			4	18		1			Sandwich.	
						2		1	5	16	2			6	St. Thomas.	
102		5	2	21			5	13	11	72	32	26	11	9	11	Sault Ste. Marie.
										10				5	Toronto.	
2		1		6		1			11	18	1		1	13	Walkerton.	
4										4	8		1	10	Woodstock.	
2											6		1	1	Welland.	
												3		6	Whitby.	
															Lock-ups—	
															Bracebridge.	
															Gore Bay.	
															Little Current.	
															Manitowaning.	
															Mattawa.	
															Parry Sound.	
															Sudbury.	
															Huntsville.	
															Fort William.	
															Bruce Mines.	
5			1	1			3			1				1		
193	2	18	6	63	4	24	26	16	172	535	47	20	32	27	125	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the occupations trades or callings of the risoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Householders.	Labourers.	Lawyers.	Lumbermen.	Masons and Stonecutters.	Merchants and Traders.	Millwrights and Wheelwrights.	Monlders.	Millers.	Pedlars and Hawkers.	Printers.	Plumbers and Painters.	Photographers.	Prostitutes.	Railway Employees.	Ropemakers.
Barrie	76	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Berlin	50	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	7	.....	13	2	.....
Bellefonte	4	127	.....	6	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....
Brantford	9	188	.....	4	1	.....	.....	15	2	.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	1
Brampton .....	.....	173	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Brockville	5	79	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	37	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....
Cornwall	28	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Cobourg	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....
Chatham	59	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Goderich	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	6	4	.....
Guelph	40	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	2	2	7	.....
Hamilton	380	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	30	3	.....	3	15	.....	6	7	.....
Kingston	76	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	4	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....
London	25	246	1	1	3	2	1	3	20	13	3	22	.....	.....	9	1
Lindsay	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
L'Orignal	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton	398	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	11	.....	2	.....	.....
Napanee	13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	52	289	.....	12	1	.....	.....	1	17	10	28	.....	.....	81	.....	.....
Owen Sound	97	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orangeville	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth	2	38	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Picton	27	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke	9	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterboro'	81	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Rat Portage	70	1	3	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Simcoe	3	22	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
St. Catharines	7	22	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....
Sarnia	131	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....
Stratford	69	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	5	.....	8	1	.....
Sandwich	93	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	1	3
St. Thomas	8	35	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	143	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Toronto	6	1261	1	6	31	37	.....	61	43	60	154	1	328	26	1	.....
Walkerton	26	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Woodstock	186	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	6	6	8	.....	1	5	4	.....
Welland	77	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Whitby	29	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Lock-ups—																
Bracebridge	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gore Bay	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20
Little Current	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Manitowaning	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mattawa	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20
Sudbury	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20
Huntsville .....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Fort William	45	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce Mines	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	121	4863	6	205	112	60	8	6	180	102	111	318	3	388	94	2

No. 11.—*Continued,*

committed during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TABLE

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison and lowest number of prisoners in custody

NAME OF GAOL.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded recapture.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	\$ Actual cash revenue derived from prison labour.
Barrie			2	
Berlin			2	
Belleville			2	
Brantford			3	
Brampton	1		4	
Brockville			1	
Cayuga				
Cornwall				
Cobourg				
Chatham	1	1		
Goderich			1	
Guelph			1	
Hamilton			1	
Kingston			2	
London		2	1	
Lindsay			2	
L'Original				
Milton			4	
Napanee				151 50
Ottawa				
Owen Sound				
Orangeville			2	
Perth				6
Picton				
Pembroke				
Peterboro'	1	1	1	
Port Arthur				
Rat Portage				
Simcoe				
St. Catharines				
Sarnia			3	
Stratford			3	
Sandwich			1	
St. Thomas				
Sault Ste. Marie	2		2	
Toronto			18	
Walkerton				
Woodstock				200 00
Welland			1	
Whitby				23 22
Lock-ups—				
Bracebridge				
Gore Bay				
Little Current				
Manitowaning				
Mattawa				
Parry Sound				
Mindens				
Sudbury				
Huntsville				
Fort William				
Bruce Mines				
Totals	5	4	62	374 72

No. 12.

labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols, and the highest during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Cost of daily rations per prisoner. Cts.	Are regulations with respect to dietary observed?	Number of cells in each gaol.	Number of distinct corridors or wards in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at anytime during the year.	NAME OF GAOL.
7 5-8	Yes.	24	8	31	15	Barrie.
5	Yes.	25	5	15	.....	Berlin.
6 1-4	Yes.	18	4	28	11	Belleville.
6 2-3	Yes.	24	6	31	3	Brantford.
7	Yes.	25	4	24	1	Brampton.
5 5-8	Yes.	29	3	25	4	Brockville.
10 1-2	Yes.	14	4	9	1	Cayuga.
12 1-2	Yes.	17	3	12	4	Cornwall.
9 3-5	Yes.	24	5	19	5	Cobourg.
6 1-7	Yes.	26	3	23	7	Chatham.
9	Yes.	12	4	23	7	Goderich.
8	Yes.	36	8	19	5	Guelph.
5 3-5	Yes.	60	6	63	22	Hamilton.
10	Yes.	53	9	33	14	Kingston.
6	Yes.	18	3	16	5	London.
8 3-4	Yes.	18	4	18	5	Lindsay.
7 7-8	Yes.	18	6	8	3	L'Original.
5	Yes.	23	4	32	2	Milton.
6 1-4	Yes.	18	4	9	.....	Napanee.
7	Yes.	96	8	55	19	Ottawa.
10	Yes.	32	6	34	8	Owen Sound.
7	Yes.	23	6	21	11	Orangeville.
6 1-8	Yes.	18	4	38	11	Perth.
7 9-10	Yes.	22	6	6	1	Picton.
6 3-4	Yes.	24	4	15	4	Pembroke.
12 1-8	Yes.	18	4	30	11	Peterboro'.
11 3-4	Yes.	22	5	15	2	Port Arthur.
18	Yes.	7	2	12	1	Rat Portage.
7 1-2	Yes.	24	8	10	2	Simcoe.
8	Yes.	40	8	12	2	St. Catharines.
8 3-4	Yes.	19	5	32	11	Sarnia.
5 2-5	Yes.	29	6	24	8	Stratford.
7 2-5	Yes.	32	4	24	6	Sandwich.
8 1-2	Yes.	16	4	22	1	St. Thomas.
11 1-2	Yes.	14	3	24	4	Sault Ste. Marie.
7	Y.cs.	184	12	262	154	Toronto.
7 7-8	Yes.	24	8	19	1	Walkerton.
9 1-2	Yes.	32	5	55	12	Woodstock.
7	Yes.	50	5	45	4	Welland.
6 1-2	Yes.	25	6	18	4	Whitby.
30	Yes.	5	2	4	.....	Lock-ups—
30	Yes.	5	2	2	1	Bracebridge.
30	Yes.	5	2	4	1	Gore Bay.
30	Yes.	5	4	2	1	Little Current.
30	Yes.	5	2	7	1	Manitowaning.
30	Yes.	5	4	4	1	Mattawa.
45	Yes.	6	1	1	.....	Parry Sound.
45	Yes.	5	5	5	.....	Minden.
45	Yes.	5	5	1	.....	Sudbury.
12 1-2	Yes.	12	2	8	1	Huntsville.
12	Yes.	9	5	4	1	Fort William.
						Bruce Mines.
						Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

NAME OF GAOL.	How MAINTAINED.					Cost of food, fuel and clothing.	Cost of official salaries.
	Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Municipalities.	Number of days custody of Provincial prisoners.	Number of days custody of Municipal prisoners.		
Barrie.....	174	75	99	4282	4369	\$ 1831 73 c.	\$ 1906 75
Berlin.....	112	51	61	1773	868	559 09	1250 00
Belleville.....	250	120	130	2884	4310	634 15	1550 00
Brantford.....	346	99	247	1679	3374	1147 02	1650 00
Brampton.....	263	13	250	709	3054	616 59	1150 00
Brockville.....	131	54	77	1061	4195	585 75	1650 00
Cayuga.....	75	24	51	786	1148	840 92	1225 00
Cornwall.....	61	21	40	524	1164	553 96	1365 00
Cobourg.....	103	49	54	1213	3073	1200 36	1580 00
Chatham.....	143	51	92	1770	2636	647 98	2007 00
Goderich.....	130	44	86	913	4349	1290 31	1420 00
Guelph.....	130	73	57	1527	1974	1028 28	1350 00
Hamilton.....	1031	153	878	2736	12404	2054 45	2900 00
Kingston.....	209	49	160	1816	5945	1715 50	1736 00
London.....	883	134	749	2902	12184	3024 04	3678 76
Lindsay.....	69	21	48	1260	2906	794 20	1180 00
L'Orignal.....	17	5	12	308	1727	395 62	800 00
Milton.....	493	36	457	665	2406	278 12	1016 00
Napanee.....	45	4	41	216	1451	339 21	1050 00
Ottawa.....	715	102	613	3608	9875	3098 75	2200 00
Owen Sound.....	182	44	138	1527	6715	1911 33	1750 00
Orangeville.....	60	22	38	223	5420	880 60	1250 00
Perth.....	82	15	67	483	7483	900 00	1440 00
Picton.....	62	14	48	571	533	252 66	950 00
Pembroke.....	60	28	32	1120	2759	450 00	1281 50
Peterboro'	154	20	134	738	6281	1436 63	1350 00
Port Arthur.....	50	50	.....	2632	.....	872 09	1175 00
Rat Portage.....	109	109	.....	1776	.....	549 29	2044 00
Simcoe.....	77	31	46	896	1041	527 44	1050 00
St. Catharines.....	79	25	54	747	1991	1479 94	1490 00
Sarnia.....	215	51	164	1189	4659	1887 00	1525 00
Stratford.....	158	30	128	1250	4904	1187 56	1325 00
Sandwich.....	192	79	113	1916	3570	970 00	2100 00
St. Thomas.....	148	58	90	1470	2348	512 75	1810 10
Sault Ste. Marie.....	191	191	.....	4590	.....	894 91	1470 00
Toronto.....	4128	550	3578	14582	62983	10935 10	9878 10
Walkerton.....	101	38	63	1080	2076	564 07	1375 00
Woodstock.....	448	45	403	1686	7202	1683 65	1800 00
Welland.....	172	48	124	1425	4334	1793 00	1523 00
Whitby.....	96	47	49	890	2866	708 45	1637 50
Lock-ups—							
Bracebridge.....	25	25	.....	146	.....	43 80	200 00
Gore Bay.....	4	4	.....	15	.....	59 95	200 00
Little Current.....	6	6	.....	80	.....	169 00	200 00
Manitowaning.....	16	16	.....	50	.....	124 35	200 00
Mattawa.....	34	27	7	453	12	175 30	300 00
Parry Sound.....	26	25	1	280	1	112 78	251 50
Mindens.....	3	.....	3	.....	16	7 25	150 00
Haliburton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury.....	86	86	.....	260	.....	.....	400 00
Huntsville.....	4	1	3	3	1	.....	200 00
Fort William.....	93	93	.....	645	.....	193 78	482 90
Bruce Mines.....	13	12	1	60	.....	22 54	200 00
Totals.....	12454	2968	9486	75415	210507	53961 25	73673 11

No. 13.

salaries of the various gaol officials, for the year ended 30th September, 1888.

TABLE 14.

Shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the district lock-ups, for the year ending the 30th September, 1888.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			\$ cts.	Cents.
Barrie.....	174	8651	1831 73	21.17
Berlin.....	112	2641	559 09	21.17
Belleville.....	250	7194	654 15	9.09
Brantford.....	346	5053	1147 02	22.70
Brampton.....	263	3763	615 59	16.36
Brockville.....	131	5256	585 75	11.14
Cayuga.....	75	1934	840 92	43.48
Cornwall.....	61	1688	553 96	32.81
Cobourg.....	103	4286	1200 36	28 00
Chatham.....	143	4406	647 98	14.70
Goderich.....	130	5262	1290 31	24.49
Guelph.....	130	3501	1028 28	29.08
Hamilton.....	1031	15140	2054 45	13.57
Kingston.....	209	7761	1715 50	22.10
London.....	883	15086	3024 04	20.04
Lindsay.....	69	4166	794 20	19.06
L'Orignal.....	17	2035	395 62	19.44
Milton.....	493	3071	278 12	9.05
Napanee.....	45	1667	339 21	20.34
Ottawa.....	715	13483	3098 75	23.00
Owen Sound.....	182	8242	1911 33	20.76
Orangeville.....	60	5643	880 60	15.60
Perth.....	82	7966	900 00	11.30
Picton.....	62	1104	252 66	22.88
Pembroke.....	60	3879	450 00	11.60
Peterboro'	154	7019	1436 63	20.46
Port Arthur.....	50	2632	872 09	33.13
Rat Portage.....	109	1776	549 29	30.93
Simcoe.....	77	1937	547 24	28.24
St. Catharines.....	79	2738	1479 94	54.05
Sarnia.....	215	5748	1887 00	32.83
Stratford.....	158	6154	1187 56	19.30
Sandwich.....	192	5486	970 00	17.68
St. Thomas.....	148	3818	512 75	13.43
Sault Ste. Marie.....	191	4590	894 91	19.50
Toronto.....	4128	77565	10935 10	14.09
Walkerton.....	101	3156	564 07	17.87
Woodstock.....	448	8888	1683 65	18.94
Welland.....	172	5759	1793 00	31.13
Whitby.....	96	3756	708 45	18.87
Totals.....	12144	283890	53052 50	18.69

SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS.

BARRIE GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888:
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	236	157	174
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	37	31	31
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	19	7	9
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$3,884.05	\$4,124.64	\$4,058.91

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the first inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me is annexed :

" Acting under your instructions I visited the Barrie gaol on the 12th June. There were twelve males and two females in custody, being the smallest number of inmates the gaol has contained for three or four years. Of these prisoners nine were vagrants, one had been committed as insane and is an epileptic of long standing, three were under sentence for illicit distilling, a breach of the Temperance Act and disorderly conduct, respectively, and one was waiting trial for assault. Almost all the vagrants were old, crippled or otherwise incapable of working. Some have been in gaol for year, one is blind and another bed-ridden. These persons should not be in gaol but in a county poor house, as it is not right to confine them with criminals nor to turn the gaol into a house of refuge and infirmary. It was stated to me that the County Council, at their coming meeting will discuss the question of establishing a poor house. It is to be hoped that they will come to the conclusion to found one without delay, so that a stop may be put to the objectionable practice of sending old, infirm and crippled persons to gaol for the 'crimes' of poverty and incapacity for work.

" The gaol was in good order throughout and more care seems to be taken to keep it in a clean and neat condition than formerly.

" The supply of water to the gaol is not good, as during summer water has sometimes to be drawn from the bay.

" The food supplies were found to be of good quality.

" The books are properly entered up. The Surgeon's book contains records of very frequent visits and full instructions."

The second inspection was also made by Mr. Hayes, who reported to me as under :

" Acting under your instructions, I visited the Barrie gaol on the 9th August, and in the absence of the gaoler, on leave, went over the premises with the turnkey. The building and yards were found to be in good order. The Sheriff was asked to call the attention of the Gaol Committee of the Council to the method of heating the gaol by stoves, which seems to be unsatisfactory as regards the amount of heat obtained, while it is unduly expensive. It is probable that it would be found more economical and more efficient to heat the building by hot water, or by some other general system.

" Twenty-one male and five female prisoners are in custody, seven of whom are vagrants, seven are committed for drunkenness, three are charged with assault, four with larceny, one with obtaining goods with intent to defraud and four are charged with insanity. Only one of these latter appears to be a prope

case for a curative institution. Eight of the men were at work wheeling in and piling wood. The prisoners were all seen.

"New flooring has been laid in several parts of the building and is a great improvement."

BERLIN GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	65	109	112
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	12	14	15
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	23	28	29
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,657.49	\$1,860.04	\$1,809.09

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol are annexed:—

"The Berlin gaol was inspected by me on the 9th August. There were then in custody eight males and one female. One of the males was held on the charge of murder, two for burglary, three for larceny, and two for being drunk and disorderly. The female prisoner was charged with murdering her child.

"The interior of the gaol was found to be in very good order. The yards were temporarily in a very insecure condition, owing to some repairs being made to the buildings in them, notwithstanding which I found that the female prisoner was not locked in her corridor, but was left free to go about the yards as she chose. The gaoler's attention was called to this grave impropriety, and of course the remedy was applied."

"The County authorities are making some much-needed improvements about the exterior of the gaol, notably the replacing of the old wooden fence enclosing the female airing court by a new brick wall. The manner in which the wall is being built, however, is not satisfactory, inasmuch as while the main body of the wall itself is quite sufficient, the low roofs of the kitchen and outbuildings, which are accessible from the female yard, render the high wall ineffective and afford an easy means of escape. I called the attention of the County authorities to this defect, and pointed out how, in my opinion, the difficulty could be easily and cheaply overcome."

"The Berlin gaol was again inspected by me on the 29th October. There were then nine male and two female prisoners in custody. One of the males was waiting trial for murder and one for rape, one was under sentence for burglary, one for forgery, three for larceny and two for vagrancy. One of the females was waiting trial for murder and the other was on remand on a similar charge.

"I found on enquiring for the gaoler that he had been appointed crier of the court, and consequently his attention was occupied by the court instead of being at the gaol, and the one turnkey attached to the staff was left alone in charge. With no less than three prisoners in the gaol charged with murder, and three others charged with rape, burglary and forgery, respectively, the absence of the gaoler on other duty was highly reprehensible. With only the gaoler and turnkey to attend to this gaol, the staff is not so large that either member of it can be spared for outside duties. All their attention is required to the duties pertaining to their positions in the gaol.

"The alterations to the female airing yard which were in progress at the time of my previous visit, and in respect of which I made some suggestions, have been satisfactorily completed, and that part of the premises is now in a very secure condition.

"A great want in this gaol is a supply of iron bedsteads. The wooden settles upon which prisoners sleep are very unsatisfactory. It is impossible to keep them as clean as they ought to be, and they are behind the age in every respect. A complete refitting, with iron turn-up bedsteads, would be a very great improvement.

"A very important prisoner was in gaol whom the authorities required to be kept entirely apart from any other prisoner. A separate ward was therefore assigned to her, and in order that she might be thoroughly isolated it was also necessary that the ward above the one in which she was placed should be kept empty also. It therefore required the exclusion of all other prisoners from two of the corridors to insure the complete seclusion of this one prisoner. The reason of this is that the gaol being heated with hot air, the ducts are so arranged that sounds are easily conveyed, and communications can be had almost from any one part to any other part of the building. I, myself, in testing this peculiarity was able to converse from the cellar, in which the furnace is placed, with a person in the corridor without difficulty. I also found that the furnace was so placed in contiguity with the floor timbers as to be exceedingly unsafe; so much so that the gaol authorities asked my leave to open a new door in the wall of the gaol as a means of escape for the turnkey and his family from their rooms in the not improbable contingency of the building taking fire from this furnace.

"I instructed the Sheriff to allow the new door to be opened, on condition that the County should put up a secure iron grating at a point which I indicated, so that the safety of the gaol would not be affected by the change. It seems absolutely necessary that some steps should be taken to give security from fire in connection with this furnace, and also to prevent the easy communication between the different corridors as at present.

"I would strongly recommend an entire reconstruction of the heating arrangements, and that hot water be substituted for hot air. The pipes for hot water can be run through the building wherever they are required without the objectionable features now existing.

"The gaol was cleanly and well kept, and, with the exceptions I have named, its general condition was satisfactory."

BELLEVILLE GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	186	214	250
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	33	34	28
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	25	29	74
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$2,138.00	\$2,161.60	\$2,204.15

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:

"I inspected the Belleville gaol on the 3rd May. There were then in custody eighteen male and thirteen female prisoners. Of the former, two were fully certified to as being insane, two were under sentence for burglary, one for forgery, two for assault, one for wife-beating, two for keeping houses of ill-fame, three for larceny and five for vagrancy, drunkenness, etc. All the women were under short sentences for vagrancy, etc.

"The gaol was in excellent order, the books properly kept, and the discipline and the rules and regulations carefully observed. The improvements and additional accommodation required, to which I have referred in former reports, are being attended to. The Gaol Committee have also adopted the suggestion to build a residence for the gaoler outside of, but immediately adjacent to, the gaol

premises, with a view to utilizing the rooms he now occupies in the gaol proper for the accommodation of prisoners. This new house, the walls of which are already erected, will be commodious and well adapted in every respect. The refitting of the rooms in the gaol for the use of prisoners will require a good deal of consideration and planning in order to make provision for proper classification, but the work of making the necessary division should not involve any great difficulty or expenditure.

"The classification for each sex to be aimed at is as follows:—(1) Lunatics temporarily committed to gaol. (2) Juvenile offenders committed for the first time for trivial offences. (3) Old and infirm people who may be committed under the provisions of the Vagrant Act. (4) Prisoners committed for default of sufficient distress or non-payment of a pecuniary penalty. (5) Those awaiting trial. (6) Prisoners convicted of serious offences. (7) Those committed for capital offences.

"The need for enlarged accommodation is apparent from the fact that the commitments during the current year, up to the time of my inspection, number one hundred and nineteen, whilst those in the corresponding period of last year only numbered eighty-three. Nine of the male prisoners have to sleep on the floors of the different corridors.

"The Sheriff was requested to call the attention of the Gaol Committee of the Council to my minute in this matter, with a view to the necessary steps being taken to have plans of specified requirements submitted."

"My second inspection of the Belleville gaol was made on the 25th July. There were then seventeen males and five females in custody.

"The gaol and premises were strictly clean and well kept, but as formerly noted lack accommodation for the number of prisoners usually confined. For instance, on the day of my visit there were seventeen male inmates, but only twelve cells available for them. Commendable progress is, however, being made with the scheme for providing the required room. The new house for the gaoler is nearly ready for occupation. It is well situated and substantially built. So soon as the gaoler vacates his present quarters they can, at a very moderate outlay, be converted into wards for prisoners, which will not only add room, but will admit of the much desired classification of prisoners. I understand that the Committee in charge are thoroughly impressed with the necessity for completing the gaol improvements, and that so soon as the premises can be refitted the plans will be submitted and the necessary work ordered.

"The books were properly entered up and there was evidence of strict attention to duty on the part of the gaoler and turnkey."

"I made a third inspection of the Belleville gaol on the 19th November. It was made principally with the object of meeting the Gaol Committee of the Council for the purpose of determining as to the best plan of utilizing the rooms formerly occupied by the gaoler. A minute inspection of this part of the premises shewed it to be fully available for the accommodation of prisoners of certain classes, as previously intimated, and that but little expenditure would be required for its rearrangement. The additional space afforded consists of one extensive corridor in the original gaol premises, which will be used exclusively for prisoners committed under the Vagrant Act, and two of the other apartments, after properly securing the windows, will be for the use of lunatics temporarily committed. These apartments are commodious, well lighted and ventilated, and their general sanitary condition such as to insure good and healthful accommodation under all circumstances. Barred windows were arranged for in the basement connected with these apartments, and for barred doors leading to the basement.

"In order to utilize to the full extent the new corridor, which overlooks the female airing and working yard, arrangement was also made for the introduction of cast-iron blinds (reversed) on all the windows, so that while sunlight and air could be freely admitted, the view of the yard referred to would be intercepted.

"The gaoler's residence, which was built during last season, has been in occupation for some time. It is a substantial and commodious building and reflects credit upon the authorities having the work in charge.

"There were in custody fourteen males and two females, who were as well classified as the structural arrangements would admit of. When the improvements arranged for are completed, this difficulty of classification will cease to exist."

BRANTFORD GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	233	292	346
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.....</i>	36	30	31
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	94	119	142
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$3,010.46	\$2,582.42	\$2,897.99.

Copies of the reports made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:—

"The Brantford gaol was inspected by me on the 3rd August. There were then eleven male and two female prisoners in custody. One of the males was under sentence for rape, one for larceny, one for robbery, one for violation of the Canada Temperance Act, and the remainder for drunkenness and vagrancy. Of the females, one was sentenced for larceny, and the other for neglect of her child.

"The gaol was in good order in all respects."

"I made a second inspection of the Brantford gaol on the 16th November, on which date there were eleven males and two females in custody. None of the prisoners were of much importance with the exception of one, a negro, charged with aggravated assault on his wife. What I could gather from this prisoner would indicate that he is insane, and if I was correctly informed, he had formerly been an inmate of a lunatic asylum. He had only been committed to gaol the night before my visit, and the gaol surgeon had not yet had sufficient opportunity for observing the case.

"Two new stoves are very much needed in this gaol. I consider the building to be in a very dangerous condition while the old stoves continue in use, and trust that the sheriff will see they are replaced with new ones without any delay.

"The gaol in other respects was found to be in excellent condition."

BRAMPTON GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	247	145	263
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.....</i>	16	16	24
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	61	49	81
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,709.76	\$1,644.33	\$2,031.89

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

"The Brampton gaol was inspected by me on the 8th August. There were three male and two female prisoners in custody, all of whom were either lunatics or feeble minded persons.

"The gaol was in a very satisfactory condition of order and cleanliness.

"On this occasion I enquired into the particulars of an escape which had previously been reported to me. It was that of Samuel Preston, a man who had been committed on the 3rd March for trial, charged, first with assaulting his employer with an axe and leaving him for dead in the bush, and second with then making a violent assault upon the wife of his employer. The injuries to both these people were so severe that the trial was postponed at the spring assizes, it being then doubtful whether either of them would survive. I was informed that the man who was attacked is likely to recover, but the woman, while regaining her physical health, has received so great a nervous shock that she has not yet recovered her reason.

"The man charged with committing these terrible crimes, instead of being kept with that rigid care which the case demanded, was allowed by the gaoler to have what he calls the freedom of the yard. That is to say, the corridor door was left open and the prisoner allowed free access to the yard during the day, and of course he availed himself of his opportunity by taking a table and bench from the corridor into the yard, which enabled him to scale the wall. This took place in the middle of the afternoon of the 22nd July. There is no reasonable excuse or even palliation for the conduct of either the gaoler or turnkey. The prisoner's escape resulted from the grossest neglect and carelessness on the part of those officers. The sheriff adopted all reasonable means within his power for the recovery of the prisoner, the town and its neighborhood being diligently searched by a large number of people immediately after the escape was discovered. The sheriff also offered a reward of \$200 for the recovery of the prisoner, and had notices extensively circulated to all police departments and points where it was thought assistance could be obtained. Up to the time of my inspection, however, there had been no satisfactory result."

BROCKVILLE GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	160	119	131
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	33	21	25
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	82	62	54
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,645.70	\$2,324.00	\$2,243.69

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the first inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me is annexed:—

"In accordance with your instructions I made an inspection of the Brockville gaol on the 5th June. It was then in charge of the turnkey, as the gaoler was away on leave. The building was in good order throughout. It would be an improvement were the gaol to be supplied with water from the town waterworks instead of from wells as at present.

"The food supplied to the prisoners was examined, and its quality found to be good. A sufficient quantity of gaol clothing is on hand.

"The books are properly kept. No punishments have been recorded for some years. The gaol surgeon makes frequent visits.

"The prisoners numbered twelve, all males. Of these four were lunatics and two idiots. Of the others, two were awaiting trial for embezzlement and rape respectively, three were under sentence for vagrancy, and one for breach of the Canada Temperance Act. The prisoners were all seen and no complaints were made by them."

The second inspection was made by me and I reported as under:—

"I made an inspection of the Brockville gaol on the 1st August, and saw all

the prisoners (eight males) then in custody. Four of the number had been committed as insane, one was detained for want of sureties to keep the peace, one was charged with larceny and two were vagrants.

"The books are properly kept and the gaol and premises are clean."

CAYUGA GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	125	67	75
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	17	9	9
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	35	28	33
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,128.00	\$1,865.61	\$2,165.07

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol is annexed :—

"I inspected the Cayuga gaol on the 3rd August. The prisoners then in custody numbered six, namely, five males and one female. One of the male prisoners was waiting trial for murder and arson, one for shooting, one for seduction and one for embezzlement, and one was under sentence for assault. The female prisoner had been sentenced for vagrancy.

"The prisoner waiting trial for murder and arson is an Italian and speaks English very imperfectly. He has now become insane and is suffering from violent mania. He had, a few days previous to my visit, made an attack upon the turnkey, which resulted in a rather serious injury to that officer. I had an interview with the gaol surgeon about the case, and, as a consequence, gave instructions to have the necessary papers made out with a view to the transfer of the prisoner to the Hamilton asylum.

"The gaol was exceedingly clean and tidy and well kept in all respects."

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported to Dr. O'Reilly as under :—

"Acting under your instructions, I made an inspection of the Cayuga gaol on the 5th October.

"There were three male prisoners in custody; no females. Two were under sentence for assault and one for larceny."

"The gaol in all parts was in admirable order and the books were found to be entered up properly."

CORNWALL GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	50	56	61
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	13	7	12
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	12	13	14
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,520.52	\$1,967.36	\$1,918.96

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the first inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me is annexed :—

"Acting under your instructions I visited the Cornwall gaol on the 5th June. The inmates numbered six, two males and four females. All the latter were charged with being insane and dangerous to be at large, but only two of them were fit subjects for a curative asylum, the other two being old women in a state of chronic insanity. The two male prisoners were both charged with larceny. One was a young lad who would probably be benefited by a term in the Reformatory, as he had apparently no one to look after him.

"The commitments to the gaol during the currency of the official year shew so far a decrease, and but few of them are for serious offences. Many of the commitments are for breaches of the Canada Temperance Act; the rest for vagrancy, larceny, etc.

"I should have liked to have seen a little more neatness and order throughout the gaol, also in the way the beds were made up. The substitution of proper iron bedsteads for the present wooden ones would be an improvement. The ventilation of the gaol is not good, and has lately been referred to by the gaol surgeon in his minute book. The Sheriff was requested to bring these matters to the notice of the Gaol Committee of the County Council.

"The books are fairly well kept. No punishments have been recorded since the last inspection. The gaol surgeon makes frequent visits."

A copy of the report made by me is annexed:—

"The second inspection of the Cornwall gaol during the official year was made by me on the 31st July. A male and a female prisoner were in custody. The former was charged with horse-stealing and the latter with violating the Temperance Act.

"The premises were clean and tidy, but damp and musty. Recent alterations do not seem to have improved the gaol in this respect, and in the event of any number of prisoners being confined in it at a given time, the wards would become very close and foul.

"I found the books in ordinary form."

COBOURG GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	96	71	103
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.....</i>	24	19	19
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	32	20	24
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$3,375.44	\$3,012,68	\$3,002.36

Instructions were given by me to Mr. Hayes to make the first inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

"In accordance with directions, I visited the Cobourg gaol on the 9th April. Eight men and two women were in custody. Three had been committed as insane, but one was an old woman, apparently quiet and harmless. Of the others, three were under sentence for vagrancy, two for larceny and one for assault. A boy was also under sentence to the Reformatory. The gaoler is to be commended for keeping this boy and also another lad sentenced for the first time apart from the other prisoners. The prisoners were all seen and no complaints were made by them.

"The gaol was in fair order generally, except the water closets, which are dirty and bad smelling. I believe it would be a good thing to close up these places and to substitute earth closets. The gaoler should have these closets cleaned and whitewashed at once and not wait until the time of the general spring cleaning."

A copy of the report made by me is annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the Cobourg gaol to-day. Eight males and one female were in custody. Two of the males and the female had been committed as insane; the others were charged with larceny, drunkenness, etc.

"An examination of the records shewed that the commitments to this gaol during the current year are thirty-four in excess of those of the previous corresponding period.

"The gaol was clean and in good order throughout. The books are well kept."

CHATHAM GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	103	112	143
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.....</i>	16	21	23
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	7	4	15
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,308.05	\$2,506.47	\$2,734.48

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

"My first inspection of the Chatham gaol for the current year was made on the 2nd August. There were then in custody eight male and five female prisoners. Two of the men were awaiting trial for obtaining money under false pretence and forgery respectively, two were insane, two were under sentences for breaches of the Temperance Act, one for larceny, and one for drunkenness. Of the women one was insane, and the others were under sentence for larceny, trespass and violation of the Temperance Act.

"The County Council have gone to considerable expense lately in making improvements, and the gaol is in a much more satisfactory condition than at the time of my last visit. There is one point however which has not been improved and where improvement is greatly needed, namely, the water supply.

"The officials of the gaol complain that there is only one well, and that is almost dry. There is also one small cistern to supply the closets. Under these circumstances there is at times a great scarcity of water. I trust this will be remedied in due time."

The second visit was made by Mr. Nicholson, of the Inspector's Department, who reported to Dr. O'Reilly as follows:—

"As directed by you I inspected the Chatham gaol on the 28th September when I found in custody eight men and three women. Four of the former were under sentence as follows: Larceny, one; placing obstructions on railway, one; assault, one; felony, one. One was waiting trial on a charge of neglecting to support his family. The other male prisoners were drunks and vagrants.

"The three females were under sentence one for destroying property, one for felony and one for larceny.

"The books were examined and found to be properly entered up.

"The general condition of the gaol was very satisfactory."

GODERICH GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	62	70	130
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.....</i>	17	18	23
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	18	29	69
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,161.54	\$2,290.60	\$2,853.06

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

"I made a statutory inspection of the Goderich gaol on the 9th August, and there found seven men and two women in confinement. Of the former, one was insane, three were vagrants, two were under sentence for assault, and one was committed for contempt of court. The two females were vagrants.

"Much inconvenience is experienced in the management of this gaol owing to its size being inadequate to the wants of the County. There are three corridors for males and one for females. The first named will accommodate nine prisoners and the latter three, while during the year there have been in custody at one time as many as fifteen males and seven females. It is easy to see that it is impossible to accommodate so many prisoners in this gaol, and that any attempt at proper classification is quite out of the question.

"So far back as the year 1878, my predecessor in office called attention to the overcrowded condition of the gaol, and a requisition was made upon the County Council, under the terms of the Inspection Act, to appoint a special committee to confer with the Inspector on the subject. For some reason the Inspector was not able to be present at the time appointed, and the Council postponed the consideration of the matter until their December session, when it seems to have been allowed to drop. I am strongly of opinion that early action will be necessary in regard to this feature of the gaol."

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson, of the Inspector's Department, to visit this gaol. He reported to Dr. O'Reilly as under :—

"As authorized by you I made an inspection of the Goderich gaol on the 2nd October. The prisoners in custody were ten males and two females. Two of the former were under sentence for contempt of court, one for larceny, and two for vagrancy; three were waiting trial charged with passing counterfeit money, and the other two were insane. One of the females was insane and the other a vagrant.

"The condition of the gaol, as regards cleanliness and order, was very satisfactory. The gaoler complained of the dampness of his quarters. The books are well kept."

GUELPH GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	87	106	130
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	16	14	19
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	19	9	19
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,221.24	\$2,241.75	\$2,378.28

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol are annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the Guelph Gaol on the 9th August, when there were eleven prisoners in custody, all males. Two of the prisoners were held for murder, two for larceny, one for violation of the Canada Temperance Act, one for rape, one for trespass, one for want of sureties, one was a vagrant and two were insane.

"The gaol was in a very satisfactory condition of cleanliness and order."

"I made another inspection of the Guelph gaol on the 29th October, when there were six males and two females in custody.

"Of the male prisoners one was waiting trial for murder, one for horse stealing, one was under sentence for larceny, one for illegal distilling, and one for drunkenness, and one was on remand charged with perjury. Of the females, one was waiting trial for murder and the other was a vagrant.

"The gaol was in its usual condition of good order and satisfactory in all respects."

HAMILTON GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	953	875	1031
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	66	58	63
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	483	485	609
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$6,920.87	\$5,392.80	\$5,095.09

Copies of the reports made upon this gaol by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government are annexed :—

“The Hamilton gaol was inspected by me on the 20th July, when there were thirty-nine male and eleven female prisoners in custody.

Of the male prisoners there were waiting trial, one for threatening, one for manslaughter, two for larceny, one for trespass, one for indecent assault, and one for house-breaking ; the others were under sentence for vagrancy, drunkenness, etc. Amongst the male prisoners were five boys under 14 years of age. One of the female prisoners was charged with manslaughter and one with larceny, and nine were vagrants, etc.

“The classification of the prisoners on this occasion was quite satisfactory, the different classes being kept by themselves in accordance with the gaol regulations.

“The gaoler complained of the utter idleness in which the prisoners were kept for want of out-door work. There was no wood to cut and no stone to break, and with the exception of the little work connected with keeping the gaol in order, the prisoners have really nothing to do. The county authorities are the only ones who can regulate this matter, and they do not appear to do their duty in this respect.”

“My second inspection of the Hamilton gaol was made on the 25th October, There were then thirty-three men and seven women in custody, none of whom, however, were prisoners of much importance. A few were under sentence for petty offences, but most of them were drunks and vagrants. There was one man committed as insane, but who had not been certified for removal to the asylum. One of the females was in custody for attempting suicide ; she is probably insane.

“One prisoner, a boy fourteen years of age, had been sentenced to five months in the gaol for assaulting girls. His sentence had nearly expired at the time of my visit, or I would have endeavoured to have had him transferred to the Reformatory for Boys under R. S. C. chap. 183, sec. 26. As it was, it did not seem worth while to do so for so short a time. It seems a sad pity that a boy of this age should be sentenced to five months in a common gaol, there to spend his time in idleness and also in solitary confinement, or else be allowed to herd with such criminals as chance might throw in his way, instead of being sent to the Reformatory where he would spend his time in school or in acquiring a knowledge of some useful occupation. I cannot help regarding this matter as a very serious one, in view of the excellent provisions in our laws for meeting just such cases.”

KINGSTON GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	157	216	209
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	23	53	33
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	16	25	30
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$4,344.43	\$4,053.95	\$3,891.34

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the first inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me is annexed :—

" As instructed by you, I made an inspection of the Kingston gaol on the 6th June. It was then in its usual excellent condition, the utmost cleanliness and neatness being everywhere observable. The books, too, are well kept. Several punishments have been recorded within the last few months, but all according to the regulations.

" Twenty-one prisoners, thirteen males, eight females, were in custody. Only two of them were charged with serious crimes, viz., the passing of counterfeit bills. Four were of unsound mind. The rest, with the exception of a man and his wife committed for breaches of the Canada Temperance Act, were charged with larceny, vagrancy, drunkenness, etc., and were all under sentence. The prisoners were all seen and no complaints received. Several of them were at work on the court house grounds.

" It would be a great improvement were the county council to provide iron bedsteads throughout the cells."

My report upon the second inspection was as under :—

" An inspection of the Kingston gaol was made by me on the 1st August. Sixteen males and five females were in custody. Of the males, two were committed as insane, two were waiting trial for passing counterfeit money, and the others were under short sentence for drunkenness, etc. Of the females, one is certified to be insane, and the others are vagrants.

" I found the gaol in its usual excellent condition, every ward being neat and clean. There was evidence of strict attention on the part of the gaoler and turnkeys to their respective duties.

The books and records of all descriptions are well and neatly kept."

LONDON GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	801	841	883
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	58	61	66
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	394	387	412
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$7,768.75	\$6,378.07	\$7,578.61

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol are annexed :—

" I inspected the London gaol on the 31st July. The prisoners then in custody numbered thirty-seven, twenty eight males and nine females. Two of the male prisoners were held on a charge of receiving stolen goods, one for horse-stealing, one for felonious assault, two for fraud, one for assaulting a constable, two for larceny, and two for violation of the Canada Temperance Act, two were insane, and the others were under sentence for drunkenness and vagrancy. Of the females, three were insane and waiting removal to the asylum, five were vagrants, and one was undergoing sentence for drunkenness.

" The gaol was in very good order—as much so as could be reasonably expected from the character of the building, which, as has often been pointed out before, needs a great deal of repair and alteration to make it suitable for its purpose. The impossibility of a proper classification of prisoners is very apparent in this gaol. In fact, while it may have been adequate to the wants of the locality when it was built many years ago, the growth of the County of Middlesex and

the City of London have been so great as to leave the gaol far behind the requirements of the present population.

" A death which occurred in the gaol recently brought this question of accommodation very prominently forward, and on the 25th May I made the following memorandum, which was laid before the County Council at its summer session, and, as I was informed by the clerk, was laid over for further consideration.

" " The verdict of the coroner's jury upon the body of Keturah Harrison, who died in the London gaol on the 7th May, has brought into prominence the fact —of which I have long been aware but which I have not pressed upon the attention of the County Council—that there is not and never has been any proper hospital accommodation provided in the London gaol for sick prisoners.

" " The fact that the gaol authorities have been able (but with great inconvenience) to meet in some sort of way such emergencies as they occur, had led me to hold the matter in abeyance, trusting that in the course of time the County Council would see fit to take the necessary steps to remedy the deficiency, especially as I am aware that their attention has been called to it from time to time. I cannot, however, allow this matter to rest in abeyance any longer, so far as this department is concerned. I feel it my duty to efficiently call the attention of the proper authorities to the subject, so that in future the blame for the state of things which exists in the London gaol may rest on the right shoulders.

" " I am induced to take this step at this time as it is freely stated in some quarters that it is because of my remissness proper hospital accommodation has not before been provided by the County Council, and that there is no hope of a remedy being applied until some one armed with authority orders the necessary accommodation to be provided.

" " I am aware that on more than one occasion it has been necessary to remove prisoners under sentence from the gaol to the city hospital for that treatment which should be provided in a proper gaol hospital without adopting this extraordinary means to procure it. So late as in February last such a case was reported to me by the sheriff. It has been the practice in the gaol to use the debtor's ward when occasion required as an hospital. This, when no debtor is confined in the gaol, is practicable and partially meets the difficulty, but only partially, and, at any rate, when there is a debtor in the gaol it becomes necessary to clear out one of the common wards and make use of that for hospital purposes, this entails great inconvenience in the arrangements of the gaol, the crowding of the prisoners and danger to their health and safety.

" " I am of opinion that the difficulty can be met without a very serious draft upon the resources of the Council in this way :—The quarters now occupied by the gaoler could, I am inclined to think, be made quite suitable for hospital purposes if they were vacated by that official. This would necessitate other provision being made for a residence for the gaoler, and this could be done upon the grounds belonging to the gaol, outside the building itself, at a comparatively small cost, and would be satisfactory in every way, as it is not necessary that the gaoler should actually reside within the gaol. As I see the matter at present I think this the best solution that can be arrived at, but it may be that upon further discussion a better plan can be devised.

" " I trust that the County Council will see that the time has arrived when the gaol of so important a county as Middlesex, and which has also to accommodate prisoners from a large and growing city such as London, cannot be allowed to remain the same as it was a quarter of a century ago, under such greatly changed conditions as those which exist at present."

"I made a second inspection of the London gaol on the 9th October, when I found 32 males and 7 females.

"This gaol is as well kept as the condition of the building and the accommodation for the prisoners will admit. The gaoler and matron are thoroughly efficient.

"I have nothing to add respecting the condition to what was set forth in my last report. The gaol remains unchanged."

LINDSAY GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	54	62	69
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.</i>	19	13	18
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	4	2	6
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,503.77	\$1,540.37	\$1,989.50.

Instructions were given by me to Mr. Mann of my office to make the first inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me is appended:—

"In accordance with your directions I made an inspection of the Lindsay gaol. There were five men and three women in confinement who had been charged with the following offences, viz.:—Males, assault, one; drunkenness, one; vagrancy, one; lunacy, two. Females, vagrancy, one; insanity, one; inmate of house of ill-fame.

"The gaol is in a satisfactory state of repair and cleanliness. An improvement, however, is highly necessary in connection with the ventilating shaft from the sewer, which, at present, has its escape at the surface of the ground in the gaol yard. The smell arising from this cannot be other than unhealthy and unpleasant. At a comparatively small cost an iron pipe could be connected with this shaft and carried up the gaol wall, thereby doing away with the nuisance. There should also be some more effectual way of flushing the sewer than is at present provided. Attention has been called to these defects on a previous occasion, but no action has been taken.

"Several of the inmates of the gaol were of a class more fitted for a poor house. This is especially noticeable as regards one woman who was suffering and helpless from old age and who was a great hindrance to the officials in the proper carrying out of the gaol regulations."

A copy of my report of the second inspection is annexed:—

"The Lindsay gaol was inspected by me on the 22nd August. Five males and three females were in custody. Of the males one had been committed as a lunatic and the others for assault, etc. The females had been committed for vagrancy.

"The premises were in fair order. Wood was being cut in the yard and some disorder was consequently noticeable. An overflow tank, formerly suggested, has been built in the yard and connected with the main sewer, and this arrangement provides sufficiently for the flushing of it.

"The books are properly kept."

L'ORIGNAL GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>I risoners committed during the year....</i>	20	22	17
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	5	10	8
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	4	..	1
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,085.01	\$1,126.02	\$1,294.32

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

" I made an inspection of the L'Orignal gaol on the 6th October and saw all the prisoners then in custody.

" Two of the males had been committed as lunatics, one was undergoing a sentence of six months for larceny and three were awaiting trial—one charged with manslaughter, one with rape and one with burglary.

" In view of the serious nature of the crimes with which the three latter prisoners are accused, I am of opinion that the gaoler should have assistance while they remain under his charge, as should any determined effort be made to escape, the gaoler, while alone, would have difficulty in controlling them.

" The Sheriff has therefore been requested to employ a suitable man to act as turnkey while these prisoners are in custody.

" I found the gaol clean and in good order. Bath tubs have been supplied and conveniently placed since the date of my last visit. These much-needed conveniences will place the gaoler in possession of the means to carry out the rules in regard to the regular bathing of prisoners and add greatly to the comfort of the gaol."

MILTON GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	373	255	493
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	26	25	32
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	70	39	93
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$1,393.39	\$1,356.29	\$1,318.57

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

" I visited the Milton gaol on the 26th April, when seven male prisoners were confined therein.

" Five of the prisoners were vagrants, who are old *habitues* of the gaol, one was committed on a charge of larceny and one for unlawfully carrying a revolver.

" The whole number of commitments to this gaol from the 1st October to the date of inspection is 423, 397 being for vagrancy, nine for drunkenness, fourteen for various minor offences and three for insanity. It will therefore be seen that this gaol chiefly serves the purpose of a poor house for the county. If the poor had been provided for elsewhere than in the gaol, the number of commitments for six months would have been twenty-six instead of 423.

" The gaol was found to be in its usual excellent condition. It would be difficult to conceive the possibility of a gaol being kept in better order than this one is. As I have previously repeatedly pointed out, a gaol kitchen is very much needed here. The cooking for the prisoners has to be done in one of the wards or else in the same kitchen in which the cooking is done for the gaoler's family. Neither of these is proper and it is to be hoped that the County Council will not delay longer in having this very obvious necessity supplied."

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Hayes to make the second inspection. A copy of his report is annexed :—

" Acting under your instructions I visited the Milton gaol on the evening of the 19th September. There were then only two men in custody, one under sentence for burglary and the other for a breach of the Crooks Act.

" The gaol was in excellent order throughout.

" The books of record are well kept. There is only one entry in the gaol

surgeon's book since May last. It is stated, however, by the gaoler, that the surgeon comes whenever he is needed. He has been requested to record every visit in the future."

NAPANEE GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	48	49	45
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	8	8	9
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	18	22	18
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,555.96	\$1,233.92	\$1,439.21

Instructions were given by me to Mr. Hayes to inspect this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :—

"Acting under your directions, I made an inspection of the Napanee gaol on the 7th June. I was glad to find it empty and to learn that it had been in that condition since the 16th May; also that from the 4th to the 16th May only one prisoner had been in custody, and that previous to then the gaol population was but two. The total commitments to date shew a falling off as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and so far only two prisoners have been committed charged with serious offences.

"The gaol was clean and generally in good order. In one of the wards some gaol clothing was hanging up, instead of being put in the stores room with the other clothing, and the practice of covering the tables in the wards with newspapers is not a tidy one. The wall in one corner of ward No. 4 is very much discolored, owing to leakage from the chimney. The County Council should have this looked to.

"Such food supplies as there were in store were examined and found to be of good quality."

OTTAWA GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	712	632	715
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	46	42	55
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	85	80	88
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$5,814.11	\$5,316.37	\$5,678.75

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed :—

"The Ottawa gaol was inspected by me on the 20th June. On the morning of my visit there were twenty-three males and thirteen females in custody. Five males had been committed as insane, five were under sentence for larceny and the others for vagrancy and minor offences. One female was detained as a lunatic, two were under sentence for keeping houses of ill-fame, and two for being inmates of the same and eight for vagrancy. The male prisoners who were physically fit for labour were employed, ten in breaking stone and the rest in cleaning, cooking and indoor work.

"I found the premises well kept, and that the rules and regulations were observed so far as could be with the present structural arrangements. The closets, however, were not in good condition. They require to be refitted and renewed.

"In many respects this gaol is unfitted for the accommodation of the prison population. The entrance could scarcely be more inconvenient and unsafe, as prisoners are frequently handed over into the charge of the turnkey in considerable numbers after dark, and in order to obey gaol rules, which is essential, he has to receive them in a small entrance porch, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 feet. When the turnkey

is alone with ten or twelve prisoners, any of them, if so disposed, might do him bodily harm. Reference has been made in former reports to the necessity for the entrance to the gaol being made through the office, which would remove the apprehension and disabilities involved in using the present one.

"The basement of the gaol contains the kitchen and boiler rooms, and on the ground floor are the dining room, workshop, bath room and five punishment cells on the north side of the building. On the next or second flat there are on the south side twenty cells where the remanded prisoners and those waiting trial in the superior courts are kept, and on the north side there are ten large cells. This ward is used as a chapel, but no prisoners have of late been kept on this side, as the cells have been required for store rooms, clothes rooms, etc., and in one the prisoners change their clothes on conviction. On the next or third flat the cells are the same in number and dimensions and those on the south side are used for sentenced prisoners, and the large cells on the north side for lunatics and civil prisoners.

"The two remaining or upper wards are like the other two and are occupied by the female prisoners, the one on the south side being reserved for those under sentence and those on remand and those who can be employed in domestic work. The north ward is kept for the insane who may be temporarily committed and for prisoners who may be under sentence for minor offences. Of course, under such structural conditions no reasonable classification can be made, more especially in the female section of the prison, where only two wards are provided. There young girls are herded together with women matured in vice, such as keepers of houses of ill-fame and others of like character, and I am assured that in many cases young girls have started out on the most criminal and dissolute courses of life after associations formed while temporarily incarcerated for trifling offences and ultimately have graduated as matured criminals.

"The arrangement and sub-division of the wards for the males, in view of the larger number usually confined therein, afford very little, if any better means of classification, and in both cases such alterations should be made as would provide for the accommodation and isolation of at least the following classes of both male and female prisoners:—(1) Lunatics temporarily committed to gaol. (2) Juvenile offenders committed for a first or second time for trivial offences. (3) Old or infirm people who may be committed under the provisions of the Vagrant Act. (4) Prisoners committed for default of sufficient distress or sureties or for non-payment of a pecuniary penalty. (5) Persons waiting trial. (6) Prisoners convicted of second offences. (7) Persons committed for capital offences. (8) A separate apartment or corridor to be used as a reception room where prisoners could be kept until they are cleaned and their clothing changed according to the requirements.

"An examination of the gaol building appeared to shew that in order to accomplish these improvements satisfactorily, two plans may fairly be considered. First, the building of a residence for the gaoler separate from the present structure, and using the space at present occupied by him for the accommodation of prisoners, and (second) to construct walls to divide the present wards through the centre of each of them from the ground floor to the top storey of the building. The latter plan would involve the building of two walls on each side of the gaol, between which a central stairway would be erected to communicate with each flat. If this plan were carried out, a gaol population of about the present number would be fairly well provided for, but in the event of any considerable increase the accommodation would be insufficient. The former plan would make ample room and would not involve very great expenditure over and above the outlay for the gaoler's house.

"The adoption of some plan, however, to meet the necessities of the case is imperative, and the Sheriff has been requested to call the attention of the proper authorities to this report for the purpose of securing immediate action in making the required alterations.

"I made another inspection of the Ottawa gaol on the 3rd October. On that date there were forty-four prisoners in custody, twenty-five males and nineteen females.

"By a reference to the records of the gaol I found that there had been committed during the year ending 30th September, 1887, 632 prisoners, and for the year ending 30th September last, there were 715 committments, shewing an increase of 83 for the latter year.

"This large increase confirms the opinion, formerly reported, as to the necessity for such increased accommodation as would admit of a fuller classification of prisoners being made; and in view of the instructions received in regard to urging municipal councils to make such provision where required, renewed representations will be made to the County Council in relation to the condition of this gaol and its requirements in this regard.

"The growing importance of the City of Ottawa as a centre of population also points to the necessity for increased gaol accommodation. Indeed there can be no reasonable grounds upon which to base an estimate that the necessities of the case would not be considerably greater in future years.

"A step in the right direction has been made in placing iron bedsteads in the cells, and the upper ward on the male side has been furnished with twenty new iron fixtures hung to the wall. They are substantially made and in every respect answer their purpose well, and no delay should now occur in placing a similar bedstead in each cell, as the expense cannot be very great.

"As formerly stated, the female prisoners have all to be congregated in two upper wards, and as no divisions exist in the gaol stairway, no other ward can be utilized for their accommodation, even in event of their being unoccupied, without prejudice to the complete isolation of the male from the female prisoners.

"I found the gaol clean and tidy, and the classification of the prisoners was the best that could be made under the circumstances. The books were in a proper state and well kept."

"I again visited the Ottawa Gaol on the 7th November, for the purpose of keeping an appointment previously made with the warden of the county and the chairman and committee in charge of the public buildings, to meet them to determine on the alterations and improvements necessary in the gaol to secure greater accommodation for the classification of prisoners as alluded to in previous inspections.

"Two plans were discussed, either of which, if adopted, would meet the present necessities. The first was to divide the four corridors and thoroughly isolate each ward by the erection of stairways in the centre, connecting with the several divisions. This arrangement would for the time being provide for the proper classification and reasonable accommodation of the average number of prisoners committed to this gaol, but should its population increase in the future in the same ratio as it has during the past two or three years, the contemplated alteration would not suffice for a very extended period.

"The second proposition was to build a residence for the gaoler outside of the present structure, but contiguous thereto, and utilize the rooms he now occupies for the accommodation of prisoners. In view of the ample provision made in this part of the building for the security of prisoners by barred windows, strength o

walls, etc., this arrangement appears to have many advantages, both from economical and sanitary considerations.

"It was therefore agreed that the course of procedure most likely to ensure satisfactory results, would be for the committee to report at the December meeting of the council in favour of the employment of a competent architect to prepare plans and estimates of the required alterations for submission at the January meeting of the council, with a view to adopting that plan which is the most economical and best adapted to accomplish the object aimed at.

"On the day of this visit there were twenty-four male and sixteen female prisoners in custody. The gaol was found to be in good order and well kept. The classification of the prisoners was as good as could be made under the existing circumstances."

OWEN SOUND GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	200	147	182
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	42	35	34
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	60	58	79
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$3,880.05	\$3,852.48	\$3,750.33

At the request of Dr. O'Reilly I made the first inspection of this gaol. A copy of my report to the Government is annexed:—

"I visited the Owen Sound gaol on the 28th March. The prisoners then in custody were twenty-two males and four females. Of the males, two had been committed as insane, and three for larceny, one was under sentence to the Central Prison for a like offence, one had been committed for contempt of court, one for creating a disturbance in a house of worship, one was waiting trial for indecent assault, and thirteen were under sentence for vagrancy. Of the females, three had been committed as insane and one as a vagrant.

"The premises were found to be in fair order in view of the limited room and poor accommodation which this gaol affords. In the upper corridors on both sides there is no ventilation except by opening the windows, and in one of these corridors where there were a number of old men confined, the prison air was very close and offensive. If a ventilator were placed on the roof and openings made through the concrete and sheet-iron ceilings, the defect would be remedied.

"The locks referred to in a previous report have not been replaced; they are in a very defective condition. The sheriff was therefore requested to call the special attention of the committee of the council in charge of the gaol to this matter, and to point out the necessity for having the locks at once put in order.

"The washing of clothes has to be done in the open gaol yard, and the water heated in a kettle placed against the stone wall. On the day of my visit snow was falling while this work was going on. A washhouse in the gaol yard is very much needed.

"The matron, in cooking her food, is obliged to use the stove provided for the prisoners. Her washing also is done with water heated on this stove, and as in the majority of cases the cook selected is a male prisoner, the objectionableness of this arrangement is apparent.

"The exceedingly inconvenient, and in some respects, unfit structural condition of the gaol is also apparent in the provision made for the matron, there being no way of getting rid of the slops, etc., from her apartments except by carrying them up one flight of steps and down another into the female airing

yard. In doing so she has to pass through the gaol, and the doors (seven in number) are necessarily left open until she returns, and in going through the corridors she is obliged to pass the wards where the male prisoners are confined."

The second inspection was made by Dr. O'Reilly, who reported to the Government as follows :—

" I made an inspection of the Owen Sound gaol on the 21st November. The prisoners in custody on that day were twenty-two, all males. One of the prisoners was waiting trial for robbery, one was on remand charged with larceny, two were under sentence for assault, two for contempt of court, twelve for vagrancy and four for drunkenness.

" A former representation of mine resulted in the removal of a part of the wooden settles used as bedsteads in this gaol and the substitution of good iron bedsteads therefor. A considerable number of the so-called bedsteads are still in use and need to be replaced before this gaol can be kept in that condition of good order and cleanliness which should be maintained.

" The county authorities are shewing every desire to make things as satisfactory as possible about the court house and gaol, and I have no doubt that in due time this matter of bedsteads will be attended to.

" A new residence for the gaoler is just approaching completion. It will probably be the finest gaoler's residence in the Province when ready for occupation.

" The gaol and court house are now comfortably heated with steam, although the construction of the apparatus is of the most primitive kind, and there is only one boiler. The gaoler's house will also be heated with steam. It is to be regretted that the heating apparatus was not constructed on more modern principles, and that two boilers were not put in. Should an accident occur to the one boiler now in use, the consequences to the whole establishment would be very serious, while with a duplicate boiler such a contingency would be always provided for.

" When the gaoler's residence is finished and in occupation, the accommodation of the gaol will be so much increased that other improvements will be possible. I would suggest that the room now used as a kitchen be converted into a laundry, as being on the best side of the building for that purpose, and that the room now used as the gaoler's kitchen be converted into a kitchen for the gaol. These changes would very much increase the facilities for the proper working of the gaol and make everything more pleasant in all respects."

ORANGEVILLE GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	57	57	60
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.....</i>	28	23	21
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	30	25	20
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,296.00	\$2,286.44	\$2,210.60

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol is annexed :—

" An inspection of this gaol was made by me on the 18th August. There were in custody on that day eleven men and three women. Two of the former

were young men charged with breaking the seal of a railway car, one was under sentence for violation of the Scott Act, and the remainder were vagrants. Of the females one was said to be insane, but she was not a subject for a lunatic asylum, the other two were vagrants. One of these latter has been in gaol for about eighteen months and is bedridden. She is not at all a fit subject for the gaol, her only crime being her poverty. In the absence of a hospital she should be provided with better quarters than a gaol. It is very unlikely she will ever be able to get about again.

"The interior of the gaol was found to be in excellent order in every respect. I found a cracking in one of the yard walls, which is probably due to the settlement of the foundation. This will require to be looked after before it becomes any worse."

PERTH GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	82	77	82
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	34	24	38
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	20	31	22
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,366.65	\$2,254.60	\$2,356.00

I instructed Mr. Mann, of my office, to make the first inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me is appended :—

"Acting under your directions I made an inspection of the Perth gaol on the 16th May. There were fourteen men and nine women in custody, who had been committed for the following causes :—Males, vagrancy nine, insanity three, assaulting constable one, larceny one. Females, vagrancy five, insanity three, idiocy one.

"It was stated that new hardwood floors were about to be put down in place of the old ones, which are worn out. The gaol was in its usual state of cleanliness and good order. An examination of the books showed them to be properly kept."

A copy of the report made by me is annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the Perth gaol on the 21st August. I saw the prisoners then in custody, ten males and seven females.

"The gaol was in excellent order throughout. New hardwood floors have been laid in the lower wards. They have been properly oiled and the whole structure presents a very neat appearance. The accommodation, however, is not sufficient for the number of prisoners committed of late, and should the gaol population maintain the average of the past two years increased room will be required. There are but four wards in the gaol. The two on the south side are each fitted with three double cells, and the two on the north side with six single cells, making eighteen separate cells or accommodation for twenty-four prisoners. All the room in the gaol has of late been frequently occupied, and as many as thirty-eight prisoners have been in custody at one time, consequently those in excess of the cell room have to be provided for in the corridors.

"The books were properly and neatly kept. The gaoler and turnkey are attentive to the discharge of their duties."

PICTON GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	80	42	62
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	10	6	6
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	37	27	27
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,208.80	\$1,068.66	\$1,827.66

A copy of the report made by me upon this gaol to the Government is annexed :—

“ An inspection of the Picton gaol was made by me on the 22nd July. Two males were in custody, one of whom was a lunatic. The other had been committed for drunkenness.

“ The gaol and premises were clean, well kept and in good order, except the woodshed, which on account of the action of the frost on the foundation wall was in a very dilapidated state. I was informed that the necessary repairs was to be made at once.

“ The register was properly kept, but the book required rebinding. The Sheriff was requested to have the used separated from the unused portion and each section properly bound.

PEMBRÓKE GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	72	57	60
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	19	15	15
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	27	20	16
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,726.72	\$1,675.76	\$1,731.50

A copy of the report made to the Government by me upon this gaol is annexed :—

“ I made an inspection of the Pembroke gaol on the 4th October, and saw all the prisoners then in custody, namely, nine males and three females. Of the former, five were under sentence for larceny, and one for selling liquor without a license, one was committed for murder, one for attempted rape, and one for threatening to shoot. Of the females, one was under sentence for larceny, one was committed for murder, and one for vagrancy.

“ The gaol premises, both inside and out, were in good order, shewing a strict attention on the part of the gaoler and turnkeys to their respective duties.

“ An examination of the books shewed them to be neatly and correctly kept. No punishments have been recorded for five years, and the deprivations in order to maintain proper discipline have been few.

“ The structural condition of the gaol was also found to be satisfactory with the exception that the posts of the wooden fence enclosing the working yard have been raised out of the ground by the action of frost for years past. The gaoler was directed to utilize prison labour in digging round the posts to a sufficient depth to lower the whole structure to its proper level. This can be done without taking the fence down or breaking it in any way.”

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	106	100	154
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	28	22	30
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	24	17	74
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,899.49	\$2,573.64	\$2,861.29

I instructed Mr. Mann, of my office, to make the first inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me is appended :—

“ Acting under your directions, I made an inspection of the Peterborough gaol on the 17th May. There were eighteen prisoners in custody, fourteen males and four females. The males had been committed for the following offences, viz., vagrancy, eight; violation of the Canada Temperance Act, one; insanity, five. The females were all undergoing sentence for vagrancy.

“ Two small rooms have been partitioned off and furnished for the purposes of a hospital, which, although of rather limited space, would appear to add to the general accommodation of the gaol.

“ The condition of the gaol was satisfactory. The books were entered up to date and properly kept.”

A copy of the report made by me upon this gaol is annexed :—

“ The second inspection of the Peterborough gaol was made by me on the 22nd August. There were thirteen men and three women in custody. Five of the former had been committed as lunatics, one being found insane by the court after examination on a criminal charge, one was waiting trial for murder, the others were vagrants, etc. One of the women is an idiot, and the others were charged with vagrancy.

“ I found the gaol and premises to be in good order. The books are in proper form.”

SIMCOE GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	95	56	77
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	16	24	10
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	17	25	22
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,607.85	\$1,616.41	\$1,685.85

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

“ I made an inspection of the Simcoe gaol on the third August, when there were seven prisoners in custody, six men and one woman.

“ One of the male prisoners was waiting trial for burglary, two for misdemeanor, and one for assault, one was held on a *capias* and one was insane. The debtor had been an inmate of the gaol for six months. The female prisoner was under sentence for larceny.

“ The gaol was found to be in excellent order throughout.”

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson, of the Inspector's Department, to visit this gaol. He reported to Dr. O'Reilly as under :—

“ Acting under your authority I made an inspection of the Simcoe gaol on the 5th October.

"The prisoners in custody on that date were one male and two females. The male prisoner is an idiot who has been in the gaol for a long time. One of the females was under sentence for damaging property, and the other had been committed as insane.

"The gaol throughout was in very good order, and the gaoler's books were properly kept. The surgeon's book contained no entry since the date of the last inspection."

ST. CATHARINES GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	117	86	79
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	18	14	12
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	9	8	9
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$3,054.65	\$2,955.86	\$3,043.41

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol are annexed:—

"The first inspection of the St. Catharines gaol during the official year was made on the 10th April. There were then in custody six prisoners, five males and one female. Two of the men were waiting trial for larceny, and one was under sentence for the same offence, one was under sentence for assault, and one for being drunk and disorderly. The female prisoner was serving a sentence for malicious assault.

"Upon a thorough inspection the gaol was found to be in its usual excellent condition.

"It was to me a matter of some surprise to find that a telephone had not been introduced into the gaol. This ready means of communication has come into such general use, and is so obvious an advantage in the administration of a gaol as well as a source of safety, enabling the gaoler to call for assistance from the police should such be necessary, that there are very few instances in the Province where the gaol has not been one of the first places to be connected upon the telephone system being introduced. I would strongly recommend the placing of a telephone in the St. Catharines gaol."

"I made a second inspection of the St. Catharines gaol on the 17th October. There were then eleven prisoners, eight males and three females in custody.

"I regret to find that no telephone has yet been supplied to this gaol. From its isolated position, a telephone is a necessity. Since my inspection, a prisoner made his escape, who in all probability would have been immediately recaptured had it been possible to communicate directly with the police by telephone, but as it was, the prisoner got a very good start before assistance could be procured.

"There was a man in gaol who had been picked up by the police the previous evening with a broken leg, and instead of taking him at once to the hospital he was committed to gaol. I consider this an exceedingly ill-advised and stupid act on the part of the police, and on my calling the Sheriff's attention to the matter, the man was immediately removed to the hospital.

"The gaol was found to be in that excellent condition of cleanliness and order which always characterizes it."

SARNIA GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	278	231	215
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time,</i>	36	34	32
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	4	14	2
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$3,531.08	\$3,318.99	\$3,599.58

A copy of the report made to the Government upon this gaol by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed.

"The Sarnia gaol was inspected by me on the 1st August, when there were sixteen male prisoners in confinement, no females. Three of the prisoners were waiting trial on a charge of counterfeiting; one was sentenced for larceny; one for assault, and one for a violation of the Canada Temperance Act. Three were insane and seven were under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness.

"There are only sixteen cells in this gaol, and on the day of my visit there were sixteen prisoners in custody; consequently, anything like proper classification was not possible. This state of things will not admit of improvement until the gaol is enlarged.

"I found the gaol to be thoroughly clean and in good order in all respects. The books are not kept as they ought to be. The attention of the gaoler and also of the Sheriff was called to this."

Dr O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported to Dr. O'Reilly as under:—

"As authorized by you I made an inspection of the Sarnia gaol on the 2nd October. The gaoler being absent, I was accompanied in my inspection by the Sheriff and turnkey.

Fifteen prisoners, thirteen men and two women were in custody, one male and two females had been committed as insane. Three of the males were waiting trial on a charge of passing counterfeit money and two for larceny. The others were under sentence for drunkenness.

"The corridors and cells had been newly whitewashed and the condition of the gaol was in all respects commendable. The various books of record were found to be in better order than when last inspected."

STRATFORD GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	148	158	158
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time,</i>	19	22	24
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	56	75	62
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,129.75	\$2,249.01	\$2,512.56

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

"My first inspection of the Stratford gaol during the official year was made on 9th August.

"I then found fifteen prisoners, ten males and five females, in custody. One of the male prisoners was held for forgery; two for larceny; one for rape and one for assault. Three were under sentence for vagrancy and two were insane. Of

the females, three were insane; one was a vagrant and one a keeper of a house of ill-fame.

"This gaol which is in the first year of its occupation, is in admirable order in all respects and proves to be on the whole a very satisfactory building for its purpose.

"The yards are now being terraced and sodded and when this work is completed the whole will be a credit to the county."

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson, of the Inspector's Department, to visit this gaol. His report was as under:—

"As authorized by you, I inspected the Stratford gaol on the 3rd October. There were twelve prisoners in custody on that day, eleven males and one female, two of the males were waiting trial for larceny and one for rape. The remainder were undergoing sentence for minor offences, such as drunkenness, vagrancy, etc., with the exception of two who have been committed as insane.

"The female prisoner was suffering from cancer and appears to be a fit subject for a home for incurables. I would recommend the municipal authorities to endeavour to have this woman transferred to some more suitable place than the gaol.

"I noticed that the concrete flooring in some of the cells had become broken into holes, otherwise the gaol was in excellent order throughout. The books are properly kept."

SANDWICH GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	173	183	192
<i>Greatest, number confined at any one time,</i>	24	26	24
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	48	52	42
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$4,321,62	\$3,326.14	\$3,266.45

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly on this gaol is annexed:—

"I inspected the Sandwich gaol on the 1st August. There were on that occasion six males and five females in custody.

"The only officer of the gaol I saw was one of the turnkeys: the gaoler was away in one direction, and one of the turnkeys in another, leaving only one turnkey in charge. Measures will be taken to remedy this state of things in the future. In a gaol so important as this, being rarely without one or more prisoners of a very bad type, there is no time for the officers, in charge to devote to other matters than those strictly pertaining to their duties in the gaol.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson, of the Inspector's Department, to visit this goal. He reported as under:—

"As authorized by you, I made an inspection of the Sandwich gaol on the 27th September, when it contained six prisoners, four males and two females. One of the males was waiting trial for murder; one was an idiot and one a vagrant. The females were both vagrants.

"The gaol throughout was in excellent order and neat and clean."

ST. THOMAS GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	126	171	148
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	23	24	22
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	48	96	70
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,192.34	\$2,270.39	\$2,322.85

Copies of the reports made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government are annexed:

"On the occasion of my visit to St. Thomas on the 10th March, to make a special investigation into the sanitary condition of the court house, gaol and gaoler's residence, I also made the ordinary statutory inspection of the gaol.

"The prisoners in custody on that date numbered six males and one female. Two of the male prisoners were waiting trial for forgery, and the others were vagrants. The woman was waiting a vacancy in the London asylum.

"The gaol was in its usual condition of good order and cleanliness. I found some of the ventilators in the cells choked up. The gaoler's attention was called to this and no doubt the defect will be put right."

"The St. Thomas gaol was again inspected by me on the 8th October, when it contained only three male prisoners, of whom two were waiting trial for larceny and one for obtaining money under false pretences.

"The water supply of this gaol is very unsatisfactory. I was informed that it has to be carried sometimes from a pond about a mile and a half away, and it is very inferior in quality and not very clean. This ought to be remedied in some way.

"The old closets have been taken out of the basement of the court house and new ones erected outside. The drainage is now said to be in a very satisfactory condition. Certainly the condition of the court house is very much improved by the change."

SAULT STE. MARIE GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	35	110	191
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	13	19	24
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	2	6	21
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,969.78	\$1,800.18	\$2,387.21

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to inspect this gaol. A copy of the report made to him is appended :—

"As instructed by you, I made an inspection of the Sault Ste. Marie gaol on the 30th August. There were thirteen prisoners in custody, ten men and three women. The male prisoners had been committed for the following offences : Murder two, rape one, vagrancy one, giving liquor to Indians one, drunkenness three, selling liquor without license one, and one is an idiot. The women were all under sentence for prostitution. The prisoners were all seen.

"On account of the recent rapid increase in the population and of the numerous public works in progress in the neighbourhood, the number of prisoners confined in the gaol has greatly increased during the year, no less than 196 having been confined up to this date. The accommodation is now totally inadequate for the number of prisoners passing through the gaol.

"The fence surrounding the gaol yard has become rotten with age, and unless a new one be soon provided it will fall down. Indeed, it is difficult to understand how escapes can be guarded against with the present structure, especially when prisoners of the most desperate character are confined within the walls.

"The gaol was clean and in good order, and the books were entered up and properly kept."

TORONTO GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year..</i>	3,200	3,791	4,128
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	222	222	262
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	483	662	844
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$19,808.61	\$20,446.30	\$21,402.10

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:—

"I inspected the Toronto gaol on the 9th March. There were then in custody one hundred and sixty-eight males and sixty females, making a total of two hundred and twenty-eight. Of this number ten males and eighteen females were fully certified as lunatics, one male was on remand charged with being insane, eight males and one female were waiting trial, one male was on remand charged with an indictable offence, one male and two females were on remand charged with minor offences, one male was confined as a debtor, forty-three males and four females were under sentence for indictable offences, and the remainder, namely, one hundred and three males and thirty-five females, were under sentence for minor offences such as drunkenness and disorderly conduct, vagrancy, trespass, keepers, inmates and frequenters of disorderly houses, etc.

"The records showed that the commitments for the current year are far in excess of those of any previous corresponding period. Last year the number committed up to 8th March was 1,363, while up to the same day of the current year there have been 1,714 commitments, showing an increase of 351 prisoners. This increase is, however, chiefly due to commitments for minor offences already specified.

"A large number of the male prisoners in custody were young men, able-bodied and in good health, but the limited accommodation as formerly noted, prevents almost any approach to classification or separation of the more criminal class from those who have not yet to the same extent launched into criminal life. The increase in the number committed proves the necessity for immediate attention to an enlargement of the gaol as formerly urged, and on that ground alone, if there were no other, immediate action should be taken by the authorities to make provision for this large increase of prisoners. There are also sanitary reasons why the work should be proceeded with at once, otherwise there can be no assurance given that the condition of the premises as they are at present may not be chargeable with the propagation of disease and ill-health. I was glad to learn that examinations had been made by an architect appointed by the corporation, with a view to effecting the necessary alterations. In addition to the improvements previously suggested in my reports last year, I pointed out the importance of concreting the entire basement as the best means of excluding damp and noxious smells from underneath the floor which has been so long saturated with washings, etc."

"A second inspection of the Toronto gaol was made by me on the 26th September, when there were two hundred and eighteen prisoners in custody, of whom one hundred and fifty-two were males and fifty-six females.

"There is a noticeable increase in the number of prisoners committed to this gaol during the current year as compared with the last year. The number for the present year to date is 4,081, and for the same period of last year it was 3,757, shewing an increase of 324. The increase, however, is largely due to commitments for minor offences.

"At the same time this rapid increase in commitments shows the necessity for prompt action in providing the enlarged accommodation now contemplated, but from the progress made thus far many months will intervene before the work is completed. I understand that contracts have been awarded for certain portions of the work and an excavation for the residence of the gaoler has been commenced.

"I found the gaol premises in as good order and as well maintained as could be expected with the present crowded condition of the gaol, and every effort is being made to ensure the safe keeping of the prisoners and a proper observance of discipline."

WALKERTON GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	88	79	101
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	17	24	24
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	12	10	3
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,932.72	\$2,019.76	\$2,122.73

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

"The Walkerton gaol was inspected by me on the 11th August. There were seven prisoners in custody, five males and two females. One of the male prisoners was waiting trial on a charge of rape, one was under sentence for obtaining money under false pretences, one was serving a sentence in default of payment of fine for breach of the Canada Temperance Act, and two were under sentence for being drunk and disorderly. The two women were insane and were waiting removal to an asylum.

"I made an inspection of the gaol throughout, and also examined the books and found everything in excellent order."

Dr. O'Reilly authorized Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported to Dr. O'Reilly as under:—

"Acting under your instruction, I inspected the Walkerton gaol on the 4th October, when it contained only three male prisoners, of whom one was held under a *capias*, one was under sentence to the Central Prison, and the third was waiting trial for rape.

"The gaol, as usual, was in a clean and orderly condition, and the books were properly entered up."

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	296	570	448
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	34	45	55
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	111	172	158
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$3,749.34	\$3,683.69	\$3,849.99

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

"The Woodstock gaol was inspected by me on the 2nd August. There were

on that date fifteen males and nine females in custody. Of the male prisoners, one was waiting trial for larceny, one for forgery, one for violation of the Temperance Act, and one for illegally carrying firearms, three were insane, and eight were vagrants. Of the females, one was under sentence for larceny and five for vagrancy, two were insane, and one was a feeble-minded woman who had been an inmate of the gaol for a long time.

"The accommodation in this gaol consists of four corridors of six cells each for the males, and one of six cells and one of two cells for the females. There is consequently no means of proper classification.

"On the day of my inspection there were two girls and one small boy in custody, and it was only by keeping these three together in the same corridor that it was possible to separate them from the older and more hardened prisoners. When this gaol is full, as it usually is, no classification whatever can be made.

"There was no day during the ten months in which there were less than twelve prisoners confined in the gaol, while for 1-4 days there were from twelve to twenty prisoners, and for 111 days from twenty-one to thirty-five prisoners, and for 56 days there were from thirty-six to fifty-five prisoners daily.

"To manage these prisoners and conduct this gaol, which is one of the most difficult in the Province, from its construction, there are but three persons, the gaoler, the matron, and one turnkey.

"It must be evident to any one from the above figures that this staff is quite inadequate to the service required. It must also be remembered that there are generally from one to half a dozen lunatics confined in this gaol in transit to the asylum, as well as some half dozen or more helpless creatures committed as vagrants, but who rightly belong to a poor-house, all of which go to make the duties of the officers of the gaol very burdensome and disagreeable. The worst feature in the case, after the great danger to the safety of the prisoners which so small a staff involves, is that the duties of the officers, and, especially the turnkey, are almost continuous. Practically, the one turnkey gives twenty-four hours' service to the gaol every day for seven days in the week. There being no apartments for the family of the turnkey contiguous to the gaol, this one man is obliged always to sleep in the building, and when he has an opportunity of going to rest, the noise from lunatics and others confined in the gaol often prevents his getting a healthy sleep. Practically, from week's end to week's end, Sundays included, the turnkey can only be absent from the gaol when he is eating his meals. For this service he gets \$500 a year, and is not allowed a single holiday except on condition that he provides at his own expense a substitute to take his place.

"It is not in the power of any man to continue such labour as this for any great length of time without seriously impairing his health. The breathing of the foul air of the prison for so many hours is in itself enough to undermine his health. A labouring man works from eight to ten hours a day, six days a week, and receives from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day, while this turnkey works twenty-fours a day, seven days in the week, and receives \$1.36 per day. I feel it my duty to call urgent attention to this matter, and I am confident that when it is brought to the notice of the gaol committee, they will at once see the necessity of providing the sheriff with the means of hiring an additional turnkey. The man chosen to fill the place should be one in whose ability, capacity, intelligence and morality, the sheriff may have entire confidence, and the pay will have to be such as will induce such a man to accept the office."

The second inspection was made by Mr. Hayes, who reported to Dr. O'Reilly as under:—

"As instructed by you, I visited the Woodstock gaol on the 20th September.

There were then seventeen men and four women in custody. With the exception of a female lunatic, and of three men waiting trial for burglary, forgery and embezzlement respectively, all the prisoners were under sentence for vagrancy, trespass, drunkenness, etc. They were all seen and none made complaint. The number in custody and the limited accommodation afforded by the gaol make proper classification impracticable.

"The gaol was in fairly good order. It would be an improvement were the brick floors in the cells and elsewhere, but especially in the cells, replaced by hard-wood floors. The brick floors, after washing, remain damp for some time. In some places, too, they are worn into holes. Iron bedsteads are very much needed, as it is impossible to keep the present wooden contrivances free from vermin."

WELLAND GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	245	235	172
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time,</i>	36	48	45
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	87	84	67
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$3,524.04	\$3,058.00	\$3,616.00

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol are annexed,—

"My first inspection of the Welland gaol for the year was made on the 10th April, when the prisoners numbered nineteen, seventeen males and two females. Of the former, one had been convicted for forgery and was waiting sentence. The following were waiting trial: two for forgery; one for rape and one for murder. One was insane and was waiting removal to the asylum; the rest were vagrants and drunkards. Of the two female prisoners, one was committed for larceny and the other for vagrancy.

"On the occasion of this visit, I had the pleasure of meeting by appointment the members of the gaol committee of the County Council. With this committee and also by myself, I made a thorough examination of the building and had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that it is in a very unsanitary condition, especially as regards the basement. There are imperfect drains running the whole length of the building under the floor, some of them abandoned ones which have not been used for years and others which are partially used. In this basement the gaoler and turnkey and their families are living. There is and has been from time to time for a number of years past, much complaint of sickness in these families, and I have no hesitation myself in coming to the conclusion that this basement is an unfit place of residence for a family, and that provision ought to be made elsewhere for these officers.

"When the basement of the court house is vacated by these families, it will then be possible to take up the wooden flooring, extirpate the existing drains and put a proper concrete bottom to the whole building. This with proper means of ventilating the basement, which can be easily accomplished, will render the court house, so far as this source of trouble is concerned, quite satisfactory. I am convinced that until these measures are taken, a good sanitary condition cannot be arrived at in the building.

"The existing drainage does not materially affect the sanitary condition of the gaol, very trifling alterations in the outside drainage will accomplish all that is necessary so far as that is concerned. The main drain outside, which is of stone, should be replaced by glazed tile, properly trapped and ventilated, and I am inclined to think that nothing further will be necessary there.

"The members of the committee were so impressed with the condition of the apartments of the gaoler that they passed a resolution on the day of my visit authorizing the chairman of the committee to rent a house in the town for the use of the gaoler, pending the action of the County Council at its meeting in June.

"There is land, the property of the county, immediately adjoining the court house, which would be entirely suitable for sites for houses for the gaoler and turnkey, and the buildings could be so constructed as to be in every way satisfactory in point of convenience, and the security and discipline of the gaol would not be impaired by the residence of these officers in the proposed buildings.

"I made a second inspection of the Welland gaol on the 17th October, when there were six male prisoners in custody. One was under sentence for perjury; two for bringing stolen goods into Canada; one for larceny; one for being drunk and disorderly, and one had been committed as insane and was waiting examination.

"This visit was occasioned by a summons I received announcing an outbreak of diphtheria in the gaol premises, and the result of my investigation is embodied in the following special report which I made to His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor:—

"When the court house and gaol in the town of Welland were constructed, the basement of the court house was made a residence for the gaoler and turnkey with their families, and thus became a part of the gaol premises.

"These apartments are unsuited for residence purposes; they are not ventilated at all, some of the rooms having not even a window in them and the ceilings are only nine feet high. I presume the intention was that this part of the building should be used only temporarily. I am informed that ever since it has been so occupied the inmates thereof have complained more or less of ill-health, but for the last few years it has been within my own knowledge that the families of the gaoler and turnkey were actually suffering in their health from residence in this basement, and last April I had an interview with the committee of the County Council, who have the public buildings in charge, and urged very strongly upon them that these apartments were unfit for residence purposes. I pointed out the necessity of providing other quarters above ground for these families, and that the general sanitary condition of the court house and gaol required the immediate overhauling and improvement of the basement. I ventured the prediction that the summer could not pass, with those families living there, without disastrous consequences to some of the inmates.

"The council did have some changes made in the basement of the building in the way of tearing out old timber and filth of one kind and another, and I am informed that a very terrible state of things was found to exist under the floors. The job was not by any means thoroughly done although the authorities claimed they had put the place in good sanitary condition. The sequel, however, shews that they were mistaken.

"During the course of the month of October, a daughter of the gaoler was attacked with diphtheria. When this young lady was taken ill the matter was reported to me, and the surgeon in charge of the patient urgently desired me to visit the gaol. I did so at once and the result of my visit was that I gave peremptory instructions to the sheriff to at once remove from the building all members of both families who could be removed and to provide quarters for them elsewhere. I also wrote a letter to the Warden of the County desiring him to immediately call a meeting of the county authorities.

"Three days afterwards the Warden having called a meeting of the gaol

committee of the council, I attended, but took the precaution to have with me Dr. Bryce, the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, with a view to getting his opinion upon the sanitary condition of the building as well as my own.

"Dr Bryce made a thorough examination of the building and endorsed the action I had taken, stating that there could be no question about the propriety of my having ordered out of the building all who could be moved, also, that I was quite correct in the opinion I expressed as to the unfitness of this basement as a place of human habitation.

"Since that occasion the gaoler's daughter has died, and the basement is now empty.

"Under the provisions of R. S. O. 1887, cap. 250, sec. 22 to 24 inclusive, I have now the honour to report these circumstances, and I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that the basement in question is not fit for families to reside in with safety to their health, and that it will be necessary to take steps with a view to having residences provided above ground for the gaoler and turnkey.

"I may say that the part of the building which is used for the confinement of prisoners is not, in my opinion, materially affected by the conditions which I complain of. My recommendations to the County Council have been carried out with respect to that part of the building, and I think it is in an entirely satisfactory condition."

WHITBY GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	70	67	96
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	15	14	18
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	17	22	28
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$2,290.26	\$2,377.54	\$2,406.20

Instructions were given by me to Mr. Hayes to make the first inspection of this gaol. He reported to me as under:—

"Acting under your directions, I made an inspection of the Whitby gaol on the 9th April. There were then thirteen males and two females in custody. Of these seven had been committed as lunatics, but two were idiots and one an old man ninety-three years of age. Of the other prisoners, one, an uncle of one the idiots, was waiting trial for rape, two were under sentence for assault, two for breaches of the Canada Temperance Act, and two for using profane and indecent language. The remaining prisoner is paralyzed. He was originally committed for vagrancy. Application was afterwards made by the county authorities to the Toronto General Hospital for his admission to that place, but it was refused, and therefore this unfortunate man has to remain in gaol. His sentence has expired but he cannot be discharged, as he is unable to walk. The Sheriff was advised to apply to the Home for Incurables or the House of Providence, Toronto, for the admission of the man to either of those places. The County Council are, I believe, prepared to pay for his maintenance.

"The gaol was in very good order. The recommendation previously made that the unused room in the basement should be fitted up as a bath room, for which it is extremely well suited, is repeated. The cost would be but small, as steam heating pipes are already in the room, and it has a concrete floor and a drain runs immediately under it. It is to be hoped that the County Council will provide this very necessary adjunct to the gaol, and also will supply a sufficient number of iron bedsteads for furnishing each cell with one.

"The books are well kept. Few punishments have been recorded. The gaol surgeon makes frequent visits.

"The gaoler was informed, in reply to his enquiry, that when a prisoner's sentence expires on Sunday, he may be discharged on the previous Saturday unless he wishes to remain until the following Monday."

A copy of my report to the Government is annexed:—

"The second inspection of the Whitby gaol was made by me on the 16th August. Six males and one female were in custody.

"The wards were clean and the yards were in fair order. The prisoners have been employed in breaking stone for some time past, and such as were sentenced to hard labour and were fit for it have been kept steadily at work."

GORE BAY LOCK-UP.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to inspect this lock-up. A copy of his report is appended:—

"As directed by you I visited the Gore Bay lock-up on the 1st September. There were no prisoners in custody on that day, although quite a number have been committed during the year.

"The lock-up is clean and tidy and the books are properly kept and entered up."

LITTLE CURRENT LOCK-UP.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to inspect this lock-up. A copy of his report is annexed:—

"As directed by you I visited the Little Current lock-up on the 29th August. Only one prisoner, a woman, is in custody for want of sureties to keep the peace.

"The building and all in connection therewith is in a clean and satisfactory state and the books are written up."

MANITOWANING LOCK-UP.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to inspect this lock-up. A copy of his report is annexed:—

"As directed by you, I made an inspection of the Manitowaning lock-up on the 29th August, on which occasion there were no prisoners in custody.

"The building is not altogether in a very satisfactory state, being unclean and overcrowded. One of the rooms generally occupied by the lock-up keeper's family has been lately used as a registry office, there being no other suitable place in the locality. Other premises should be provided for this purpose, as the building is at present too small for the requirements of a lock-up and dwelling house.

"The fence and well so often recommended, and indeed so necessary here, have not yet been constructed."

PARRY SOUND LOCK-UP.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to inspect this lock-up. A copy of his report is annexed:

"As directed by you, I made an inspection of the Parry Sound lock-up on the evening of the 9th August. Three male prisoners were in custody, one was

a vagrant, one had just been brought in drunk and one was under sentence for threatening to shoot. Since the opening of the official year twenty prisoners have been committed, eight of whom were charged with breaches of the Temperance Act.

"The building was clean and in very good order. Its condition reflects credit on the keeper. The fence to the east of the lock-up has been raised and is now an effectual barrier against communication with the prisoners from the outside.

"Some furnishings and bedding are required for use in the lock-up, and I would recommend that the necessary articles be ordered.

"The register is properly kept."

KILLARNEY LOCK-UP.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to inspect this lock-up. A copy of his report is annexed :—

"Acting under your instructions, I inspected the newly-built lock-up at Killarney on the 29th August. There were no prisoners in custody and only two had been imprisoned since the lock-up was opened. The building although small is solid and compact, and no doubt will answer the purpose for which it has been built for some time to come. It, however, requires painting or whitewashing, which could be done at a small cost.

"A fence round the lot on which the building stands is badly needed and should be constructed as soon as possible, there being no protection from intruders on the grounds."

THESSALON LOCK-UP.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to inspect this lock-up. A copy of the report is annexed :—

"As directed by you, I visited the Thessalon lock-up on the 1st September. The building, which has only recently been erected, is of rather small dimensions, but will no doubt afford as much accommodation as may be required for some time.

"The lot on which the lock-up stands should be fenced as soon as possible, so that more protection against the escape of prisoners and also the improvement of the grounds may be secured."

BRUCE MINES LOCK-UP.

"Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to visit this lock-up. A copy of his report is annexed :—

"As instructed by you I made an inspection of the Bruce Mines lock-up on the 1st September. There was in custody one old man, who was about to be taken away to be cared for by his friends.

"The building is quite new and is well kept, clean and satisfactory in every respect.

"The register had never been entered up since the opening of the lock-up, although a number of prisoners had been in custody since then. I instructed the keeper to be sure and have this done in the future, also to enter up those who had been already committed."

THE CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO.

Although the actual number of prisoners committed to the Central Prison during the year ending 30th September, was less than in the previous year, the average daily number in confinement was much larger, being 350 against 322. The total stay of the prisoners was also greater, being 127,915 days against 119,662 days. This was caused by the longer sentences passed upon those committed to the prison, the average being six months and twenty-six days; and this also accounts for the fact that, although the commitments were reduced, yet the number of prisoners in custody at the close of the year was greater than at the commencement. The direct sentences to the prison were in excess of the two previous years, a fact I am glad to note, as it shews that the members of the judiciary have confidence in the Central Prison, and in the manner in which it is conducted.

During the year just passed, the industries of the prison were carried on with success. The output from the brickyard was largely in excess of the previous years, but this increase does not shew in the revenue return, as the sales were not all completed at the end of the year.

A fire occurred on night of the 29th August, causing the destruction of the paint shop and storehouse. Investigation failed to positively discover the cause of the fire, which was happily confined to the building named. The place is now being rebuilt in an enlarged form.

During the course of the year, I, accompanied by the Warden of the Central Prison, visited six of the American States and eleven penal institutions. The object of this tour was to gather expert testimony upon the manner in which the prison labour question is being considered and dealt with in the States, in its various relationships to the Government, the free labourer and the prisoner himself.

A number of very different opinions were thus obtained, and a good deal of information gathered, which will be of value to the Executive when the present industrial arrangements are revised. Inasmuch, however, as the matter is under consideration and the contracts still in force, I refrain, at present, from commenting upon any conclusions arrived at.

I am glad to be able to state that one result of my observation of the various State prisons visited, was to satisfy me that the Central Prison in management, discipline, treatment of prisoners, etc., compares very favourably with any other institution of a like character on this continent.

The usual statistical tables of the movements of the prison population, and of the results of the industrial operations during the year are given:—

The first table shews the discharges, committals, etc., during the past three years:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.
In custody at commencement of year (1st October).	360	287	316
Committed during the year.....	594	862	699
Recaptured	4	3	1
Total number in custody during year.....	958	1,152	1,016

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Discharged on expiration of sentence	642	780	644
" " payment of fine.....	4	43	6
" " by remission of sentence	6	10	4
Retransferred to common gaol as unfit for labour.	12	1	7
Died in the Prison Hospital .....	..	..	1
Transferred to a lunatic asylum.....	1	..	2
Escaped	6	1	2
Convictions quashed .....	..	1	4
Total discharges, death, etc.....	671	836	670
Remaining in custody at close of year (30th Sept.)	287	316	346

It will be seen that it was found necessary to return seven prisoners to the common gaols they came from in consequence of their unfitness for prison labour. It is to be regretted that such prisoners should be sentenced to the prison direct, as the presence of several men unfit to be placed in any working gang causes very great inconvenience, and their return to the places admitted from is sometimes a matter of considerable expense.

One death took place in the prison during the year, the first since 1884.

The summary which follows shews the number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison and the number transferred from the common gaols during 1886, 1887 and 1888.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Sentenced direct.....	455	459	480
Transferred from gaols	139	403	219
	594	862	699

The next table shews the periods of sentence passed upon the prisoners received into the prison since its opening.

SENTENCE.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
One month and under.....															
Over 1 month and up to 2															
" 2 months	60	13	10	2	35	11	17	171	125	140	81	51	22	191	1
" 3 "	54	38	110	90	100	40	45	101	127	105	88	76	42	148	64
" 4 "	4	50	56	66	76	43	46	91	38	95	118	128	75	128	189
4 months	5	5	18	7	12	59	47	53	60	43	61	66	52	45	62
5 "	6	97	205	186	214	111	11	11	11	10	9	14	31	20	13
6 "	7	6	2	1	1	6	7	6	174	199	151	203	213	213	190
7 "	8	6	8	4	1	22	20	20	27	20	15	9	4	3	5
8 "	9	4	7	6	4	4	3	1	4	1	5	1	4	20	6
9 "	10	1	4	6	2	1	4	1	2	1	5	1	4	1	23
10 "	11	1	1	4	2	1	4	1	2	1	5	1	4	1	11
11 "	12	1	1	1	45	94	98	93	87	72	69	67	76	101	62
12 "	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	61
13 "	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14 "	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15 "	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16 "	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17 "	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18 "	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19 "	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20 "	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21 "	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22 "	23	4	8	2	5	7	10	8	2	5	13	19	3	17	21
23 "	24	4	8	20	8	18	8	3	10	12	20	8	4	3	2
24 "	30	14	8	10	14	1	1	9	7	11	10	8	8	10	15
30 "	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36 "	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
48 "															
<i>Totals.....</i>															
	370	426	637	655	636	567	560	745	767	669	723	761	594	862	699
Average period of sentence.....	6 12-30 Months.	7 3-30 Months.	6 20-30 Months.	5 22-30 Months.	7 10-30 Months.	7 3-30 Months.	7 14-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.	6 18-30 Months.	6 20-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.	6 26-30 Months.		
each year.....															

$\frac{2}{3}$ years.) Boys transferred from Reformatory owing to incorrigibility.

3 " " Boys transferred from Reformatory owing to incorrigibility.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " Boys transferred from Reformatory owing to incorrigibility.

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " Boys transferred from Reformatory owing to incorrigibility.

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " Boys transferred from Reformatory owing to incorrigibility.

The tables appended contain statistics relating to the total number of prisoners committed to the prison, as well as to those sentenced during the year.

NATIONALITIES	Committed during the year.	Total committ- ments.
Canadian	369	4,591
Irish	78	1,583
English	117	1,665
United States	92	1,063
Scotch	25	482
Other countries and unknown	18	295
	—	—
	699	9,679

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Church of England	259	3,537
Roman Catholic	239	3,379
Presbyterian	76	1,052
Methodist	86	1,194
Other denominations, etc	39	517
	—	—
	699	9,679

CIVIL CONDITION.

Married	215	2,979
Single	484	6,700
	—	—
	699	9,679

SOCIAL HABITS.

Temperate	112	2,044
Intemperate	587	7,635
	—	—
	699	9,679

EDUCATIONAL STATUS.

Could read and write	555	7,354
Could read only	39	934
Could neither read nor write	105	1,391
	—	—
	699	9,679

The prisoners received during the year who were reported to be of temperate habits represented 16.02 per cent. of the commitments; in 1887, the percentage was 23.66, and in 1886, 22.30.

The totally uneducated men represent 15.02 per cent. of the commitments of the year, as compared with 12.53 per cent. in 1887.

On the 30th September a census was taken of the 346 prisoners then confined in the Central Prison, and the subjoined tables gives the result, and shews the

nationalities of the prisoners and their parents, their religious denominations, and the percentage on the whole population:—

	COUNTRY BORN IN.						
	Canada.	England.		Ireland.	Scotland.	United States.	Other Countries and Unknown.
Number.....	173	61	27	10	67	8	
Percentage on total population	50	17.63	7.80	2.89	19.36	2.31	

	COUNTRY PARENTS OF INMATE WERE BORN IN.							
	Canada.	England.		Ireland.	Scotland.	United States.	Other Countries and Unknown.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Number.....	72	72	91	88	100	103	26	23
Percentage ...	20.81	20.81	26.30	25.43	28.90	29.76	7.51	6.64

	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF INMATE.						NUMBER OF COMMITMALS TO THE CENTRAL PRISON.			
	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Other denominations.	First Commitmal.	Second Commitmal.	Third Commitmal.	Four or more Commitmals.
Number	118	123	33	49	15	8	240	60	20	26
Percentage	34.10	35.54	9.53	14.16	4.36	2.31	69.36	17.34	5.78	7.51

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

The cost of maintaining the prison during 1887 and 1888 is shewn below:—

SERVICE.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.		YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.	
	Total ex- penditure.	Average daily cost per inmate.	Total ex- penditure.	Average daily cost per inmate.
	\$ c.	Cents.	\$ c.	Cents.
Medicine and medical comforts.....	292 19	0.244	466 77	0.365
Meat and fish	6361 53	5.316	7108 32	5.556
Flour, bread and meal	4035 60	3.372	4542 35	3.551
Groceries.....	4102 86	3.428	5424 87	4.241
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	4591 11	3.836	5477 08	4.282
Fuel	3315 55	2.770	4386 00	3.429
Gas, oil and candles	979 19	0.817	1316 72	1.029
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	1840 21	1.538	1834 53	1.434
Stationery, advertising and printing.....	743 63	0.628	776 03	0.607
Library, schools and religious instruction.....	757 28	0.630	740 73	0.579
Water	2000 00	1.678	1998 82	1.563
Furniture and furnishings.....	557 46	0.466	1004 19	0.785
Stable expenses, forage, etc	1302 96	1.085	2079 57	1.626
Repairs, ordinary.....	1211 06	1.012	2370 18	1.853
Farm and grounds.....	575 39	0.481	847 93	0.663
Salaries and wages.....	20486 64	17.120	21989 87	17.191
Miscellaneous	2397 34	2.004	2493 56	1.949
 Totals.....	 55550 00	 46.600	 64857 52	 50.703

The greater aggregate cost is largely caused by the increased stay of the prisoners before referred to, and by the higher prices of the food supplies, also in some measure to renewals and repairs in consequence of the fire in chapel in main building.

 MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS.

A statement of the amounts expended in carrying on the manufacturing operations of the prison is annexed:—

	1887.	1888.
Carpenter and cabinet shop	\$1,131 96	\$ 157 54
Tailoring shop	5,679 99	6,467 90
Shoe shop	3,838 03	3,233 03
Blacksmith's shop	106 89	232 60
Broom shop	1,026 48	308 37
Woodenware department.....	1,486 90	117 48
Brickyard	6,415 09	16,828 28
Stationery, advertising and printing	306 12	11 00
Miscellaneous	780 50	739 09
Salaries and wages	6,723 19	6,909 73
 Manufacturing expenditure	 \$27,495 15	 \$35,005 02
Maintenance expenditure	55,550 00	64,857 52
 Total expenses	 \$83,045 15	 \$99,862 54

The revenue of the various industries is shewn in the following summary:—

	1887.	1888.
Broom shop, hire of prisoners.....	\$9,301 05	\$10,178 38
Woodenware shop, hire of prisoners	10,197 01	9,157 23
Brickyard sales.....	1,560 00	883 30
Tailoring shop, sales.....	6,611 52	5,797 15
Shoe " "	2,258 55	2,931 15
Carpenter's shop, sales.....	156 00	122 42
Blacksmith's " "	31 85	42 80
Miscellaneous	331 60	1,024 00
 \$30,447 58		\$30,136 43

The table annexed shews how the prisoners were employed, and the number of days' work which was performed by them at the different industries:—

	1887.	1888.
In the broom shop for contractors.....	23,999	26,450 days.
" woodenware shop for contractors	26,927	26,409 "
 Total contract work.....	 50,926	 52,859 "
In the brickyard	12,838	15,223 "
" tailoring shop	4,109	4,849 "
" shoe shop	1,944	2,439 "
" carpenter's shop	2,349	1,501 "
" tinsmith and engineer's shops.....	798	772 "
" blacksmith's shop.....	507	966 "
 In permanent improvements and work on the gardens and grounds of Prison and Reformatory.	 6,596	 5,971 "
 Number of days of productive labour	 80,067	 84,580 "
" " domestic work.....	14,163	14,491 "
 Total number of days worked	 94,230	 99,071 "

The proportion which the number of days of productive labour bears to the total stay of the prisoners during the two years will be seen in the following summary :—

1888.

Total stay of prisoners	127,915 days.
Number of days productive labour.....	84,580 "
Proportion	66.12 per cent.

1887.

Total stay of prisoners	119,662 days.
Number of days productive labour	80,067 "
Proportion	66.99 per cent.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

A statement shewing the cost of removing prisoners from the County Gaols to the Central Prison is appended :—

WHEN TRANSFERRED.	Number transferred.	Prisoners' fares to the Prison.	Travelling expenses and salary of Bailiff.	Cab hire, and food for prisoners.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
October 1887.....	62	73 94	163 91	43 75	281 60
November "	71	104 30	163 45	47 00	314 75
December "	77	182 70	188 90	48 75	420 35
January 1888.....	74	158 40	187 80	55 75	401 95
February "	35	121 55	207 30	33 00	361 85
March "	51	107 45	186 65	36 10	330 20
April "	55	80 15	168 60	38 50	287 25
May "	62	140 60	194 35	32 85	367 80
June "	50	131 50	195 80	37 25	364 55
July "	51	194 75	257 00	40 70	492 45
August "	44	120 85	192 45	31 70	345 00
September "	50	146 45	213 50	33 75	393 70
Totals	682	1562 64	2319 71	479 10	4361 45
Average expense incurred per prisoner.....		2 29	3 40	70	6 39
Preceding year	864	1 73	2 58	69	5 00

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

The following summary shews the amount paid for returning discharged prisoners, their numbers and destination during the year :—

WHERE SENT.	Number of prisoners.	Amount paid.
Aylmer	1	\$3 60
Alliston	1	2 00
Brantford	22	42 40
Belleville	4	11 65
Brussels	1	4 00
Brockville	4	22 30
Buffalo	9	29 10
Berlin	6	12 50
Bowmanville	1	1 75
Barrie	5	10 00
Beaverton	1	2 40
Brampton	2	1 20
Burke's Falls	1	5 70
Chatham	10	51 00
Cornwall	2	14 05
Cobourg	3	5 05
Caledonia	4	8 15
Collingwood	2	6 10
Drumbo	1	2 25
Detroit	1	5 25
Elmvale	1	2 85
Fort Erie	2	6 50
Fergus	1	2 25
Guelph	6	8 20
Galt	2	3 95
Gananoque	1	5 50
Hamilton	53	63 50
Harrow	1	6 25
Hanover	1	4 15
Ingersoll	2	5 90
Kingston	9	34 65
Komoka	1	4 00
London	23	79 10
Lindsay	4	9 15
Lewiston	1	1 25
Lynden	2	3 30
Madoc	1	4 25
Montreal	1	6 65
Markdale	1	3 25
Milton	1	1 10
Newcastle	1	1 55
New York	1	11 10
Niagara	1	1 25
Nipissing	1	5 00
Ottawa	28	180 70
Owen Sound	10	33 55
Orr Lake	1	3 00
Orangeville	1	1 45
Onandaga	1	2 20
Peterborough	2	4 80
Picton	3	13 05
Pembroke	6	46 55
Prescott	1	4 45
Rainy River	1	3 25
St. Catharines	9	20 10
St. Thomas	10	36 15
Sarnia	6	25 75
Stayner	2	5 70

DISCHARGED PRISONERS—*Continued.*

WHERE SENT.	Number of prisoners.	Amount paid.
Sandwich.....	2	10 85
Sutton	1	1 00
Simcoe	1	3 60
Sudbury.....	2	19 15
Sault Ste. Marie.....	3	52 05
Suspension Bridge	6	16 25
Tilsonburg	2	7 10
Trenton	1	2 85
Thorold	2	4 70
Welland.....	13	34 55
Woodstock	13	34 00
Windsor.....	22	113 00
Walkerton	3	11 15
Total.....	350	1206 15

INSPECTIONS.

Appended will be found copies of the minutes made by me of two inspections of the Central Prison. Of course, in addition to these formally recorded visits, I was at the prison on numerous other occasions.

"I made an inspection of the Central Prison on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th July. On the last day of my visit there were 352 prisoners in custody, employed and distributed as follows, viz:—

Broom shop.....	82
North shop.....	80
Brick yard.....	67
Garden and grounds.....	15
Tailor and shoe shops	23
Blacksmith and machinists and carpenters and painters at }.....	24
Female Reformatory.....	29
Cleaners and orderlies.....	13
Kitchen.....	6
Grooms and cowherders, etc.....	11
In hospital or sick in cell	2
Under punishment.....	352

"On this occasion minute attention was given to the food distributed and food supplies, all of which were found satisfactory, as to quality, quantity and the condition in which served.

"Every apartment in the institution was also seen, and the cell blocks were found to be in a neat and tidy condition, and while engaged in the work of inspecting them every prisoner had an opportunity to make any statement he

desired or formulate any complaint he choose to state. And the few that had any annunciations which were of the nature of complaints, were of a trivial character, and not of sufficient importance to require further reference to them.

"The health of the prisoners was in a very satisfactory condition, and the discipline has been well maintained. Examination of the shops and outbuildings shewed them to be in good condition, well and neatly kept, and in all branches of the industries carried on, satisfactory progress was indicated. The force employed in the brick yard is considerably greater than has been available for years past, and the output will be largely in excess of that of previous years. This, however, is to a considerable extent due to the arrangements by which the brick machines are worked by free labour. In former years they were under the control of the prisoners, and in spite of all precautions, break-downs, and consequently idle machines, were the rule. So far during the present season they have run regularly and in good order without any difficulty.

"The industries generally were in a satisfactory condition, and the work turned out of good quality.

"My visit on Sunday, the 15th, was made specially with the view of noting the order and discipline observed during the day and the general demeanour of the prisoners during its continuance. When assembled in the chapel the conduct of the prisoners was very commendable, and the decorum and general bearing of each of them was praiseworthy. Subsequently, on parade the same character was maintained throughout, and the day passed off without the occurrence of any outward incident to mar the harmony, or disturb the quiet of the day of rest. Quite a number of the men fell out of the ranks while on parade for the purpose of making statements to or enquiries of the Warden, and in all cases, while due courtesy was observed, no evidence of embarrassment was shewn in communicating their wishes."

"I made another inspection of the Central Prison on the 22nd October. Since the date of my last report, frequent visits have been made by me to this institution, principally for the purpose of arranging matters connected with the industrial works in progress. Special visits have also been required in connection with matters relating to the destruction by fire of the building known as the paint shop and storehouse.

"The fire occurred on the night of the 29th August, and the inflammable material, of which the stock is usually composed, was soon destroyed, notwithstanding the prompt action taken to save the building and contents. No specific cause, however, can be discovered for its origin.

"The loss on stock must be considerable as the place was completely filled with manufactured goods which the contractors were having prepared for the fall trade.

"The loss on the building is trifling, as the larger portion of the brick walls are left intact, and uninjured by the fire.

"A recommendation to increase the height of the building has been approved, and to cover it with slate instead of a shingle roof as formerly, and in many other ways to provide a more fire-proof and durable structure.

"This, of course, while increasing the cost of the new building will add largely to its value as compared with that of the building destroyed by fire.

"In the meantime provision was immediately made for the accommodation required by the contractors, and their work has suffered but little interference or interruption on account of want of room. The new building is nearly completed and will be an additional value on capital account, located within the prison walls.

"As formerly indicated the brick making operations of the season have been successfully prosecuted. The quality of the output has been exceptionally good, and the quantity will be greatly in excess of that of any former year.

"I found the discipline of the institution well maintained throughout, good order prevailed in every department, and the health of the prisoners remained in an equally satisfactory state.

"The following is the distribution of the prisoners on the day of my visit, viz:—

Broom shop	84
North "	83
Brick yard.....	44
Garden and grounds.....	15
Tailor and shoe shops.....	19
Carpenter and assistants.....	17
Blacksmith and machinists.....	7
Female reformatory.....	3
Corridor cleaners and painting	20
In kitchen.....	14
Orderlies.....	7
Grooms and cowherd.....	5
Cleaning yard.....	4
Firemen and wheeling coal.....	4
In hospital.....	7
Sick in cell, unfit for work.....	8
Under punishment	1
Total.....	342

"By the varied character of the employments, ample scope is given for distribution and classification of the prison population, with due regard to the physical and mental ability of the prisoners, and also with a view, as much as possible, under the circumstances, to influence their moral character and habits.

"The usual reports of the Warden, Prisoners Aid Association, etc., are annexed:—

REPORT OF THE WARDEN,

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,

TORONTO, 1st October, 1888.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR:—I have the honour herewith to submit this, my Eighth and the Fifteenth Annual Statistical Report of the Central Prison for the year ending the 30th September, 1888.

As compared with last year the number of prisoners in custody at its close and received since have been less by 146, yet the year closes with thirty in excess of the last. The average term of sentence has been about a month longer. The number received under direct sentence increased by twenty-one, while those transferred from the county gaols not under direct sentence decreased 184. It is

noteworthy that while in 1887 there were received 191 under sentence of one month and less, this year only one was received. Short sentences for habituals whether thieves or drunkards, serve no good purpose. The protection afforded to society thereby is of no avail, while for purposes of reformation they are perfectly useless, costly to the public and detrimental to the man on all sides. It is satisfactory to note in this connection, that the habitual criminal is being more and more recognized as a morally diseased subject, who should be held under detention till there is evidence that the defect in his construction has been put to rights, and who should even then, only be granted liberty on parole. Society has no place for the man who preys upon it dishonestly, is an offence to it, and injurious to its peace and safety, but the prison, and there he should be kept under indefinite sentence till his moral character is brought into harmony with law, which protects and affords liberty to all.

The statistical tables convey information on the several points of usual interest, and it is unnecessary to enlarge on all of them. It may be remarked, however, that of the 1016 prisoners who have been in custody, only one died, an evidence of the healthful condition of the prison premises; the attention paid to the dietary, clothing and care of the sick. Many are received who are perfect wrecks from vice and uncleanness in their various forms, and insufficient food, who if they were not cared for and otherwise brought under good influences and treatment, would soon reach the end, or be subjects for the lunatic asylums. They swell the sick list in the hospital, but the officers recognize it as a first obligation to renovate the system, that possible reformation of the morals may be advanced. Confinement in the Central Prison does not mean punishment for offences and punishment only, as some seem to think, but to bring about penitence for the past and purer motives for the future.

When it is remembered that about one-third of the whole number of the prisoners are employed outside the prison walls in open fields, and that only two escaped during the year, it speaks well for the vigilance of the staff of officers, and the surveillance kept by them.

The year has not been without its troubles, more serious than in any former one in its history. One guard was cruelly and without any warning fatally stabbed by a prisoner, and another by an accident in falling from a gallery in the south cell block, died from the injuries. These events cast a gloom over the whole prison, among the officials and employés, while upon a certain class of the prisoners the murder of the guard produced a very morbid and inhuman effect, resulting in insubordination and open threats for a time. Happily the speedy trial and execution of the murderer quelled the evil tendency of the worst class, and brought things back to their normal condition; but throughout its duration, it was an anxious time. Within this prison during the past year, there has been and still are a very considerable number of as bad men as can be found in any prison, requiring constant vigilance and prudent management.

The industrial pursuits have been actively prosecuted in all departments. As a factor for the preservation of good order, for the elevation and fitting of the prisoner for his place in the contest for an honorable living, labour in its several pursuits stands, next to christianity, first and indispensable; without it reformation of character may be said to be impossible. What the future of some parts of this branch of the prison operations will be, it is difficult to say, but if it is to maintain the position for usefulness which it has reached, there must be employment, varied in its kinds, and suited to the capacities of the prisoners, both skilled and unskilled, and both aided by machinery.

On the night of the 29th August, the paint shop and storehouse was destroyed by fire, and is now in course of erection again. It has been decided to put

an additional flat upon the building, to increase the storage space, and then remove all the wooden goods from the south shop. From the consequent danger of fire, where so much varnish is used, a separate and isolated building should be provided, wherein all the painting would be carried on, and an appropriation for this purpose should be included in the estimates next year.

The necessity for a good road to the brickyard is severely felt, steady teaming over mud with so much wet weather has rendered the removal of brick almost impossible, and a road should either be made from Strachan Avenue through the south side of the prison grounds, or to connect with the street running south from the subway on King street.

The receipts from the several industries and paid over to the Provincial Treasurer have been nearly the same as last year, namely \$30,136.43. This sum does not include anything from the brick making industry, for which no return has yet been received.

I have to report that with the exception of the event referred to, resulting in the death of the guard, the order and conduct of the prisoners has been good, and that excellent discipline has been maintained, which next to other good influences, is highly beneficial in its effect toward the reformation of the criminal, specially those who have not previously been put under proper restraint or training, who from their inherent waywardness have been taught but little that was good, and were accustomed to follow only the dictates of their vicious and depraved natures. Of such, there are always more or less, who have to be educated to respect and comply with order, and be submissive to authority.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the efficiency of the staff of officers associated with me and the employés, and their readiness to further every effort in the direction of improvement in the working of the prison.

The religious services on Sunday morning and afternoons continue to be of great benefit to the prisoners. To many of them it is a new and impressive experience to have an earnest christian teacher sit by their side and speak directly to them of the love of beings whose names they knew not but to be associated with profanity. While making no claim for any percentage of those who pass through the prison being converted or reformed, I have much testimony of the good done, and grateful thanks for the help thus afforded toward a purer and better life, from those who have been here. In this connection, for myself and the prisoners, I would acknowledge the value of the services rendered by the clergy of the city, and by Mr. Cassels and his staff of Sunday school teachers, who at great personal sacrifice come with so much regularity at all seasons of the year.

The night school, under the teaching of Mr. Stevens, works very successfully, is largely attended, and the progress made in learning is the best evidence of how highly this privilege is appreciated by the prisoners. The school room is filled each evening it is held (Monday and Thursday), and the two hours are occupied by the closest attention to the exercises and study.

The enlargement of the prison and the introduction of electric lighting are subjects that press for consideration. The cell capacity of the prison is only three hundred and sixty-four, and when that number is exceeded, doubling has to be resorted to, which is admitted by all experienced in prison management to be detrimental to order, conducive of much immorality and uncleanness, and should not be permitted under any circumstances. Then there should be increased facilities for classification. The advantages of the system and good results achieved from the limited extent even to which this has been reached through the building of the kitchen, and utilizing the space formerly occupied thereby, have been so marked, that if any proof was required to sustain the claims urged

of its importance and desirability, they are here beyond question. If a limited appropriation was granted toward this object, the work could be carried on by prison labor as mechanics capable of doing it were found among the prisoners, even if it extended over a few years, and it is very desirable to begin operations in this direction as soon as possible.

The introduction of gas to the cell houses some years ago was an improvement on the candles previously supplied to the prisoners to read by, but for the last two or three winters it has been very unsatisfactory. Often it was impossible to read, or even to go about ordinary duties in any part of the prison without coal oil lamps, and at best, when the steam is turned on for heating, the flicker of the gas light in the cells, reflected from the outside walls of the corridors through the iron gates is hard on the eyesight and has been objected to by the surgeon. Now that the electric light has been brought to a high state of perfection, and can be obtained at about the same or less cost than gas, it is very desirable to substitute it and put a light in every cell.

Hitherto the blacksmiths, machinists, tinsmiths, steam-fitters, coopers and carpenters employed on prison work have been in detached shops about the premises, often without any officer over them. The blacksmiths are in a shop underground. For these a workshop should be provided where they could all be employed under the supervision of a guard, and I recommend an appropriation be asked for to purchase material and a suitable building erected by prison labor.

For the courtesy and assistance rendered to me at all times by the Minister in charge, and yourself, I beg to express my sincere appreciation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES MASSIE,
Warden.

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON, 1888.

Remaining in custody Sept. 30th, 1887.....	316
Committed during the year.....	699
Recaptured.....	1
	—1016
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	644
" by payment of fine.....	6
" by remission of sentence.....	3
Re-transferred to common gaol....	7
" to lunatic asylum.....	2
Conviction quashed.....	4
Escaped from custody.....	2
Pardoned and sent to General Hospital.....	1
Died.....	1
	—
Remaining in custody Sept. 30th, 1888.....	670
	346
	—1016

NATURE OF SENTENCE.

To Central Prison.....	480
To Common Gaol.....	219
	— 699

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Married	166
Single	484
Widowers.....	49
	— 669

EDUCATION.

Read and write	555
Read only.....	35
No education	105
	— 699

AGES.

Under 18.....	40
From 18 to 20.....	67
" 20 to 30.....	310
" 30 to 40.....	142
" 40 to 50.....	74
" 50 to 60.....	49
" 60 to 70.....	17
	— 699

NATIONALITIES.

England	117
Ireland	78
Scotland	25
Canada	369
United States	92
Other countries	18
	— 699

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Church of England.....	259
Roman Catholic.....	239
Presbyterian	76
Methodist	86
Baptist	24
Lutheran	7
Congregational	2
Hebrews	1
Episcopalians	4
Pagan	1
	— 699

HABITS.

Temperate	112
Intemperate.....	587
	— 699

SENTENCES.

One month and under	1
Over 1 and up to 2 months	64
" 2 " 3 "	189
" 4 months	62
" 5 "	12
" 6 "	190
" 7 "	5
" 8 "	3
" 9 "	23
" 10 "	2
" 11 "	11
" 12 "	61
" 13 "	1
" 14 "	6
" 15 "	5
" 17 "	3
" 18 "	16
" 20 "	6
" 21 "	1
" 22 "	2
" 23 "	21
" 24 "	15
	— 699

Average duration of sentence—6 26-30.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.

Algoma.....	21	Nipissing.....	5
Brant	40	Northumberland.....	12
Bruce	12	Norfolk	1
Carleton	26	Oxford	20
Dufferin	1	Ontario	1
Essex	36	Peel	4
Elgin	15	Perth	3
Frontenac	14	Peterborough	5
Grey.....	17	Simcoe	12
Halton	1	Stormont	2
Hastings	8	Thunder Bay	3
Haldimand	3	Victoria	3
Huron	3	Waterloo	17
Kent.....	12	Wellington	8
Lanark	1	Wentworth	74
Leeds	10	Welland	39
Lincoln.....	10	York.....	213
Lambton	15		— 699
Middlesex	32		

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Return shewing the number of days' work rendered for the year ending Sept 30th, 1888 :—

Broom shop	26,450
Tailor "	4,849
Shoe "	2,439
Woodworking shop	26,409
Brickyard	15,223
Carpenters and painters	1,501
Tinsmiths and machinists	772
Blacksmiths and helpers	966
Bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers making permanent improvements	413
General work in yard	824
Mercer Reformatory	1,300
Farm labourers in garden and on farm grounds	3,434
	—84,580

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Return shewing the number of days' domestic employment from October 1st, 1887, to September 30th, 1888 :—

October, 1887	1,022
November "	987
December "	1,357
January, 1888	1,403
February "	1,269
March "	1,160
April "	1,249
May "	1,334
June "	1,113
July "	1,046
August "	1,369
September "	1,182
	—14,491

RETURN shewing the number of days prisoners were in hospital, confined in cells, convalescent and unemployed from October 1st, 1887, to September 30th, 1888.

MONTH.	Hospital.	Confined in cells and unfit for work.		Unemployed, bad weather and waiting for material.	Sick in cells.
		Days.	Days.		
October 1887.....	111	71	70	54	
November "	138	96	.....	54
December "	203	145	31	42	
January 1888.....	269	155	55	115	
February "	216	230	186	152	
March "	175	220	13	54	
April "	244	138	.....	116
May "	338	216	50	100	
June "	213	196	230	84	
July "	203	137	209	51	
August "	164	200	97	32	
September "	145	174	255	50	
Total.....	2419	1978	1196	904	

RETURN of the Medical Department of the Central Prison, shewing average number of patients in hospital per day for each month, from 1st October, 1887, to the 30th September, 1888.

October, 1887	3.90
November, "	5.46
December, "	5.03
January, 1888	8.00
February, "	8.55
March, "	10.12
April, "	9.80
May, "	8.58
June, "	8.88
July, "	6.18
August, "	4.83
September, "	5.00
Average per day for the year	7.02
Number of patients in hospital the 30th September, 1888.	4

OCCUPATIONS.

Agents	2	Grooms and hostlers	8
Barbers	6	Glassblower	1
Bakers	12	Harness makers	5
Basket makers	1	Hotelkeepers	2
Bartenders	2	Hatter	1
Blacksmiths	12	Locksmith	1
Boilermakers	2	Labourers	317
Bookbinders	1	Machinists	5
Bootblacks	2	Marble polishers	3
Broom makers	3	Mat maker	1
Brakemen	4	Millers	2
Brickmaker	1	Moulders	9
Brassfounders	2	Optician	1
Bricklayers	2	Painters	30
Butchers	16	Peddlars	3
Carpent'rs and woodw'k'rs	37	Piano tuner	1
Car inspector	1	Plasterers	5
Clerks and bookkeepers	22	Porters	4
Cigarmakers	6	Printers	5
Cooks	11	Sailors	15
Coopers	3	Salesmen	2
Dyer	1	Spinners	3
Engineers	4	Shoemakers	30
Farmer	1	Shoe laster	1
Felt roofer	1	Soldiers	3
Firemen	3	Stamper	1
Fishermen	2	Steamfitters	3
Gardeners	6	Storekeeper	1
Grinders	2	Stone cutters	8

OCCUPATIONS—*Continued.*

Surveyor	1	Upholsterers	2
Tailors	30	Veterinary surgeon	1
Teachers	2	Waiters	3
Tanners	2	Watchman	1
Tinsmiths	2	Weavers	3
Teamsters	11		
Travellers	2	Total	699

CRIMES.

Accessory to felony	2
Assault common	18
" girl under 13 years	1
" indecent	7
" felonious	4
" and robbery	9
" and bodily harm	7
" aggravated	10
" murderous	1
" with violence	1
" peace officer	1
" on police constable	14
" with intent	3
" " to rob	1
" " to ravish	1
Attempt at buggery	1
" burglary	1
Abandoning child under two years	1
Breach P. W. Act	1
Bigamy	2
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	3
Burglary, horse-stealing and larceny	1
Burglary and larceny	20
" "	14
" (assisting)	1
Counterfeit coin	2
Cattle stealing	1
Carnally knowing girl under 12 years	1
Carrying firearms	1
Drunk	50
" and larceny	1
" " vagrancy	1
" " disorderly	10
Carrying unlawful weapons	1
Disorderly	3
Embezzlement	4
Exposure of person	3
Forgery	4
" and uttering	1
" " larceny	1
Felonious wounding	5
7 (P.)	

CRIMES—*Continued.*

Frequenting disorderly house	2
False pretences	10
Felony and raising bank notes	1
Felonious stealing	6
Fraud	1
Gambling and crime	1
Horse stealing.....	4
" and false pretences	1
Housebreaking and vagrancy	1
" larceny	3
"	6
" and resisting constable	1
Illicit distilling	1
Inmate disorderly house	2
Keeping "	2
" house ill-fame	5
Larceny	265
" and receiving.....	4
" " drunk	3
" " obtaining money under false pretences	2
" " A Battery	1
Attempt desertion "A" Battery	1
Drunk while sentry	1
Desertion and embezzlement.....	1
" " A Battery.....	1
Giving liquor to Indians.....	2
Malicious wounding	3
Manslaughter	1
Malicious injury to property.....	4
Maiming cattle.....	1
Perjury.....	1
Receiving stolen property.....	9
Robbery from person.....	4
Resisting police	3
Shooting with intent.....	3
Sheep stealing.....	1
Selling liquor to Indians	6
" without license	5
Threat to burn.....	1
Trespass on railway	8
Unlawful wounding.....	3
Vagrancy	94
" and larceny	1
" " drunk.....	2
Stealing from dwelling	1
" store.....	2
Shop-breaking and larceny	1
"	2
Stealing cordwood	1
Total.....	699

RETURN shewing the daily population of the Central Prison during the year ending September 30th, 1888.

DATE.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1.....	317	329	333	347	372	371	366	360	360	339	343	377
2.....	317	328	334	347	375	371	365	361	359	339	340	347
3.....	320	331	330	341	375	370	368	359	359	336	345	346
4.....	314	337	330	359	375	370	366	355	362	339	341	351
5.....	314	333	328	354	375	369	369	351	359	340	341	355
6.....	319	333	328	359	384	367	366	351	360	339	340	347
7.....	315	330	331	356	383	373	366	348	359	345	338	343
8.....	313	330	330	356	385	369	366	345	356	345	341	343
9.....	313	333	333	353	382	373	362	340	353	350	341	343
10.....	314	330	336	353	381	372	364	339	353	348	346	343
11.....	313	325	336	353	382	372	368	349	352	350	345	342
12.....	313	324	340	347	382	370	368	345	355	348	345	341
13.....	315	324	339	347	382	370	369	344	350	352	343	340
14.....	309	334	337	350	380	373	363	342	350	353	347	342
15.....	306	330	342	350	381	377	363	342	353	353	343	337
16.....	306	338	347	348	382	374	359	341	346	352	343	337
17.....	309	336	342	347	385	372	360	345	346	350	347	334
18.....	313	341	342	354	382	372	362	349	344	354	342	343
19.....	312	338	340	354	382	368	364	345	348	354	342	342
20.....	311	338	339	354	379	369	376	345	344	351	342	342
21.....	308	338	345	356	377	367	372	343	340	346	342	341
22.....	309	338	350	356	377	365	372	346	337	346	345	339
23.....	309	335	356	358	372	372	371	352	346	342	345	339
24.....	314	334	355	365	370	370	371	352	346	342	348	338
25.....	313	331	355	363	369	370	371	349	345	339	348	337
26.....	317	330	353	363	369	368	367	349	343	342	348	338
27.....	315	330	349	369	367	373	366	349	345	339	347	343
28.....	312	328	347	368	368	372	363	345	343	339	348	337
29.....	314	432	342	368	367	372	363	347	343	339	348	346
30.....	314	334	349	368	.....	372	361	350	339	339	350	346
31.....	325	.....	347	373	.....	368	.....	355	.....	343	350	.....
Total	9713	9972	10565	11027	10940	11491	10986	10794	10795	10688	10675	10269

Total number for the year	127,915
Highest any one month	11,491
" " day	385
Lowest " month	9,713
" " day	306
Average per month	10,659
" day	350

GENERAL SUMMARY of distribution of prisoners in the Central Prison, from October 1st, 1887, to September 30th, 1888.

Industrial department	84,580
Domestic "	14,491
Sick in hospital	2,419
Sick in cells and convalescent	904
Confined in cells and under punishment	1,978
Unemployed (inclement weather, lunatics, unfit for work, and waiting for material)	1,196
Sundays and holidays (unemployed)	22,347
	127,915

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

TORONTO, 30th September, 1888.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc., Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the Sunday School at the Central Prison has been during the past year carried on as heretofore.

There has been no change in our methods of work, and no abatement in the zeal and vigor of our teaching staff. We continue to find encouragement in our labors, and believe our work is blessed to many of the men.

We have met with uniform courtesy and kindness from the warden and other officers of the prison, and all reasonable wants in connection with our work have been supplied.

Your obedient servant,

HAMILTON CASSELS,

Supt. C. P. S. S.

REPORT OF PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, 24th October, 1888.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the report of the work of the Prisoners' Aid Association of the past year in connection with the Andrew Mercer Female Reformatory and the Central Prison, also a statement of receipts and expenditures of the association for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

The association has during the past year assisted in various ways 715 discharged prisoners. They have provided work for 301; aided 43 of the families of prisoners; given 68 articles of furniture; paid rent in 14 cases; distributed 274 articles of clothing; given tools and materials to 31; paid railway fares for 17; given 2,835 meals, and 625 lodgings; made loans to the extent of \$303.95, of which the discharged prisoners have returned \$221.27 during the year.

Since we have secured the enlarged accommodation in the new building the work is done to very much better advantage, and the numbers we have reached will show the efficiency of the methods of the association. We, of course, hope to increase its efficiency and value every year, and we are especially encouraged by the increased readiness with which the recommendations of the association are accepted in procuring employment for the prisoners.

We feel sure that if the present system could be amended so as to admit of indeterminate sentences and discharges for good behaviour, that the power of the association to procure work would be greatly increased and the assurance of a return to honest habits generally increased.

We are thankful indeed, for what we have been able to do, and look forward to still greater usefulness.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. H. BLAKE,

President.

Prisoners' Aid Association.

Receipts for twelve months, ending September 30th, 1888.

Government grant.....	\$1,000 00
Municipal grants.....	245 00
Grant from City of Toronto.....	600 00
Subscriptions.....	443 00
Loans repaid.....	221 27
Collected at annual meeting.....	22 03
Rent.....	20 00

	\$2,551 30

Disbursements for twelve months, ending September 30th, 1888.

Food, lodging, clothes, tools, furniture. railway fares, rent, loans, etc., to 715 ex-prisoners	\$796 07
Central Prison night school, master's salary, books, etc...	187 53
Gaol day school, master's salary.....	60 00
Books, etc., for Sunday school at A. M. Reformatory and Central Prison.....	31 33
Printing, advertising, stationery, postage, etc.....	96 26
Water, light, and fuel.....	140 70
Bank commission and sundries.....	109 09
Paid on building, insurance and interest.....	678 81
Agents' salary and rent.....	554 55

	\$2,654 34

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PRISON NIGHT SCHOOL.

To the Prisoners' Aid Association:—

GENTLEMEN,—Not having had much experience in Central Prison work I am not prepared to render a lengthy report thereon. I took charge April 13th. My predecessor having taken his register with him, I am able to give statistics only from the above date. Ninety-three men have been in the class during my mastership, giving an average attendance of about forty-five. I have learnt that men who can read fairly well in the Senior First Book can learn to write intelligibly in a few weeks, but that a man who knows little or nothing of the four elementary rules: addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, moves with incredible slowness at first. Once fairly started his case is more hopeful. The vast majority of the attendance show every proof of a desire to learn.

One most pleasing, and I verily believe, most profitable innovation I have made comes under the head of general news. The last fifteen or twenty minutes of each evening is devoted to a chat on subjects of importance. For example, the political platform of each party at the present Presidential election, the volcanic eruption at Japan, etc.; always having the map before the class. This, surely, ought to give them something healthy to think about from lesson to lesson, thus

diverting their thoughts into more wholesome channels. Having secured their interest and attention this way, about every third lesson I take up some one of the following subjects, intemperance, discipline, or government, hygiene, masturbation, self-control. Some of the men have told me that they would give more for those talks than all the rest they learn. I am more and more convinced that these subjects should frequently be brought before them. My motto is: "The poorest education that teaches self-control is better than the best that neglects it."

I would express my gratefulness to the Warden for the extensive changes he has made in the room at my suggestions. I think Guard Hartley the right man for the night school. He keeps good order and speaks in the proper tone. The guards have all treated me with every expected courtesy.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

E. A. STEVENS.

THE REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES AND REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.

In reporting upon the operations of this institution for the past year, there is no new feature in its working to be noted. Indeed, as the system and order of its operations are becoming more stable, experience proves the methods adopted to conduce largely to develop and accomplish the purposes for which the institution was established, and in view of these facts it may be of interest to state the routine order of proceedings observed each day, as follows:—

The night-watch rings rising bell at 5.30 a.m. during summer months and at 6 a.m. in winter. Inmates are unlocked at 6.30 in summer and 7 a.m. in winter. Each attendant on duty unlocks two adjoining corridors, and sees that all the inmates enter the dining-room, where they take their places under the supervision of the superintendent or deputy, and after grace an account is taken of the inmates, so that the absence of any one may be noted.

They remain under supervision as stated during the meal time, and after thanks is offered they are then separated and the Protestants meet in one of the work-rooms for prayers, and are under the supervision of the deputy-superintendent. The Roman Catholics remain in the dining-room for the same purpose, and are under the supervision of the superintendent, in both cases they are assisted by attendants of the several departments. The attendants now take charge and commence the operations of the day.

At 11.45 a.m. they cease work, and after preparation, washing, etc., they go to dinner precisely at 12 o'clock, when the superintendent or deputy is again in the room and remains in charge till the inmates finish their meal, after which they are, in good weather, allowed till 1 o'clock in the airing yard, and in stormy weather in the adjoining corridors, for recreation, under the supervision of attendants in both cases. At the hour named, all are again assembled in the several work-rooms and apartments, in which there are seven distinct employments engaged in under the supervision of an attendant or instructress in each case.

At 5.15 p.m. work ceases, and at 5.30 o'clock the tea-bell is rung and they are again assembled for the evening meal, under supervision as formerly noted.

After tea, or from 6 to 7 o'clock, the inmates are allowed recreation (in the corridors in the winter, in the airing yard in summer), and are under the charge of two or frequently three attendants, and at 7 p.m., the bell is again rung when they are locked up for the night in the cells or rooms allotted to them. On Sunday the inmates breakfast at 7 o'clock, after which the Protestants prepare for Sunday-School which begins at 9.30 a.m., and lasts until 10.30.

At 10.30 the Roman Catholics attend Mass and a service which occupies the time until the dinner hour, noon.

At 12.30 the inmates are locked in their rooms until a quarter to four o'clock. From four until five a service for the Protestant inmates is held by a clergyman.

appointed by the Ministerial Association. During this hour religious instruction is also given to the Roman Catholic portion of the inmates.

At half-past five the inmates have tea, and at 6:30 all are locked in their rooms for the night.

On working days the engagements during recreation time are: sewing, knitting, crocheting, etc., for their own benefit, and they take the product of their labour with them upon their leaving the Reformatory. Some devote the time to reading books supplied from the library.

In the institution there are twelve distinct or separate wards, besides the refractory and special apartments, in which the inmates are domiciled for the night, and these separate compartments afford ample opportunity to make such selection or classification of the inmates as to provide as fully as possible against evil communication or contact in any way with the less criminal, and due consideration is given in every case in order to secure the best advantages in this regard to the younger inmates during the night time.

As formerly noted there are seven different employments engaged in in a like number of apartments or sections of the building, and the inmates are practically divided into as many classes during working hours as follows, namely:—In two laundry rooms, in two ironing rooms, in two working rooms, sewing and knitting; and distributed through the building doing general domestic work, there are always a number employed as necessity requires.

In allotting the inmates to their respective places at daily work quite as much care and judgment is exercised with a view to their proper classification as is taken in arranging them at night.

During the recreation hours and on Thursday of each week, classes are taught by a competent instructress, and although attendance is optional, quite a number avail themselves of the opportunity and make considerable progress in reading, writing and arithmetic. For some time past Evangelistic services have also been conducted among the Protestant population of the Reformatory during recreation hours, and although attendance in this case also is purely voluntary many of the inmates have been present.

Some evidence of the work accomplished may be had from the records of the Reformatory, and examination of these shew that since the opening on the 28th of August, 1880, up to 31st December, 1887, 1,193 inmates have been received, and the number in residence on the last named date was 124, shewing the total number discharged to be 1,069. Of the total number so discharged, there have been 298 recommitted, so that 771 have not reappeared to undergo a second term. Of the number not recommitted, 188 were between the ages of 15 and 20 years, 148 between the ages of 20 and 30 years, and 435 were 30 years and upwards. It would be interesting to know what has become of the 771 enumerated who have disappeared from the prison population of the Province. If a correct census could be had it would, no doubt, be found that a considerable number had died and that a still greater number have removed from the place of their commitment, which makes it a hopeless effort and attempt to determine the matter accurately. Nevertheless, the inference must be that a large number are now leading respectable lives, for, notwithstanding the limited means and opportunities at the command of the officials of the Reformatory for keeping track of discharged inmates, sixty-six of the number at this time of writing are known to them to maintain honest industrious habits, and to continue to give evidence of thoroughly reformed lives.

In connection with the foregoing, it is also worthy of note that the population of the Reformatory during the first and second years of its existence increased so rapidly that in November of 1882 it reached its highest figure, one

hundred and seventy-one, and the highest number of the corresponding months of each succeeding year has been as follows :—

In November, 1883 it was	114.
" " 1884 "	135.
" " 1885 "	123.
" " 1886 "	100.
" " 1887 "	123.

This marked decrease in the population of the Reformatory cannot certainly be attributed to a proportionate reduction of the population in the Province at large, or centres of population from which the inmates were mostly received. Nor can it be inferred that the judiciary in sentencing criminals have in any way changed their action in committing offenders for the specific offences for which they were, for the first two years, sent to the Reformatory.

From the foregoing facts, then, it may be fairly concluded that the reformatory influences of the institution may be rightly credited with no small share in the work of lowering its average population, and in so doing has, to a large extent, accomplished the object of its establishment.

In the Superintendent's report will be found reference to the number of times which old offenders have been sent to the Reformatory, and the better results likely to be realized if those more amenable to its discipline were committed. There can be no doubt of the fact that so many repeated commitments is evidence that former sentences have failed to benefit the offenders, and it is too apparent that after a second or third term, at most, there can be but little hope of effecting reformed habits or desire for correct living by any length of term in, or recommitment to the institution. But, if upon a second or third conviction, longer sentences were imposed; even to the limit of term allowed by law, much greater good would likely result, owing to the more permanent influences which Reformatory discipline and training would have.

Advantages to the institution would also result from extended terms under recommitment, as experience has shewn that in the majority of cases a greater degree of obedience and general good conduct is developed as the term of sentence runs on. The habit of conformity, at least, is more established and good discipline is less encroached upon.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

It is with pleasure I report that this institution continues to give me much satisfaction in its working, and that it is accomplishing good objects. During the past year the number in residence has been larger than at any other time in the history of the Refuge. The commitments numbered twenty-one, and the daily average population was forty-four. This number about exhausts the capacity of the Refuge, but arrangements are in course by which the accommodation will be increased, so that the work of the Refuge may not be cramped for want of room.

There is nothing penal about the Refuge. The discipline is no more severe than that of many a large school ; the children are not kept behind locked doors and grated windows, but have all the reasonable liberty of a well regulated home. The Superintendent reports very favourably upon the conduct of the inmates and the progress they have made in their training. The object of the Refuge is not to give these girls an elaborate education from a literary point of view, but to elevate their moral character, to give them a simple education in the three

main branches, and to thoroughly train them in domestic duties. The material sent to the Refuge is not as a rule very promising, many of the children having in them the hereditary taints of vice, others are of low mental standard, and almost all have been for years before their admission to the Refuge familiarized with vice and debased by bad surroundings. Notwithstanding this, the results are in many cases most gratifying, and many of the former inmates of the Refuge are now doing well in service in good homes and leading respectable lives.

The following summary shews the movements of the inmates of the Reformatory and Refuge during the years 1887 and 1888:—

Reformatory.

	1887.	1888.
Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st Oct.) ..	94	117
" " since admitted.....	141	158
" " transferred from Refuge.....	1	....
Total number in custody during the year.....	236	275
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	108	138
" " payment of fines.....	2	7
" " remission of sentence.....	....	1
" " conviction quashed .....	....	1
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	2	....
" " Refuge for girls	6	6
Died	1	1
	119	154
In custody at close of year (30th Sept.)	117	121

Refuge.

Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st Oct.) ..	36	39
" " since admitted.....	15	21
" " recaptured.....	1	....
Total number in residence.....	52	60
Discharged on expiration of term	5	4
" " warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.....	5	....
Apprenticed by order of Inspector.....	2	7
Transferred to Reformatory.....	1	....
	13	11
In residence at close of year (30th Sept.)	39	49

Attached to the Superintendent's report will be found tables giving full statistical information respecting the inmates of both Reformatory and Refuge.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

The cost of maintaining the Reformatory and Refuge is shewn in the table which follows:—

SERVICE.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1887.		YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1888.	
	Total ex- penditure. \$ c. cents.	Average daily cost per inmate.	Total ex- penditure. \$ c. cents.	Average daily cost per inmate.
Hospital expenses.....	141 09	0.27	206 45	0.34
Butcher's meat and fish.....	1740 83	3.39	2092 19	3.47
Flour, bread and meal.....	1163 21	2.27	1745 57	2.59
Groceries.....	3172 80	6.17	4021 29	6.67
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	1753 18	3.41	2244 58	3.70
Fuel.....	5340 60	10.39	285 93	0.47
Gas, oil, candles and matches.....	629 85	1.24	565 69	0.93
Laundry and cleaning appliances, and water.....	1751 15	3.41	2037 91	3.37
Stationery, advertising, printing and postage.....	346 54	0.67	382 40	0.63
Library, schools and lectures.....	463 59	0.90	525 96	0.87
Furniture and furnishings.....	514 75	1.00	851 80	1.41
Stable expenses, forage, etc.....	284 92	0.55	350 75	0.58
Repairs, ordinary.....	758 08	1.47	690 64	1.14
Grounds and garden.....	616 41	1.69	942 08	1.56
Unenumerated.....	863 44	1.20	1090 40	1.81
Salaries and wages.....	10242 96	19.94	10270 87	17.00
Totals.....	29783 40	57.97	28304 47	46.84

The decrease in 1888 is caused by the fact that the account for the coal supply did not come in until after the year closed. Had this been included, the aggregate expenditure would have been larger, owing to the greater population and the increased cost of some articles of food, but the average cost, per inmate would have been a little less than in 1887.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following summary shews the number of days worked in each of the branches, and the amount of revenue derived therefrom:—

Sewing Department.

No. of days worked, 1912.

Total revenue.....	\$543 91
Less cost of material, and repairs to machines.....	57 44

Net revenue..... \$486 47

Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 25.44 cents.

Laundry Department.

No. of days worked, 7,878.

Total Revenue.....	\$3,130 12
Less cost of materials and water.....	826 24

Net revenue..... \$2,303 88

Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 29.24 cents.

Knitting Department.

No. of days worked, 4,340.	
Total revenue.....	\$308 11
Less cost of material.....	91 75
Net revenue.....	<hr/> \$216 36
Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 5.00 cents.	
	<i>Making up Clothing for Inmates.</i>
4,153½ days at 30 cents per day.....	\$1,246 05
Clothing for inmates on discharge.....	163 53
Total.....	<hr/> \$1,409 58

The gross and net earnings of the different branches were :—

	Gross.	Net.
Sewing Branch	\$543 91	\$486 47
Laundry "	3,130 12	2,303 88
Knitting "	308 11	216 36
Total revenue.....	\$3,982 14	\$3,006 71
Making clothing for inmates, etc.....	1,409 58	

MINUTES OF INSPECTION.

Copies of the reports made by me after my inspections are annexed :—

“I made an inspection of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females on the 28th February, when the inmates numbered 119. They were distributed and employed as follows :—

Employed in the public laundry and other work from which revenue is derived.....	41
Employed in knitting, mending, and learning various branches of the Reformatory work.....	41
Employed in corridor cleaning; in kitchen, bakery, dining-room and house laundry.....	23
In nursery, and hospital nurses	6
Incapable.....	4
Sick.....	4
Total.....	<hr/> 119

“There were also seven infants in charge.

“The general health of the institution was reported to be good; though there is a slight increase in the number of feeble and incapable inmates. Many of the later entrants were found to be in a very enfeebled condition, largely owing to the excesses and evil habits of their former lives.

“In view of the incapacity of a very considerable number of the inmates, and their inability to apprehend even the simplest matters, the discipline and order of the institution were very well maintained, and the various industries carried on were in a satisfactory condition. Ample employment has been found for the

inmates in the usual occupations of knitting, sewing, laundry-work, etc., and all who were physically able were thus engaged. A larger number than usual, however, were merely learners.

"Extensive repairs to the heating apparatus were found to be necessary, and for some weeks past fitters, etc. have been engaged in putting the steam and hot-water pipes in good order. This work, while in progress, necessarily interferes with the order and cleanliness of the building, and to some extent, also, with the routine work of the institution. The repairs are being completed, however, as speedily as possible, and when the work now in hand is finished, no necessity will arise for any further refitting or expenditure on this account. Apart from the unavoidable disorder caused by these alterations, the institution was in an excellent condition and order, and well kept in all its departments."

"I again inspected the Reformatory for Females on the 23rd October, when the inmates numbered 115. These women were employed in the same industries as named in my previous report upon the Reformatory, and in about the same proportion, the principal branches being the laundry, and the knitting and sewing rooms. Only six inmates were reported to be unable to work owing to sickness, and only one was under punishment. In the nursery were nine infants.

"Every part of the building was found to be in good order, with cleanliness and neatness prevailing.

"The Refuge Branch was also visited. The children then under training numbered 49. They were all seen, and I regretted to find that quite a number of them were mentally defective. Considering the stock many are sprung from, their surroundings and the want of care bestowed on them in early childhood, it is hardly a matter for surprise that their mental capacity is not very high.

"Activity prevailed throughout the Refuge, and all the children were busily occupied with their several duties.

"I made this visit with the principal object of seeing what extra accommodation could be obtained for the Refuge, as the number in residence about exhausts the capacity of that part of the building set apart for the purposes of the Refuge. As the result, a recommendation will be made for certain alterations to be carried out, which will afford some additional accommodation."

In addition to the visits of which formal record has been made, I visited the Reformatory whenever it was necessary for me personally to enquire into any matter of detail, or for any other like purpose. Besides this, the Reformatory is connected by telephone with my office, and constant communication can be kept up by that means.

The reports of the Superintendent and Surgeon, with statistical tables, are appended, and following them, the report of the Superintendent of the Sunday-School :—

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

TORONTO, October 17th, 1888.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting to you the eighth annual report of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for females and Refuge for girls, for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

October 1st, 1887, we had 117 inmates in custody, with admissions numbering 158, during the year.

The number of punishments has been less than they were the year before, shewing an improvement in the conduct of the inmates. The punishments in 1887, with daily average population of 99³⁶₃₅, were 171; this year, with a daily population of 113³⁹₃₅, they are 130.

I regret that we have been obliged in eleven cases to resort to the punishment of the dark cell.

Better results would be realized if only such young offenders were sent to the Reformatory as its discipline would be likely to benefit.

It is much to be regretted that Judges and Police Magistrates send us old offenders, who have no desire to change their lives. During the eight years since the opening of this Institution, we have had women sent here for the seventh, eighth, and even ninth time. Surely a trial of two, or at least three, times should be sufficient to prove that we can do nothing to reform them.

Women of weak intellect are also sent to us, better subjects for a charitable institution than for a reformatory. These women, as a rule, are given long sentences.

I must here call your attention to the large number of incapables committed, making a daily average of 3³⁶₃₆ last year. One was sent from Sudbury, District of Nipissing, part of whose feet were frozen off and one finger of her right hand broken. She was unable to give any connected account of herself, and is, of course, quite unfit for work of any kind. These two classes, on account of their mental and physical incapacity, cannot be treated like the other inmates, hence their presence materially interferes with the discipline of the house.

The work done in the sewing machine shop and in the laundries has given the utmost satisfaction.

The following is a list of articles made in the sewing department:—

Aprons	219	Ticks	169
Bonnets	12	Towels	189
Coats	74	Table linen.....	79
Dresses	153	Underwear.....	217
Infants' clothing	289	Waists	96
Pants	844	Sheets.....	60
Petticoats	50	Knitting mitts	1,341
Pillow cases	114	" socks	453
Repairing articles.....	419	" stockings ...	223
Shirts	1,056	Stockings footed	250

The prospect of obtaining work for the coming year is very doubtful.

As in former years, religious services have been regularly carried on. The Sunday School, under the superintendence of W. H. Howland, Esq., and his co-

workers, on Sunday mornings being regularly attended by the Protestant portion of the inmates. A service on Sunday afternoon and one on Thursday evening of each week was held by clergymen appointed by the Ministerial Association. The Catholic inmates had Mass celebrated and a sermon preached to them every Sunday morning. Religious instruction was given them during the hours of the Protestant service.

During the winter months classes were held for all those who wished to learn to read and write.

The health of the inmates has been good, one death only occurring during the year.

The daily average number of infants is just double what it was the year previous—three in 1887; six this year.

In residence, October 1st, 1887 .....	.....	.....	4
Entered with mothers .....	.....	.....	7
Born in Reformatory .....	.....	.....	9
Total .....	.....	.....	20

Left with mothers .....	.....	.....	10
Sent to relative of mother .....	.....	.....	1
Remaining in nursery, September 30th, 1888 .....	.....	.....	9
Total .....	.....	.....	20

138 inmates were discharged on the expiration of sentence during the year.

Returned to friends .....	.....	.....	61
Left unattended .....	.....	.....	40
Situations found by members of Reformatory Staff .....	.....	.....	18
Ladies of the Sunday School found places for .....	.....	.....	4
Went to the Haven, Seaton Street .....	.....	.....	3
Taken in charge by officers of the Salvation Army .....	.....	.....	3
Sent to Ireland—part of passage paid by Prisoners' Aid Association and part by Government .....	.....	.....	2
Prisoners' Aid Association, per Mr. Taylor .....	.....	.....	1
Went to General Hospital .....	.....	.....	1
Situation found by Mrs. Hutchinson, London .....	.....	.....	1
Sent by Mr. Querrier, Superintendent Orphans' Home, to his Distribution Home, Brockville .....	.....	.....	1
Went to Infants' Home, Toronto, with infant .....	.....	.....	1
Went to the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Parkdale .....	.....	.....	1
Went to Convent at Sunnyside, with infant .....	.....	.....	1
Total .....	.....	.....	138

The Chapel has been handsomely painted. The improvement in the garden and grounds is very marked. The yield from the garden was unusually good. All the summer months the inmates had fresh vegetables four, and sometimes five, times a week. The root-house is being well stocked; and the fencing around the grounds is now completed.

A new refrigerator for meat is required. Last summer, as also during the present year, it was almost impossible to keep meat fresh, as the walls and top of the refrigerator now in use were constantly dripping with moisture. A new slide or elevator to convey food from the kitchen to the officers and attendants' dining-room is very necessary, as the present one is too cumbersome and heavy for the children to pull up and down. A lighter and smaller one would answer all the purposes better.

At the present Assizes, Sir Thomas Galt recommended that the Grand Jury, in visiting the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, would do so singly, as the presence of a large number of people has a bad effect on the patients. This recommendation would apply with equal fitness to the inmates of the Reformatory and Refuge. I have on two or three occasions suggested to the foreman of the Grand Jury that it would be well for him to appoint two or three to accompany him in the inspection of the Reformatory, as it would answer all the purposes for which the inspection is made so much better than for the whole body of the jurymen to go through the house. The suggestion, however, was never acted upon.

I desire to call your attention to the inconvenience frequently arising from the use of gas in the Institution; also its poor quality. On two or three occasions the house was in total darkness, all the gas going out suddenly. The introduction of incandescent light would be a great improvement. I understand that wherever this has been introduced it has been found safe, economical, and the light of good quality.

On October 1st, 1887, John Guyette, second engineer, was transferred to the Orillia Asylum; James Kelly, of the Institution for the Blind, Brantford, replaced him at the Reformatory. Arthur Ewing, gardener, was transferred to the Normal School; and John F. Barron was appointed in his place. On October 10th, 1887, Annie Reardon was replaced as housemaid by Margaret Madden.

Each member of the staff has striven to perform his or her duty, and, as in former years, they have ably assisted me in carrying out the discipline of the Reformatory.

REFUGE BRANCH.

Thirty-nine girls were in the Refuge at the commencement of the year.

The daily average population is higher than it has ever been before, being 44.

Twenty-one were admitted during the year, of these six were transferred from the Reformatory.

The dismissals number eleven; four by expiration of sentence, seven by apprenticeship.

Of the four whose sentence had expired, two were sent to situations out of the city; one went to the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Parkdale; one to St. Paul, Minn., with parents.

Of the seven who were apprenticed four were taken by relatives, three by responsible parties who were not relatives.

All these girls, with the exception of two, are at the present time doing well; they keep up a regular correspondence with the Refuge.

Those who were apprenticed during the year were fortunate in being placed in good Christian homes.

I am well pleased with the general working of the Refuge. Marked improvement has been made in the different classes, and what I consider is even of more importance to girls in their position, is that they sew, knit and darn well. I am often surprised to see the beautiful work that is done by those children.

The domestic work has also been well attended to; some of the girls are very fair cooks, others excel in house-maid's work.

The following is a list of work done by the girls :—

Aprons	115	Skirts	45
Chemises	115	Stockings knit	167
Dresses	103	Shirts	33
Night-dresses	53	Towels	64
Pillow-cases	87	Unenumerated	40
Drawers	64		
			886

The majority of the children are obedient, docile, and well behaved, and are seldom reported for any serious offence.

A few are naturally vicious, and require the greatest watchfulness to prevent them corrupting the younger children. Many of these girls, I regret to say, are mentally below the average.

The number of children in the Refuge is increasing so fast that more room will be required for their accommodation; at present the dormitories and school-rooms are filled.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. J. O'REILLY,
Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

Number of inmates October 1st, 1887	117
" " since received	158
	—275

Discharged on expiration of sentence	138
" " payment of fine.....	7
" " by order of His Excellency the Governor-General	1
" " " the Court	1
Died	1
Transferred to the Refuge	6
Remaining in custody September 30th, 1888	121
	—275

Nature of Sentences.

Sentenced direct to the Reformatory	121
" " to common gaols	37
	—158

Nationalities.

England	25
Ireland	20
Scotland	8
Canada	84
France	2
United States	15
Germany	3
Malta	1
	—158

Religious Denominations.

Episcopalians	64
Roman Catholics	50
Presbyterians	10
Baptists	6
Methodists	25
Lutherans.....	1
Congregational.....	1
Jew	1
	—158

Social Condition.

Married.....	63
Single	95
	—158

Habits.

Temperate	70
Intemperate	88
	—158

Education.

Read and write	90
Read only.....	32
Neither read nor write	36
	—158

Ages.

Under 18	24
From 18 to 20.....	18
" 20 " 30.....	61
" 30 " 40.....	31
" 40 " 50.....	14
" 50 " 60.....	9
" 60 " 70.....	1
	—158

Sentences.

For 1 month.....	1
" 2 "	1
" 3 "	5
" 4 "	3
" 5 "	1
" 6 "	95
" 9 "	2
" 12 "	21
" 13 "	1
" 18 "	5
" 20 "	5
" 23 "	11
" 1 year and 360 days.....	3
" 1 " " 363 "	1
" 1 " " 364 "	1
" 2 years	1
" 3 "	1
	—158

Crimes.

Accessory to felony	2
Aggravated assault.....	2
Arson	2
Causing a disturbance by being drunk.....	6
Conspiracy	1
Disorderly	2
Drunkenness	9
Drunk and disorderly.....	5
Felonious attempt to take own life	1
Frequenting a disorderly house.....	2
Frequenting house of ill-fame.....	1
Inducing girls under 16 to become prostitutes.....	1
Inmate of a disorderly house.....	1
Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	6
Keeping a disorderly house.....	3
Keeping a house of ill-fame.....	11
Larceny.....	28
Larceny and inmate of house of ill-fame.....	2
Larceny and receiving.....	2
Obtaining goods under false pretences.....	2
Prostitution.....	5
Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Using insulting language.....	1
Vagrancy	40
Vagrancy and drunkenness.....	1
Vagrancy and prostitution.....	21

—158

Occupations.

Basketmaker	1
Bookbinder.....	1
Charwoman	6
Cook.....	1
Housekeeper	17
Laundress.....	2
No occupation.....	24
Prostitutes.....	53
Seamstress.....	2
Servant.....	50
Tailoress.....	1

—158

Counties from which Inmates were received.

COUNTIES.	Sentenced direct to Reformatory.	Sentenced to Common Gaol and subsequently removed.	Total.
Brant.....	4	.....	4
Carleton.....	1	9	10
Elgin.....	2	.....	2
Essex.....	3	.....	3
Frontenac.....	3	.....	3
Hastings.....	2	1	3
Kent.....	1	1	2
Lambton.....	1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville.....	2	.....	2
Lennox and Addington.....	2	.....	2
Lincoln.....	2	.....	2
Middlesex.....	12	.....	12
Nipissing, District of.....	1	.....	1
Northumberland and Durham.....	2	3	5
Oxford.....	3	1	4
Perth.....	2	.....	2
Renfrew.....	2	3	5
Simcoe.....	1	.....	1
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	1	.....	1
Victoria.....	1	.....	1
Waterloo.....	2	.....	2
Welland.....	.....	1	1
Wentworth.....	22	.....	22
York.....	49	16	65
Total.....	121	37	158

NUMBER OF DAY'S WORK DONE BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR.

Industrial Department.

Knitting to fill orders.....	4,165
" for stock.....	175
Shirt and pant making.....	1,913
Laundry, (City, Central Prison and C. P. R'y).....	7,878
	—14,131

Domestic Labor.

Corridor and house cleaning	3,214	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cooks	366	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bakery.....	626	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dining-room	1,066	$\frac{1}{2}$
Laundry (inmates and staff).....	3,303	
Learning to sew.....	1,004	
" knit.....	419	
Sewing, mending and knitting for Reformatory.....	4,153	$\frac{1}{2}$
" washing own clothing.....	427	
Nursery, attending infants.....	665	$\frac{1}{2}$
Nurse (hospital).....	310	$\frac{1}{2}$
		15,556
		$\frac{1}{2}$

Daily average number of Infants in the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th, 1888.

DAY OF MONTH.	October, 1887.	November.	December.	January, 1888.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1.....	4	4	5	8	8	7	9	7	6	6	7	9
2.....	4	4	5	8	8	7	9	7	6	6	6	9
3.....	4	4	6	8	8	7	9	7	6	6	6	9
4.....	4	4	6	8	8	7	9	7	6	6	6	9
5.....	4	4	6	8	8	7	9	7	6	6	6	9
6.....	4	4	6	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	9
7.....	4	4	6	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	9
8.....	4	4	6	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	9
9.....	4	4	6	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	9
10.....	4	5	6	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	9
11.....	5	6	7	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	9
12.....	6	6	7	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	9
13.....	7	7	7	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	9
14.....	7	7	7	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	9
15.....	7	7	7	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	9
16.....	7	7	7	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	9
17.....	7	7	7	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	9
18.....	7	7	7	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	9
19.....	7	7	7	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	9
20.....	5	7	7	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	9
21.....	5	7	7	9	8	9	7	7	5	6	6	9
22.....	5	7	7	9	8	9	7	7	5	6	6	9
23.....	4	5	8	9	7	9	7	7	6	6	6	9
24.....	4	5	8	9	7	9	7	7	6	6	6	9
25.....	4	5	8	8	7	9	7	6	6	6	6	9
26.....	4	5	8	8	7	9	7	6	6	6	6	9
27.....	4	5	8	8	7	9	7	6	5	7	6	9
28.....	4	5	8	7	7	9	7	6	5	7	6	9
29.....	4	5	8	7	7	9	7	6	5	7	6	9
30.....	4	5	8	8	7	9	7	6	5	7	6	9
31.....	4	.....	8	8	9	.....	9	6	.....	7	9	.....
Total	136	161	211	261	225	255	220	211	162	191	251	270

Total..... 2,554

Average per day

" " month

213

Daily average population of the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th, 1888.

DAY OF MONTH.	October, 1887.											
	November.	December.	January, 1888.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	
1.....	121	123	108	124	116	117	114	108	107	108	116	113
2.....	121	122	111	124	115	116	114	108	108	108	116	111
3.....	121	120	111	124	118	116	114	108	106	107	116	111
4.....	120	120	108	124	118	115	114	108	106	107	116	111
5.....	120	120	108	124	118	115	113	108	106	107	116	111
6.....	119	117	109	124	118	113	111	107	108	109	116	111
7.....	119	117	109	122	118	113	111	107	107	109	116	111
8.....	119	116	109	122	118	113	111	106	106	108	115	113
9.....	119	116	109	122	119	113	111	106	106	108	115	112
10.....	119	115	109	121	119	113	110	104	105	108	115	112
11.....	124	115	109	121	118	113	110	103	105	108	115	112
12.....	122	119	109	120	118	113	115	105	104	108	115	112
13.....	122	118	112	120	118	112	115	104	104	111	115	118
14.....	122	118	115	120	118	112	111	104	104	110	115	118
15.....	120	118	115	120	119	114	110	106	102	110	115	118
16.....	119	117	114	120	119	115	110	105	105	110	114	117
17.....	119	116	113	122	118	115	111	105	105	114	114	117
18.....	119	116	113	122	118	115	111	107	105	113	113	117
19.....	121	116	116	121	118	115	110	107	110	113	112	116
20.....	124	110	118	120	118	115	109	107	109	112	112	119
21.....	124	110	118	120	117	115	109	107	108	111	112	118
22.....	126	112	118	118	118	115	109	106	109	111	112	117
23.....	124	112	118	118	116	114	113	106	109	111	112	117
24.....	124	112	118	118	118	114	111	106	108	110	112	117
25.....	124	111	118	116	118	114	111	105	109	109	112	117
26.....	122	111	118	115	118	116	111	107	109	111	111	119
27.....	121	110	118	117	119	116	110	105	108	114	111	119
28.....	124	110	118	116	119	115	108	105	108	114	111	120
29.....	124	110	122	116	117	115	106	105	110	114	112	122
30.....	124	108	124	116	.....	114	108	108	108	116	112	121
31.....	124	.....	124	116	.....	114	.....	108	.....	116	113	.....
Total.....	3771	3455	3539	3723	3419	3545	3331	3291	3204	3425	3527	3467

Total	41,697
Average per day	113 ³³³ / ₃₆₆
" per month	3,474
Lowest number	102
Highest number	126

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Number of inmates October 1st, 1887.....	39
" " " since received	21
	—60

Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	4
Apprenticed	7
Remaining in Refuge September 30th, 1888.....	49
	—60

Nature of Sentences.

Direct to Refuge	15
Transferred from Reformatory	6
	—21

Nationalities.

Canada	14
England	4
Ireland	1
United States.....	2
	—21

Religious Denominations.

Episcopalian	9
Roman Catholic.....	6
Methodist	4
Presbyterian	1
Lutheran.....	1
	—21

Education.

Read and write	6
Read only	2
Neither read or write	13
	—21

Counties from which Girls were Received.

Brant	1
Carleton	1
Essex	1
Frontenac	2
Lambton.....	3
Middlesex	3
Northumberland and Durham.....	1
Oxford	1
Simcoe	1
Waterloo.....	1
Wentworth.....	1
York	5

—21

Ages.

Nine years.....	2
Ten "	2
Eleven "	4
Twelve "	1
Thirteen years	4
Fourteen "	5
Fifteen "	1
Sixteen "	1
Eighteen "	1

—21

Offences.

Arson	2
Begging on the streets	1
Larceny	3
Incorrigibility	1
Vagrancy	5
Without home or guardian	6
" salutary control	3

—21

Sentences.

Six months.....	2
Twelve months	2
Twenty-three months	1
One year and 364 days.....	1
Four "	1
Four " and six months	1
Not to exceed five years	13

—21

Daily average population of the Refuge for the year ending
September 30th, 1888.

Day of Month.	October, 1887.	November.	December.	January, 1888.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1.....	39	39	40	41	44	47	47	47	46	44	46	48
2.....	39	39	40	41	44	47	47	47	46	44	46	48
3.....	39	39	40	41	44	47	47	47	46	44	46	48
4.....	39	39	40	41	44	47	47	47	46	44	46	48
5.....	39	39	40	41	43	47	47	47	46	44	46	48
6.....	39	39	40	41	43	47	47	47	46	45	46	48
7.....	39	39	40	41	43	47	47	46	46	45	46	48
8.....	39	39	40	41	43	47	47	46	46	45	46	48
9.....	38	39	41	41	43	47	47	46	46	45	46	48
10.....	38	39	41	41	43	47	47	46	46	45	46	48
11.....	38	39	41	41	43	47	46	46	46	45	46	48
12.....	38	39	41	41	43	47	46	46	46	45	46	48
13.....	38	39	41	41	43	47	46	46	46	45	46	48
14.....	38	39	41	41	43	47	46	46	46	45	46	48
15.....	38	39	41	41	45	47	46	46	46	45	46	48
16.....	38	39	41	41	45	47	46	46	45	45	46	48
17.....	38	39	41	42	46	47	47	46	45	46	46	48
18.....	38	39	41	42	46	47	47	46	45	46	46	48
19.....	39	39	41	42	46	47	47	46	45	46	46	48
20.....	39	39	41	42	46	47	47	46	45	46	46	48
21.....	39	39	41	42	46	47	47	46	45	46	46	49
22.....	39	39	41	42	46	47	47	45	46	46	46	49
23.....	39	39	41	42	46	47	47	45	45	46	46	49
24.....	39	39	41	42	47	47	47	45	45	46	47	49
25.....	39	39	41	42	47	47	47	45	45	46	47	49
26.....	39	39	41	42	47	47	47	45	45	46	47	49
27.....	39	39	41	43	47	47	47	45	45	46	47	49
28.....	39	39	41	43	47	47	47	45	45	46	47	49
29.....	39	39	41	43	47	47	47	45	45	46	48	49
30.....	39	39	41	43	47	47	47	46	44	46	48	49
31.....	39	.....	41	44	.....	47	.....	46	.....	46	48	.....
Total	1199	1170	1263	1292	1300	1457	1404	1424	1365	1405	1437	1450

Total number of days..... 16,166
 Average per day 44⁶²₃₆₆
 Average per month 1,347

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

TORONTO, 1st October, 1888.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour of herewith submitting to you my eighth annual report as Surgeon of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females, and the Industrial Refuge for Girls, for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

The Reformatory for Females.

I am able once more to report a satisfactory health condition in the Reformatory, considering the number of inmates, the sources from which they come, and other circumstances. There have been very few cases of a serious character, and only one death during the year, which is alluded to elsewhere. Aside from the many ailments common to both sexes, an institution of the character of the Reformatory will necessarily have those ailments peculiar to the female sex, but in addition thereto, there will be a greater liability to a certain class of diseases, on account of the life of prostitution led by a large proportion of those admitted. Their lives are prolific of both predisposing and exciting causes of disease, and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the percentage of those sick and requiring treatment, should be greater here than in most other public institutions. The admission of pregnant women, and mothers with young infants, as well as insane women, and those debilitated by debauch, disease, or advanced years, so as to render them chronic invalids, tends to make the percentage under treatment much larger than it would be under ordinary circumstances, even in the face of excellent sanitary and hygienic precautions, adapted to reduce the development of disease in the institution to a minimum. Though several insane women were admitted the past year, they were of a harmless class. Some of them are incapable of profitable work and require extra attentions.

The number of new inmates during the year was 158. I saw these either on the day of their arrival, or on the following day, and noted their physical and mental condition, and where there was not ocular evidence of well defined vaccine scars, I resorted to vaccination as a precautionary measure. The number requiring and receiving vaccination was, however, only nineteen. This practice of vaccinating I have followed since the opening of the institution, whether smallpox was prevalent or not, for inmates come from all sections of the country, and some from localities and abodes where such would be likely to develop if anywhere.

The number of women admitted afflicted with syphilis was in excess of any previous year. The same remark applies to the infant population. These will both be referred to under separate headings.

Owing to the increased number of syphilitic cases there is a material increase in the consumption of the more expensive medicines, and a larger annual allowance will be necessitated to meet the growing increase.

The daily average population of the Reformatory and Refuge, including the staff and the babies, was about 190; while the total expenditure for medicine and appliances was about \$206.45, or nearly 57 cents per day for both institutions; as nearly as may be a cost per inmate of about three mills daily, an amount scarcely adequate when considered in connection with the following statement of those under treatment.

The average daily number of inmates during the year, other than the occupants of the hospital and syphilitic wards, who presented themselves for treatment, was 5.04. Add to this the daily average of inmates under treatment in the syphilitic ward, and which was about 12.67, and the daily average under treatment in the hospital, which was 1.75, and you get a total, exclusive of the staff, refuge and nursery, under treatment of 19.46, or double that of the preceding year. On the other hand, the daily average of those sick, wholly incapacitated for work, was, in hospital, 1.75; and casuals or temporary sick, 1.11; making a total of 2.86, an excess over the preceding year.

I have frequently examined the meals of inmates, have partaken of the food, and have satisfied myself that the diet was nutritious, well cooked, and varied from time to time, and withal abundant in quantity. Not a single complaint was made to me by an inmate touching either the quality or quantity during the entire year. Were proof required that no occasion presented for fault finding on either score, it could be found in the improved physical condition of the inmates, who, with scarcely an exception, increased in weight, some to an extent of fifteen or twenty pounds, or even more.

Inspections of the various departments such as hospital, nursery, workshops, kitchen, cells and bedding, and corridors and closets, have shewn a satisfactory state of cleanliness, ventilation and warmth.

When desired by the Superintendent or Deputy, I have assisted in determining the character of work for which particular inmates were adapted; and likewise have had occasion to direct changes to be made in keeping with the physical capabilities of individual cases.

A matter to which I have never before alluded in a report, but which I am constrained to mention now, is the conduct and manners of inmates towards myself, and the repeated evidence of kind appreciation of those whose disease and suffering I have striven to ameliorate. Inmates, with rare exceptions, have shewn me every respect by word and act. Many come to me before their departure to thank me for what I have done for them, thus shewing their appreciation of efforts made on their behalf.

The relationship with the staff, as in previous years, has continued pleasant.

The Reformatory and Refuge Staff.

The staff, which numbers 28, have escaped any serious or prolonged illness the past year, a few days at most being the limit of time. One attendant resigned on account of debilitated condition, due to lung trouble. Following were the ailments and treatments, viz.:—Abscess, 1; bilious, 4; cold, 14; cough, 10; congestion of kidneys, 3; congestion of lungs, 1; conjunctivitis, 3; colic, 2; diarrhoea, 1; erythema, 2; nausea, 1; pain, 3; rheumatism, 3; sore throat, 5; sprain, 3; weakness and want of appetite, 22; and wound, 1.

The Reformatory Hospital.

Of the total inmates twenty-one spent some portion of their term of sentence in the hospital of the Reformatory, being fifty per cent. more than the preceding year. The year opened without any hospital patient, and there was no occupant at the close. Of those who occupied the hospital, two were twice admitted thereto for a short period each on both occasions.

Nine of the twenty-one gave birth to children.

Eight inmates spent from 1 to 10 days in hospital.

Three	"	"	"	11 to 20	"	"	"
-------	---	---	---	----------	---	---	---

Four	"	"	"	21 to 30	"	"	"
------	---	---	---	----------	---	---	---

Five of the remaining six inmates were cases of childbirth preceded by some of the disorders of pregnancy, or followed by sequelce—one of the five had puerperal convulsions, and one subsequent puerperal mania. The five cases spent 49, 55, 66, 100, and 106 days respectively, in the hospital, and one case of congestion of the lungs spent 60 days in the hospital. Mary Linsted, one of the hospital cases who had previously been ailing with heart disease, complicated with congestion of the lungs, only survived eight days. This death occurred while I was absent for my holidays in June, my place being supplied by Dr. Lynd, who did the best possible for the patient, and for others requiring his aid. Dr. Lynd has my thanks for his kind attention to my duties during my absence. An inquest was held by Coroner Powel on the above case, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

The Syphilitic Ward.

The past year there were thirty-one inmates under treatment for syphilis in the specific ward, as against sixteen the preceding year, or nearly double. Of that number eleven were in the ward at the beginning of the year, and had spent varied periods of time varying from three to 365 days previously in the ward. Of the total number nineteen were either discharged from the ward cured, or left by expiration of sentence during the year, leaving twelve inmates on the 30th day of September, 1888. The largest number under treatment at any one time during the year was seventeen, six more than the preceding year, and three more than in any year since the opening of the institution. The daily average of cases under treatment for the year in this department was 12.67, as against 4.84 the preceding year. Owing to the short term sentences of some inmates their term expires before cure can be effected; some of these, in course of time, during the serving of successive sentences, occupy this ward twice or oftener. Again, some of those who have spent a short time in the ward the year just closed, have spent time the preceding year, and some of those in at the close of the past year will remain for some time the ensuing year. Of the thirty-one cases three have only been inmates of the ward for ten days or less.

4 have spent from		11 to	50 days in the ward.		
3	"	51	" 100	"	"
6	"	101	" 150	"	"
4	"	151	" 200	"	"
4	"	201	" 250	"	"
6	"	251	" 300	"	"

One spent the entire year. This latter case also spent 112 days the previous year in the same ward. The case was, with some few others of the older inmates, of long standing, and treatment had been neglected, their bodies becoming inroads of this terribly loathsome disease to an extent that made them wrecks of humanity. The treatment, combined with their changed mode of life, care, comfort, nourishment, cleanliness, regularity of labor, rest and recreation, all combining to renew their vitality and health, and give them new hopes of life, making them cheerful and encouraging them to new resolution for good. If no other object were attained in this institution the result justifies the effort. This class cannot be rated as hospital cases owing to their general capability for some kind of work, while hospital cases are sick or injured, and wholly incapable for the time being for work.

The Lying-in Department and Nursery.

This feature of the Reformatory, though now apparently necessary, was evidently not expected to assume such proportions when the institution was opened. While Judges and Magistrates continue to commit women for crimes who are carrying young infants in their arms, or who are pregnant, the Reformatory officials must receive them. As I have reported before, the bringing in of infants necessarily interferes with both the work of the mothers and the discipline of the institution, as well as increases the Surgeon's labors. The same thing holds good, regarding the pregnant women admitted, some of whom, as has been the case the past year, have required considerable treatment for ailments due entirely to their pregnant condition, and their subsequent indisposition and inability to work. Of these two classes during the past year there have been more than usual, no less than seven mothers bringing their infants into the institution with them, while nine of the pregnant women gave birth to a child each. No less than twenty babies have required attention during the year, and I am pleased to say that though there has been more or less sickness no death occurred in this department. The ailments of the infants were as follows:—Abrasion, 1; constipation, 3; cutting teeth, 2; cough, 4; diarrhoea, 4; hernia, 2; indigestion, 5; marasmus, 5; ophthalmia, 1; and sore mouth, 2.

At the beginning of the year there were four babies in the institution. During the year seven came in with their mothers, while nine were born, viz., six boys and three girls, making a total of twenty. Of this number ten left with their mothers and one was sent out without the mother, thus leaving nine babies in the nursery at the end of the year. It will be seen that in this department there were over double the number of babes admitted, and nine births, as against two last year. The number of babes at the close of last year in this department was four, while this year it is nine.

Presentations for treatment during the year, excluding Hospital Cases.

DISEASE.	Number.	DISEASE.	Number.
Abrasions, contusions, and cuts	19	Icturus.....	2
Abscess.....	7	Insanity.....	13
Ague.....	3	Insomnia.....	1
Adenitis.....	9	Iritis	2
Amenorrhœa	42	Irritable bladder.....	11
Anæmia.....	3	Leucorrhœa.....	12
Anchylosis.....	3	Lumbago.....	5
Ascaris Lumbricoides.....	2	Malingeren's and Frivolous	97
Asthma	1	Masturbation.....	2
Bilious.....	185	Menorrhagia.....	16
Boils.....	2	Metritis.....	59
Burns and scalds	6	Metroorrhagia.....	4
Cancrum Oris.....	7	Nausea and Vomiting.....	12
Catarrh.....	5	Nervousness.....	5
Cellulitis, pelvic.....	11	Neuralgia	37
Cephalalgia.....	28	New inmates seen.....	158
Chancroids.....	1	Operations, removing tumors	3
Chromophytosis.....	1	“ needle and splinter.....	2
Colds	101	Otitis	2
Colic.....	3	Ovaritis	3
Comedo	1	Ophthalmia	2
Congestion, kidneys.....	22	Pains, alleged and simple.....	105
“ Ovaries.....	2	Palpitation	6
“ Liver	1	Pedicula	2
Conjunctivitis	15	Peritonitis	4
Constipation.....	94	Phthisis.....	24
Corneitis	3	Phlebitis	1
Cough	64	Piles and Hemorrhoids	37
Cramps	8	Poisoned hand	2
Diarrhœa	29	Pregnancy, disorders of	19
Dislocation, elbow	1	Prolapse Rectum	18
Dysmenorrhœa	12	“ Vagina	1
Earache	9	Pruritis	4
Eczema	12	Punishment cell cases	22
Endometritis	43	Retention of Urine	1
Enteritis	1	Rheumatism, acute	22
Erythema	6	“ chronic	54
Febriculæ	8	Sore throat, inflamed or ulcerated	65
Felon	1	Sprains	11
Fits, hysterical	2	Syphilis, secondary	45
Gastralgia	1	“ tertiary	14
Goitre	1	Teeth extracted	57
Gonorrhœa	4	Toothache	29
Hæmoptysis	6	Tonsillitis	14
Hernia, inguinal	4	Ulcers, simple	6
Heart disease	2	Urticaria	1
Hives	5	Uterus, displacement of	10
Hysteria	3	“ hypertrophy of	1
Incontinence of urine	1	“ laceration of Os	2
Indigestion	54	“ ulceration or erosion of	52
Inflammation, Bursœ	2	Vertigo	2
“ Glands	6	Varicella	3
“ part of Lower Extremities	4	Varicose veins	2
“ part of Upper Extremities	10	Vaccinations	19
“ Maxilla	2	Weakness, depression after being drunk	1
“ Nose	3	and general debility	1
“ Skin	1	Warts, Venerial	1

Monthly Record of Cases, other than Hospital Cases.

MONTHS.	CASUAL OR ORDINARY CASES PRESENTING.				SYPHILITIC WARD.	
	Total Cases Seen.	Daily Average of Cases.	Total Cases Sick.	Daily Average of Sick.	Total Inmates.	Daily Average.
October, 1887.....	153	4.93	26	.83	12	9.58
November "	137	4.56	32	1.06	11	9.50
December "	159	5.12	30	.96	13	11.96
January, 1888.....	174	5.61	53	1.70	15	12.77
February "	163	5.62	32	1.10	15	14.31
March "	134	4.32	36	1.16	15	14.51
April "	157	5.23	32	1.06	17	14.16
May "	150	4.83	37	1.22	17	16.
June "	103	3.43	11	.36	16	15.66
July "	174	5.61	12	.38	15	11.96
August "	184	5.93	36	1.16	13	10.54
September "	165	5.50	70	2.33	13	11.06

Cases treated in the Reformatory Hospital.

DISEASE.	Number.	DISEASE.	Number.
Acute Rheumatism.....	1	Hemoptysis	1
Acute Diarrhoea.....	2	Hysteria.....	1
Childbirth.....	9	Miscarriage.....	1
Congestion Lungs.....	2	Operations (removing tumors, injury to thumb, operations for Piles and Prolapse Rectum).	4
Consumption.....	1	Renal Calculi.....	1
Disorders of pregnancy (including Puerpural convulsions and mania).....	6	Threatened miscarriage.....	1
Heart Disease.....	1	Tonsillitis	1

Monthly Record of Hospital Cases.

MONTHS.	Total Inmates.	Total Days.	Average Inmates per Day.
October, 1887.....	3	19	.61
November "	10	139	4.63
December "	8	119	3.83
January, 1888.....	3	68	2.19
February "	1	29	1.
March "	5	51	1.64
April "	4	70	2.33
May "	2	57	1.83
June "	2	38	1.26
July "	2	19	.61
August "	2	22	.71
September "	1	11	.36

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

For the eighth time I am able to report favorably upon the health of the girls of the Refuge. At the beginning of the year there were 39 inmates; and 21 new ones were admitted during the year, making a total of 60. Of this number one girl had inherited consumption and was removed to a relative's home, with that exception none were seriously ill. There are a number of the Refuge girls whose minds appear to have been dwarfed by neglect before reaching the Refuge, and who give poor promise of being able for self-support and protection when the time arrives for their departure from the Refuge. It would appear necessary that State guardianship should continue to be exercised over them, for it seems improbable that they will find anyone to assume a parental or foster care over them, with so little prospect of future usefulness before them. The secret vice which at one time threatened to become ungovernable has well nigh become eradicated. The course adopted has been to speak with candor, and to point out the grave results which follow its practice, and to appeal to the self-respect of the girls. In extreme cases, extreme measures were suggested as a deterrent. I feel that the Refuge has been singularly fortunate in that no death has yet occurred among the inmates. This satisfactory state of affairs is not alone due to the sanitary condition of the building, but likewise largely due to the habits of regularity in all matters of work or pleasure, rest or sleep, and wholesome diet. The girls are happy and cheerful, and the Refuge is their home, rather than prison. The Refuge justly merits a greater share of the attention of judges and magistrates.

Refuge presentations for treatment during the year.

DISEASE.	Number.	DISEASE.	Number.
Abscess	3	Inflammation (breast)	1
Acute Rheumatism.....	1	Ingrowing toe nail.....	1
Alveolar Abscess	2	Masturbation	2
Amenorrhœa	1	Otitis.....	1
Anæmia.....	1	Operations (opening abscess, extracting needles and removing a tumor of eyelid).....	5
Asthma	5	Pain	6
Bilious.....	5	Pediculæ.....	3
Boil.....	1	Psoriasis.....	1
Contusion	1	Rheumatism chronic.....	2
Coryza	1	Ringworm.....	3
Consumption	3	Ruptured sheath.....	1
Cold	10	Sorethroat.....	6
Cough.....	22	Sprain.....	2
Constipation.....	6	Teeth extracted.....	8
Corns	1	Toothache	4
Debility or Weakness.....	4	Tonsillitis	1
Diarrœa.....	1	Ulcers.....	1
Earache	2	Vaccinated	13
Eczema	5	Varicella	3
Febriculæ	1	Worms	1
Frivolous	6		

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. KING, M.D.,
Surgeon.

REPORT ON THE REFORMATORY SUNDAY SCHOOL.

With gratitude we state that our record of work this year is particularly interesting and encouraging. God's Word has been faithfully taught, and according to promise good results have followed.

The school has been in session every Lord's Day morning throughout the year, and the Saturday afternoon class held regularly. In addition to these

meetings, one or two of the teachers have remained for weeks at a time, on the Lord's Day morning, and held an "after-meeting" at the close of the school. At these meetings the inmates have taken part, engaging in prayer, giving testimony, and selecting and singing the Gospel Hymns, with spirit and evident enjoyment.

The average attendance of teachers for the year is twenty, the majority attending with great regularity.

The total attendance of adults for the year is 3,831. Average attendance 73.

Total attendance of children for the year was 2,004. Average attendance 38.

Several of the inmates were provided with good situations by the teachers, and two of the children from the Industrial Refuge were cared for.

A clothing committee was organized early in the year, and with the assistance of the superintendents of the institution, have provided for the needy ones.

The officers and attendants ably supplement the efforts of the teachers, and the work is supported by the prayers of God's people in many places.

We still respectfully urge the establishment of an Inebriate Home for women, and in support of the suggestion mention the case of a young woman not more than 26 or 28 years of age, who has spent most of the time for the past three years in the Reformatory. There seems to be no hope for her without a thorough course of treatment, as she inherits from one of her parents a terrible thirst for strong drink.

We also call the attention of the Government to the fact, that in the children's Refuge, comparatively innocent children of tender years, are associating daily with older girls of twelve and fourteen years of age, who, when admitted, were old in vice and depravity. The officers do all that is possible to prevent injury to the little ones, but the evil results of daily influence and example cannot be prevented. Separation is the only cure.

W. H. HOWLAND, Superintendent,
T. J. HARVIE, Assistant Superintendent.
E. G. SAMS, Secretary.

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

The matter of most importance to be referred to in connection with the Reformatory for Boys is the appearance of diphtheria therein last winter. In my minutes of inspection, which are embodied in this report, full particulars are given with regard to the outbreak of the disease; the supposed cause, and the measures adopted to prevent a repetition. Although the number of boys attacked was large, I am thankful to say that in no case was the termination fatal. This, I think, speaks well for the care and attention bestowed upon the boys by the surgeon and other officers of the Reformatory. For a time too pneumonia prevailed in the Institution, and one boy, who was pre-disposed to lung disease, succumbed. With these exceptions, the ordinary routine of the Reformatory was not disturbed. The tables attached to the Superintendent's report shew that a very considerable amount of work was done by the boys in the farm, the garden, the carpenter, shoe and tailoring shops, and in miscellaneous works about the premises. The report of the examiner of the schools is on the whole quite favourable.

The summary given below shews the operation of the Reformatory during the year under report as well as in the two preceding ones.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Number in residence at beginning of year (1st Oct.)	220	205	192
Admitted during the year	64	60	78
Returned after escaping	1	..	..
Total number in residence.....	<u>285</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>270</u>
Discharged according to sentence	57	51	39
Transferred to Central Prison	2	..	..
" to Kingston .....	..	1	1
Reprieved	21	16	30
Died .....	..	..	2
Escaped .....	..	5	2
	<u>80</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>74</u>
In residence at close of year (30th Sept.).....	205	192	196

The number of commitments during 1888 was larger than for several years past. The number of reprieves too was unusually high. Many of these remissions were obtained on the direct recommendation of the Superintendent and

Inspector, on the ground of good conduct. Others were obtained by petition of the parents and friends of the inmates.

For the first time for several years, the loss of boys by death has to be recorded, as two boys died during the year, one from pneumonia, as before stated, and one from phthisis. The latter was an Indian boy who reached the Reformatory in a nearly dying state.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

The cost of maintaining the Reformatory during 1888 and 1887 is shewn below:—

SERVICE.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEP., 1887.		YEAR ENDING 30TH SEP., 1888.	
	Total Expenditure.	Annual cost per inmate.	Total Expenditure.	Annual cost per inmate.
Salaries and wages.....	16318 43	83 68	16820 74	88 53
Rations	4370 13	22 41	5350 97	28 16
Bedding and clothing.....	3903 86	20 02	4574 14	24 07
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	4121 76	21 14	4661 96	24 54
Furniture and furnishings.....	884 73	4 54	2095 74	11 03
Farm expenditure	2691 71	13 80	1774 26	9 34
Repairs	3144 57	16 13	4821 14	25 37
Stationery, postage, advertising, etc.....	532 43	2 73	641 28	3 38
Workshops, tools, etc.....	372 50	1 91	392 32	2 06
Hospital expenses.....	107 23	0 55	877 44	4 62
Chapels, schools and library.....	316 21	1 62	336 31	1 77
Officers' travelling expenses.....	41 97	0 22	68 10	0 36
Recovering escaped boys.....	253 25	1 30	617 20	3 25
Rent of cottages for guards.....	654 00	3 35	688 33	3 62
Freight	203 00	1 04	279 54	1 47
Sundries	720 62	3 70	1331 52	7 01
Totals.....	38636 40	198 14	45330 99	238 58

As will be seen from the above table, the expenditure during 1888 was largely in excess of that in 1887. The principal increases are under the heading of rations, bedding and clothing, fuel, light and cleaning, furniture, hospital expenses, repairs, recovery of escaped boys, etc., and, as shewn in the following paragraph, were largely due to the two outbreaks of sickness already referred to.

As regards the rations, the contract price for meat and flour were both higher than in the previous year, and by a change in the dietary an extra ration of bread is now given to the boys three nights a week. The potato crop of the Reformatory farm failed, and potatoes had to be bought at a high price. Then, of course the diphtheritic patients, when in the convalescent stage, required extra and special rations. Also the nurses who were hired to look after them, and who had to be boarded in the Reformatory. With reference to the clothing, the stock had been allowed to run down during 1887, and consequently extra purchases had to be made during 1888. There was at the close of 1888 a large stock on hand of both made-up suits, etc., and material. Furniture.—The new house for the

Superintendent was opened and a good deal of furniture was required for it. Large purchases had to be made for the hospital too, in consequence of the diphtheria. Hospital.—The increase here was caused by the outbreak of sickness. Under this head is charged the wages of the special nurses, extra medical attendance, etc. Repairs.—The increase under this head is caused by the extensive works found to be necessary in order to put the Reformatory into a good sanitary condition. Recovering Escaped Boys.—A good deal of this item properly belongs to the previous year, as expenses were paid for recapturing boys who escaped in 1887, but for whom rewards, etc., were not claimed until too late to be included in the accounts of that year. Fuel.—An extra quantity was bought in 1888, some of which was on hand at the close of the year, as the consumption did not reach the estimate. The price of wood too was higher. Incidental.—The charges under this head are higher than usual, as there were many unlooked for expenses arising out of the sickness of the boys, and of the works of repair and alteration.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the minute made by me of my various inspections are appended :—

" I made an inspection of the Reformatory for Boys on the 27th and 28th December. The necessity for my visit at this time was due to the reported appearance of cases of diphtheria in the institution. Owing to the outbreak of so serious a disease the Secretary of the Board of Health was at once communicated with, and an immediate visit by him in company with the surgeon of the institution, arranged for the purpose of investigating as to the cause of the disease and adopting means for its arrest.

" There were 190 boys in charge, eight of whom were under treatment for the disease, and those affected were placed in the Protestant Chapel, where special advantages in regard to isolation and ventilation were secured. Two of the boys first attacked were in a very low condition, owing to the short time which elapsed before the disease was sufficiently developed to warrant rigorous treatment for their relief. Prompt action, however, had been taken as soon as the nature of the disease could be discovered, and the prospect of good convalescence appears in both cases to be pretty well assured.

" On the day previous to my visit consideration had been given to the matter with the view of discovering the probable cause of the infection, and to the possibility of the contagion having been carried by boys transferred from infected districts or gaols to this Reformatory. Although cases of the disease were reported from several gaols of the Province, no evidence could be had to indicate that it had been transmitted in this way, and consequently strict enquiry and inspection was made with the view of discovering any local cause for it. The food and milk supplies were examined, and enquiry was made in regard to the health of the families of the officials and sanitary condition of their residence, without discovering specific cause for its appearance.

" A thorough inspection of the institution premises was then entered upon, and all drains, traps, latrines, inside and outside of the building, were examined, and the condition of the plumbing generally, together with the heating appliances and ventilation of the dormitories, and the condition of the basement was also noted, without discerning any specific source from which the disease would likely be developed. A subsequent analysis of the water shewed it to be good and pure and suitable for domestic use, and therefore not likely to contain disease germs which would cause the infection.

"The most likely cause for its appearance, however, seemed to exist in the unsanitary condition of the building generally. Extensive alterations and improvements had been in progress during the autumn and early winter, and one of the works referred to was the renewal of the floors in the principal halls. These had become much worn, dilapidated, and from the frequent washings, were saturated with water, and the result is that a fungus growth is produced on the under side, which upon exposure has a very offensive smell, and must produce a very unhealthy condition throughout the building.

"The boys did the work of pulling up and removing the decayed flooring, and consequently were exposed to any bad odour arising from it.

"These conditions and conclusions led to further investigation in regard to the state of the dormitories, floors, ceilings, basement drains, etc., etc., all of which were shewn to be in a bad condition, and requiring renewals in many cases to put the Reformatory in proper order.

"In view of the extensive repairs required, together with the necessity for a thorough renovation of the entire building, in order to secure immunity from the infection, the matter will be specially reported upon and authority requested to have the work proceeded with at once, and in the meantime, and while such work is in progress, instructions are to abandon the main building as far as possible, and remove the boys from the schools and dormitories C and D to dormitories A and B, and utilize the carpenter's shop as a school room. These arrangements will secure complete isolation for the sick, and as far as possible protect the other boys from the infection.

"The grating from some of the windows in dormitory C will necessarily have to be removed in order to admit of ingress and egress without passing through the halls of the main building, and it is to be hoped that with the precautions taken and the means for disinfecting used, that the spread of the disease will be arrested."

"Owing to the continued spread of diphtheria among the boys of the Reformatory, I made another inspection of the institution on the 5th and 6th of January.

"Since the date of my last visit the number of cases have increased, and there are now eighteen reported.

"Renewed efforts have been made with the hope of specifically determining the cause of infection, but beyond the unsatisfactory condition of the basement and floors formerly mentioned and the worn-out state of the plumbing, nothing has been discovered.

"All the means suggested by the Secretary and Chairman of the Provincial Board of Health, both of whom were present on this occasion, will be adopted, with the hope that the progress of the disease will be arrested, and the work of renovation and improvements which have been authorized will be proceeded with at once.

"No transfer of boys from the different points of commitment have been made, and no removals will be effected until the epidemic ceases.

"It is gratifying to note that thus far no fatal termination has resulted, and that those first attacked are progressing towards convalescence.

"The rooms now occupied by the lads, although to some extent overcrowded, are well ventilated, light and airy, and conducive to the proper treatment of the afflicted.

"I made an inspection of this institution on the 27th and 28th April, when the population numbered 187 boys, distributed as follows:—

Carpenter shop	2
Tailor shop	10
Engine room	6
Stables	3
Garden	5
Farm	2
Cooks and bakers	4
Dining hall	4
Wash house	4
Cleaners	16
Gate	1
Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent's house	2
Teaming	3
Outside work	11
Play room	29
Protestant School, senior	22
" " junior	26
Catholic "	22
Hospital	12
Night duty	1
Under punishment	2

Total

"Of the twelve in the sick room six were isolated so as to insure entire immunity from infection. Six were ill with diphtheria, and the others were suffering from pneumonia; the latter were domiciled in the upper west dormitory, and, with one exception, they were in a convalescent condition.

"A peculiar feature of the diphtheritic cases now under treatment is that this reappearance of the disease has occurred after a lapse of ten weeks, without a single case of it in the interim. A strict investigation must be made with a view of determining as to the probable cause of its reappearance. The disease has in all the cases been of the mildest type, and no serious results are apprehended with regard to any of them.

"I examined the works of renewal, etc., which have been in progress for some time, and, so far as completed, everything has been done in a thorough and creditable manner. The renewals of the drains and improvements in ventilation—all of which will be finished in the course of a few days—have been properly carried out. The concreting of the entire basement and the re-flooring of the dormitories, together with the sheeting of the ceilings, are neatly and substantially finished.

"The kalsomining in the basement is also well done, and the alterations in the bath room, painting the chapels, putting new ceiling in Protestant chapel, and thoroughly renovating the dining room have also been completed in a satisfactory manner.

"With the exception of the recreation room, which has been in use as a sick room, the institution throughout presents a neat and tidy appearance, and it is to be hoped that all these improvements will add as much to the sanitary condition of the building as they do to its general appearance.

" I made a visit of inspection to the Reformatory for Boys on the 27th, 28th and 29th June. On two days of my visit there were 194 boys in charge, distributed as follows :

Carpenters' shop	4
Tailors' "	10
Engine-room	5
Stables	4
Farm	2
Garden	9
Cooks and bakers	4
Dining-hall	4
Wash-house	4
Cleaners	15
Gate	1
Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent's houses	2
Teaming	4
Protestant School, Senior	19
" " Junior	28
Catholic School	22
Hospital	15
Under punishment	2
Outside work	13
Playroom	27
 Total	 194

" Since the date of my last visit, on the 28th April, four cases of diphtheria have occurred at intervals, and the last one, though still confined to the sick-room, is making good progress, and no bad results are likely to follow.

" A singular feature respecting these last cases is that a period of ten weeks elapsed after the disease had disappeared before they were developed, and none of the boys last attacked were in the Reformatory at the time of the first outbreak. It does not appear that these later attacks are traceable to any local cause.

" The buildings, from basement to attic, have been thoroughly renovated, and no pains spared to put the premises in a satisfactory and thoroughly sanitary condition.

" The health record of the institution, however, is not as satisfactory as it might be, and it will be noted that in the distribution, as given above, fifteen boys were reported in hospital; seven of these were ill with pneumonia, five being confined to bed; two were convalescent; and the condition of the remainder was not serious—all were making favourable progress. This is not a very satisfactory condition to report, but it is probable that the ailment arises from controllable causes, such as exposure to cold after violent exercise in the playground, etc. Precautions against such indiscretion should be taken in the future.

" Although sixty-five cases of diphtheria have occurred since the first appearance of the disease, it is gratifying to record that up to the present time not a death has resulted from that cause in the institution. The families of the officials, however, have not been so fortunate, three deaths having occurred among them—two children and one adult.

" Instructions were given to have the infected quarters thoroughly renovated, and put in the best sanitary condition.

" The concreting of the entire basement of the main building has made a great improvement in all its apartments, in excluding the dampness underneath the floors. Some slight defects, however, in this regard were noticeable in the walls, the walls having been constructed at a lower grade than the outside level. Drains will have to be laid outside of the building to carry away any surface water. Instructions were given to have this work done immediately, the drains to be placed at a lower level than the basement floor, in order to thoroughly protect it from dampness.

" The sick-room or hospital accommodation of the institution is not equal to the requirements in event of an outbreak of disease such as has recently been experienced, and although the Protestant chapel, which has been used for months past as an hospital, on account of its excellent ventilation, light and temperature, has proved to be well suited to the purpose, yet it is manifest that a continuance of its use in that way would be improper, and render it unfit for the purpose for which it was set apart. In view of this fact, its occupation as an hospital should be discontinued at the earliest possible date.

" Now, that the basement has been made perfectly dry, it can be used for storerooms, and the present storerooms be converted into tailor shop and shoe shop ; and the rooms now devoted to those industries can be fitted up for a schoolroom and hospital respectively. As but little outlay will be necessary in converting these latter apartments and in putting them in good condition as regards heating and ventilation, the work will be proceeded with at once.

" The scholars in the different classes appear to be making satisfactory progress, and the literary work is fairly well accomplished.

" The training of the boys in the various industries is being well prosecuted in the carpenter shop, in the tailor shop, and shoe shop ; also in farm and garden work the lads are kept well employed.

" In this regard, however, the question may well be considered whether sufficient attention is paid to instructing the boys in such work as will enable them to take a fair position among their fellows when discharged from the Reformatory. After due consideration, representations will be made with a view to giving the lads initiatory instruction in the various trades, such as masonry, bricklaying, stone-cutting, plastering, painting, and other industries of a like character, so that at the time of their discharge they may be better fitted for acquiring proficiency in any particular trade which they may decide to follow for a livelihood.

" Such a training would thus materially contribute to their well-being and prosperity when no longer under the care and discipline of the institution."

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The Reformatory Schools were examined by Mr. Isaac Day, one of the Public School Inspectors of the County of Simcoe. A copy of his report is annexed :—

" I have the honour to present to you my first annual report of the inspection of the schools at the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene.

" I found the teachers hard-working, earnest men, who are not labouring for mere show, but are conscientiously and successfully doing what they believe is their duty, and who are earning every cent of their salaries.

" I spent October 9th in the room of Mr. Ferguson, junior Protestant teacher. I found there in all sixty-six boys, thirty-three in the forenoon and thirty-three

in the afternoon. Of these, forty-four were in the Second Book, eleven in the second part of the First Book, and eleven in the Primer.

"The subjects taught there were arithmetic, reading, writing, spelling and temperance.

"October 10th I spent in the room of Mr. Yorrell, Catholic teacher. There were present fifty-three, thirty in the forenoon and twenty-three in the afternoon. Of these, nine were in the Fifth Reader, eight in the Fourth, twenty-three in the Third, nine in the Second, four in the Primer.

"The subjects taught were arithmetic, reading, writing, spelling, composition, geography, book-keeping, grammar and temperance.

"I spent the 11th of October in the room of Mr. Murphy, senior Protestant teacher. He had fifty-four boys, twenty-three in the forenoon and thirty-one in the afternoon. Twenty-three of these were in the Fourth Reader and thirty-one in the Third Reader.

"The subjects taught were arithmetic, reading, writing, spelling, composition, geography, grammar, temperance and a little history.

"Of the 159 boys in school during my visit, nine were in the Fifth Reader, thirty-one in the Fourth, forty in the Third, fifty-three in the Second and twenty-six in the First.

"The teachers have great control over the boys while in school, and there seems to be a kind feeling between them and the latter. The discipline was good.

"I will now make a few remarks about the proficiency of the pupils in the several subjects, and about the proper way to teach them.

*"Reading.—*On the whole the boys read quite as well as the corresponding classes of the average public schools do; but though the majority read with ease and intelligence, there were occasionally to be heard that mumbling, inaudible tone, that mal-pronunciation, monotony and lack of distinct articulation.

"Reading should be taught every day, and when I say 'should be taught,' I mean that a lesson should not be assigned without any attempt by the teacher to show how it should be read. Where this is forgotten, the wrong way is just as apt to be prepared as the correct way, thus perpetuating errors. The teacher should dwell on every lesson with his pupils before allowing them to read alone. He should teach the meaning of the passage, should have it read simultaneously after him, (where these two rules are followed carefully there will be very little bad reading) should give short lessons, should occasionally ask the boys the meaning of the different passages, thus cultivating intelligent reading. When a mistake is made by a pupil, instead of the teacher's saying, 'read it again,' he should point out the mistake himself, or have the other pupils point it out, read the passage correctly, and then get the pupil to read. In all the classes the blackboard should be constantly used. Script should be used from the first. The pupils should copy from the blackboard the lesson that has just been taught. Phonics should be taken up systematically, as it is only by systematic training that boys can be made to speak distinctly. Finally, if the teacher is careful to allow no slovenly method, corrects the mistakes of the pupils, and remembers that the more nearly the boys approach their natural manner of talking, he will have good readers.

*"Arithmetic.—*The several classes were scarcely equal to the corresponding classes of the Public Schools. Notation and numeration were somewhat neglected. Although some time was spent in mental arithmetic I do not think quite enough was spent in it. Some of the boys in the Fourth and Fifth Readers could do simple questions in interest and could do them intelligently also.

"I would suggest that the teachers keep in mind the four great objects aimed at in teaching this subject, viz.—quickness, accurateness, neatness, and mental power—the last being the most important.

"Arithmetic should be taught in the lowest classes, by reference to objects, and these should be used until the pupils are able to perform the different processes of addition, etc., without the objects being presented. Notation and numeration should be taught thoroughly; for if so taught no difficulty will be found in mastering the reasons of the subsequent steps in multiplication and division. The teacher should remember that in this subject particularly all that he does for his pupils that they could be led to do for themselves is lost. He should not ask the questions and answer them himself. As much of the mere mechanical work, so persistently used by lazy teachers, as is possible should be abolished. This subject is the logic of the Public Schools and should be so taught as to cause the pupil to think. Every lesson should be short, practical, lively, interesting, and the result will be thoroughness and ability.

"*Writing*.—In this subject the results are really wonderful, far above that of any public school I know of. I took some copies from several of Mr. Yorrell's boys to show the teachers in my inspectorate what is being done at the Reformatory.

"*Spelling*.—This subject seems to be well taught. The boys could, with few exceptions, spell orally and from dictation the words of their Readers. I think it would be well for every boy to write from dictation as soon as he can on paper, not on slate. In preparing the lesson he should transcribe it very carefully. The errors should be diligently corrected.

"*Book-keeping*.—The boys in the upper forms could write promissory notes, due bills, receipts, etc., very neatly.

"Very little history or geography is taught. I think it is a very great pity that the most important parts of the history of our country are not dwelt upon, and that at least the geography of Ontario is not thoroughly taught.

"*English*.—This subject is too much neglected. The reason is that too much time is taken up with the three r's under the mistaken idea that a man is more thoroughly equipped for life if he has a fair knowledge of these subjects rather than to be able to express himself with correctness, ease, fluency and gracefulness on any subject coming within range of his comprehension. The latter, I think, would make him a more useful and desirable citizen than the former.

"But how is this to be accomplished?

"(1) By giving the pupil a more thorough knowledge of grammar and composition.

"(2) By the teacher's using only elegant language in his intercourse with his pupils and by his accepting only such from them.

"(3) By giving the pupils a more thorough knowledge of their reading books.

"(4) By having the pupils commit to memory all the beautiful poetry of their reading books.

"(5) By putting into the boys' hands some of the easier works of our standard authors and by encouraging the reading of them.

"(6) By a more extensive use of Object Lessons.

"In conclusion I would make the following recommendations :

"(1) That the Manual of Temperance be not put into the hands of the pupils, but that the teachers give in short, familiar conversations, the matter of the book on a level with the comprehension of the boys.

"(2) That a partition (not a glass one) be put down the middle of Mr. Murphy's room, and that one room so formed be given to Mr. Ferguson. His present room is only 18 x 22, while Mr. Murphy's is 40 x 50. Mr. Ferguson's is far too small while Mr. Murphy's is too large."

In the following pages will be found the reports of the Superintendent Surgeon, Chaplain, School Masters and the usual Statistical Tables :—

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

PENETANGUISHENE, November 3rd, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Twenty-ninth Annual Statistical Report of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, for the year ending 30th September, 1888. The usual summary of the proceedings, events, results, etc., of the year are given below.

When gifted with a well-stored mind and the power to wield a facile pen it is an easy task to write fluently and gracefully on any subject, no matter how dry. To those so blessed every subject would be treated so as to be agreeably readable. Even should interesting facts and incidents be scarce or altogether wanting, graceful periods, clothed in appropriate language, will relieve whatever may be the theme from becoming monotonous. But where mental barrenness is the equipment, or rather non-equipment, any literary task involving much mind labour is to one so circumstanced next to impossible, and this is the condition in which the writer finds himself when taking up the pen to prepare a condensed history of the results of the year just ended. Year after year for the past nine years crude attempts, including the present one, have been made to discharge the obligation necessitating an annual summing up of each year's transactions. So far as the merely mechanical portion of the work—the preparation of the Statistical Tables, etc.—was concerned it was comparatively easy, therefore promptly executed, but the undertaking which involves that one should outline the moral, mental and material progress attained each recurring year where the environment cannot be susceptible of any great annual change, and where the human subjects are of much the same type as those preceding them, it becomes a task difficult for common-place ability to accomplish satisfactorily. Still, it being imperative, that a review of the year's work be furnished in order that analysis be made, the duty thus made incumbent must, without further preamble, perforce be attempted, no matter how blunderingly.

Hitherto it has been my endeavour to keep well within the record when describing affairs as they presented themselves to me, from day to day, during each official year, and this prudent rule will, I hope, govern me when reviewing matters connected with the progress made during the past year. At this point I find myself in the difficulty foreshadowed above, that of saying something new or, failing that, to make the old story seem new by transposing the phraseology and thus give, what I aim to say, an appearance of originality. Still, were

I sufficiently an adept in the art of word-painting to compass this, the picture would not be true to nature, as no matter how nearly each year's observations resemble those of the years preceding there are, in each succeeding year, many new types of character presented, differing widely, yet, to the cursory observer, apparently identical. Whatever monotony there may be in the description, monotony is not in order when contemplating the many and varied characteristics emphasized in the ever changing groups of active, energetic boys and youths under our care.

An inward monitor, anticipating the action you would surely take after reading so far, warns me to cease idle speculation and to proceed with my report. Giving heed to the justly merited admonition I will now take up the thread dropped when introducing the digressive paragraph immediately preceding.

To insure success in the complete reformation of wayward, misguided and delinquent youth and boyhood three all-important aids to that end must be brought into active operation and be intelligently applied, viz., thorough religious instruction, elementary scholastic education and practical industrial training. Through the medium of the first the mind and heart of each are awakened and made to understand the duties they owe and the responsibilities they incur to God and their neighbour. The second also exercises a healthy influence on the mind, causing it to expand and drilling it into habits of method and order, likewise enabling those acquiring it to lift themselves out of the rut in which, probably through no fault on their part, their previous ignorance had placed them. By the third they become fitted to be self-supporting and thus take a respectable place among the honest toilers of the land. Endowed with these three fundamental and inseparable requisites they may aim to reach and can, if the effort be well and conscientiously directed, attain, when free to use their energies, any position of honour and emolument common to their fellow-workers in the world without. It is not sufficient that the bodies of our inmates should be fed, clothed and otherwise protected, their minds also must be fed and clothed, and in the way of better protection against relapse into sin, crime or idleness, no better agent than those indicated can be employed. All this being self-evident it behoves that those invested with the domestic management of institutions of a reformatory character should see that the religious and secular teachers, the trade instructors and all others under their control perform faithfully their allotted duties.

So far as the Ontario Reformatory for Boys is concerned the Provincial Government, in its wisdom and forethought, has made ample provision for the application of the two first named essentials in respect to those relegated to its charge; regarding the third, that of practical industrial training, its means of so doing are circumscribed. This is partly owing to the geographical position of the Reformatory which, through its remoteness from manufacturing centres and the consequent heavy freight charges to be incurred to and fro, absolutely prohibits the introduction of many branches of light industry which, under more favourable circumstances, might, without pecuniary loss, be entered on and thus prove of lasting benefit to a large portion of the inmates. Another obstacle in this connection forces itself in the way of perfecting the training referred to, and that is the opposition shewn by certain trade combinations to any one held in duress being employed in the production of articles coming into competition with free labour. Fortunately for us, so far, farm hands have not succeeded in forming formidable combinations, else the working of our farm and garden might be interdicted. Up to the present we are free to use inmates labour in the production of the necessary clothing, foot-gear, etc., required for their wants. How long this privilege may be permitted is a problem which time will solve.

Through the boys having to spend half of the day in the school-room and the other half at work their industrial employment is rendered easier, as by this system we can double up the number of those obtaining a chance to acquire some knowledge of such trade or industry as is here available. Still, many of the smaller boys suffer, as they must perforce remain idle half of each day, particularly during winter, when out-door work, within their capacity, can in no way be provided. It may be asked: Why not keep them all day in the school? Two reasons render this impossible, and could it be compassed, inadvisable. The first is, we have not sufficient school-room accommodation to accomplish this; the second is embraced in the fact that, even had we this accommodation, the keeping of the little fellows eight hours per day at their lessons would not be conducive to their mental or bodily health.

A review of the spiritual advancement of our charge would now be in order, but as this all-important matter has, in the annual reports of the chaplains, received its due meed of attention by those best qualified, and whose particular province it is to discuss it, I will therefore content myself by stating that if an estimate of progress may be based on the zeal and earnestness displayed and the untiring efforts put forth to achieve success in this respect, then the best results should be hoped for. From the first establishment of this Reformatory the spiritual wants of the inmates have been ministered to by Church of England clergymen. On certain representations being made to the proper authority it was decided that the ministers of all other religious organizations, Protestant, represented in the neighborhood should have access to the boys of their respective communions in order that these reverend gentlemen should have ample opportunity to impart to those spiritual counsel, and arrangements to that end were ordered to be made. Acting in accordance with instructions received, I communicated with the Rev. Mr. Currie, Presbyterian, and the Rev. Mr. Clark, Methodist minister, the only resident clergymen, other than those of the Church of England and the Roman Catholic, in the town, and conveyed to them the wishes of the Government, with the result that they promptly volunteered their services. Regularly since then—summer of 1887—except during the period when diphtheria was prevalent, when, for obvious reasons, communication from without was, as far as was possible, cut off, these reverend gentlemen have devoted themselves to their self-imposed task—the term *task* in this connection is out of place—for to them it was a labour of love indeed, and we may safely conclude that it has not been “labour in vain.”

After speculating on the possible and probable progress attained in the spiritual order, we will now draw attention to that of a secular character. I refer to scholastic education. In this as in the former it is difficult for the mere layman to reach conclusions, school teaching being largely technical in its operations, therefore the analyzation of results is more within the domain of the expert. Under these circumstances I would respectfully refer you to the report of the District Public School Inspector, Mr. Day, now in your hands. In this report you will doubtless have observed that a change in the school-rooms, with the object of obtaining better sanitary conditions, has been suggested. This subject also engaged the attention of the previous Inspector, Mr. Morgan, as will be seen from his reports. Last spring, after consultation with yourself and after you had visited the rooms in question, it was decided to divide the room now occupied by the boys in the senior grade, this being considerably larger in proportion to its occupants than is the room in which the junior classes assemble too small. When divided, and this will be done with the least possible delay, there will be ample accommodation and air space in each subdivision to satisfy the most exacting.

The material progress for the year has been of a marked character. Owing

to an event which will receive attention in its proper place, extensive and extremely necessary improvements of a sanitary character, embracing more perfect ventilation, intelligent plumbing and a better system of steam heating in connection with the main buildings have been carried to satisfactory completion. Added to this all the drains have been entirely overhauled, the old stench-traps removed and others more effective substituted. New floors in dining-hall, ante-room, main hall and dormitory B. have been laid, and in the basement rooms and passages a layer of concrete four inches in thickness now covers entirely the chilly and unattractive stone flagging so long an eyesore. New ceilings of matched boarding have, in a number of apartments, taken the place of the dilapidated and otherwise unsightly ones; besides every part of the main buildings has been newly painted, papered or kalsomined accordingly as its particular state or condition necessitated.

Considerable and very much needed improvements have also been made during the year in the grounds, roadways, etc., around and immediately connected with the institution. Within the enclosure the surface and underground drains have been perfected and sodding to a large extent has been laid. Without and in connection with the Deputy Superintendent's and the Superintendent's residences a vast amount of inmates' labour has been expended, represented by the enlargement, under instructions, of the former, the removal, for sanitary reasons, of the stables and outhouses connected with both. The latter structures were moved as they stood to a considerable distance from the dwellings referred to, and their transfer to present site was effected solely by the labour of the boys.

Taking advantage of the steam supply-pipe laid last year to the house of the Superintendent, it was determined, with a view to economy, to extend the system this year and heat the dwelling of the Deputy Superintendent, also the green house, from the same source, viz., the boilers attached to the machine shop. This has been successfully accomplished and a great annual saving of fuel will thereby be effected. The cost of this work was infinitesimal, all of it being done by our engineer with his boys assisting, besides nearly if not all the material used was that which had been removed from the main building when the heating system there was changed.

Still another and decidedly important work has this season been carried to successful completion. I refer to the improved character of our water supply, both as to quantity and quality. Now we pump from deep water over two hundred feet from the shore, and this is lifted up to and stored in a reservoir of solid masonry instead of the wooden tanks, subject to decay, hitherto used for the purpose. A new and powerful pump having been added to the pumping station removes an element of great danger, as were we to continue as in the past, dependent on one pump only, and should that give out, or through wear and tear or accident be disabled, the results would be disastrous, especially so were any of these possibilities to take place during the winter season.

Last year we referred in hopeful terms to the new stables then in course of erection. These were, in the early winter of same year, ready for occupancy, and we can now congratulate ourselves, besides being possessed of a structure in closer proximity to and more in harmony with the main building, on having our neat cattle and horses comfortably housed.

The present piggeries being in the same, if not worse condition than were the old stables, involved that new ones also should be built. The erection of these was commenced in the early summer and is now approaching completion. From present appearances they seem to be well adapted to uses they will be put.

For the past few years, owing to unpropitious seasons and other causes not

necessary to specify here, the farm has not been as productive as might reasonably be looked for. This year through the liberal use of manure, possibly more intelligent tillage and a more favourable season, the promise of good crops resulting is hopeful.

The garden, if we may base our calculations on the returns from the late crop being in the ratio of the more early, also promises to repay the care and intelligence expended on it.

Tree planting has been indulged in this year to a considerable extent. It is intended to continue this useful work when the seasons are favourable and time and opportunity permit.

Although the subject, that of the bodily health of the inmates, is more within the province of the surgeon of the institution and will doubtless, by that officer, be dealt with in the fullest manner. Still when reviewing the events of the year we must not heedlessly neglect to express thankfulness for the great blessings vouchsafed us by a merciful Providence in carrying us through two epidemics, that of diphtheria and pneumonia, with the loss of one inmate only. The former, as you are already aware, made its unwelcome appearance middle of last December. From that time until the end of March over fifty boys were attacked, some of them virulently. The disease lurked about the premises, occasional cases being presented, at intervals, up to July when it disappeared, it is to be hoped finally. In all seventy-five cases were, during the periods indicated, under treatment, and we may well be thankful that the pestilence ceased without one victim succumbing to its dread attack. This is an unusual and to all concerned a very consoling result, as, ordinarily, the mortality connected with the fell disease averages over twenty per cent. To the skillful and unvaried attention of the surgeon and his assistants, careful nursing and the advantages possessed in having an airy and well ventilated hospital for the sick, besides other rooms of similar character for the convalescents and suspects, may, under Divine Providence, be, in great part, attributed our freedom from fatal cases. When fighting the disease it must not be overlooked that we had the invaluable advice and assistance of the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, who, accompanied by yourself, twice visited the institution when the epidemic was at its worst. The many practical suggestions respecting sanitary arrangements and regulations, treatment, etc. made by this learned gentlemen were of exceeding value to all concerned and largely contributed towards the success of the efforts put forth to prevent the spreading of the disease.

Whilst congratulating ourselves in the consoling fact that none of our inmates were taken off by the pestilence, it must not be forgotten that two of our officers, the deputy superintendent and the storekeeper suffered serious and irreparable loss through its invasion of their homes. The entire families of both were stricken down, Mr. McKellar losing an infant daughter and Mr. Stedman being bereft of a lovely and interesting girl seven years old. Let us earnestly pray that many years may elapse ere it may again be our sorrowful duty to chronicle so sad a record.

During May, June and July pneumonia was also prevalent, over twenty (20) boys being attacked. Apart from the medical treatment, the same means were employed and advantages utilized as in diphtheria and similar care exercised causing this visitor to withdraw with only one victim (a lad pre-disposed to lung disease) in his train. This and one other death, that of an Indian boy, far advanced in consumption before he was received here, represent the total mortality for the year.

We must not lose sight of an important fact connected with these undesirable visitations and that is, through them much good, in respect to the future health

of the inmates, has been wrought. For, had these not assumed the proportions outlined above we would not now be in the enjoyment of premises drained heated and ventilated to perfection, with every eyesore removed and every needful appointment in place; thus enabling us to state that, from the standpoint of cleanliness and all sanitary conditions conducive to good health, there is not from basement to roof one objectionable feature observable.

Apart from the epidemics noted, we have much pleasure in reporting that the general bodily health of the inmates throughout the year has been excellent. This must be accepted as some compensation for the serious and prolonged anxiety endured for over six months, during which time the pestilences referred to above were raging.

In the return furnished by the Bursar shewing the number of days' labour expended on permanent improvements, etc., during the year, it will be observed that the showing is unusually large. A very pleasing feature in the year's transaction contributed to this result, and this is, that during the spring, summer, and up to the end of the official year there has been a steadiness and freedom from unrest, beyond the average exhibited. Some portion of the contentedness evidenced must be credited to the thoughtful and judicious handling of the lads displayed by those immediately in charge of them. Altogether apart from the epidemic invasion and its consequences, the year's proceedings has been of a most satisfactory character.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS McCROSSON.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Superintendent.

Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Shewing the operations of the Reformatory for the year ending 30th September 1888.

In residence 1st October, 1887.....	192
Admitted during the year.....	78
Total number during the year.....	270
Discharged according to sentence.....	39
Reprieved	30
Escaped	2
Died	2
Transferred to Kingston.....	1
	74
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1888.....	196

NATIONALITIES of Boys committed during the year and of those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	Total commitments.
Canadian	53	1283
English.....	8	158
Irish.....	7	67
Scotch.....	1	30
U. S.	6	142
Other countries	3	23
Total.....	78	1703

RELIGIOUS denominations of Boys committed during the year and of those boys remaining in the Institution on the 30th September, also of those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	In residence 30th September.	Total Com-mittments.
English Church.....	16	51	541
Roman Catholic.....	24	59	575
Presbyterian.....	10	30	169
Methodist....	24	50	319
Baptists.....	1	3	75
Other denominations.....	3	3	24
Total.....	78	196	1703

AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

1 at 10	12 at 13	12 at 16
2 at 11	12 at 14	3 at 17
11 at 12	23 at 15	2 at 18

Total 78

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.

1 year	1
2 years.....	5
2 " and 3 mos.....	1
3 "	30
4 "	7
5 "	14
3 mos. and an indefinite period not to exceed 5 yrs.....	2
6 " " "	3
1 year " " "	2
1 " " "	3
2 years " " "	4
3 " " "	3
Indefinite period not to exceed	2
" "	1
Total	78

CRIMES for which the 78 boys were convicted and sentenced to the Reformatory.

Assault and robbery	2
Attempting to have illicit connection with a girl.....	1
Burglary.....	2
Drunk and disorderly	1
Horse stealing	1
Housebreaking	1
Housebreaking and larceny	1
Incorrigible conduct.....	1
Indecent assault	1
Larceny.....	48
Larceny and incorrigible.....	1
Larceny of post-letters.....	1
Larceny of money.....	1
Maliciously destroying property....	1
Maliciously stabbing	1
Manslaughter.....	1
Receiving stolen money.....	1
Shopbreaking and larceny	4
Vagrancy.....	7
Wounding.....	1
Total.....	78

COUNTIES of the Province from which the 78 commitments were made during the year.

Algoma District.....	1	Oxford.....	2
Bruce.....	2	Peel	1
Carleton	3	Perth	2
Dufferin	1	Peterborough.....	1
Essex	2	Renfrew	1
Frontenac.....	3	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry...	2
Grey	1	Simcoe	2
Hastings	1	Victoria.....	1
Kent.....	3	Waterloo	3
Lambton	3	Welland	4
Leeds and Grenville	2	Wellington	4
Lincoln.....	1	Wentworth.....	11
Middlesex.....	7	York.....	11
Northumberland and Durham	2		
Norfolk.....	1	Total.....	78

COUNTIES of Province from which the 196 boys now in residence originally came.

Algoma District.....	1	Ontario.....	3
Brant.....	3	Oxford	6
Bruce.....	6	Peel	1
Carleton	8	Perth	3
Dufferin	1	Peterborough.....	5
Elgin.....	4	Prescott and Russel.....	1
Essex	3	Renfrew.....	1
Frontenac.....	15	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry...	5
Grey.....	3	Simecoe	9
Halton	1	Victoria	1
Hastings	3	Waterloo.....	6
Kent	5	Welland	6
Lambton.....	9	Wellington.....	7
Leeds and Grenville.....	2	Wentworth.....	30
Lincoln.....	4	York.....	23
Middlesex.....	10		
Northumberland and Durham.....	6	Total	196
Norfolk.....	5		

Number of Commitments since Confederation.

COMMITMENTS.	Year.	Number.	Number at close of same year.
Committed in	1867	55	170
" "	1868	59	173
" "	1869	47	170
" "	1870	41	163
" "	1871	48	155
" "	1872	48	158
" "	1873	31	130
" "	1874	58	139
" "	1875	71	173
" "	1876	47	183
" "	1877	75	195
" "	1878	69	196
" "	1879	57	206
" "	1880	80	216
" "	1881	96	250
" "	1882	84	263
" "	1883	58	245
" "	1884	81	242
" "	1885	51	220
" "	1886	64	205
" "	1887	60	192
" "	1888	78	196

A statement exhibiting the number of day's labour expended upon permanent improvements and structural alterations from October 1st, 1887, to September 30th, 1888:

HOW EMPLOYED.	Number of Days.	Value per day.	Total Value of boy's labour.
	Cts.	\$ c.	
Removal of old residence and sundry jobs.....	482	40	192 80
Enlargement of Deputy's residence.....	846	40	338 40
Repairs, etc., to Matron's and Storekeeper's houses.....	246	40	98 40
" " Chaplain's residence.....	76	40	30 40
" " Guards' houses.....	37	40	14 80
" " Institution	1089	40	435 60
Excavating for drains and levelling.....	834	30	250 20
Removing stables at Superintendent's and Deputy's.....	264	30	79 20
Sodding at Superintendent's.....	252	30	75 60
Excavating for drain and water pipes.....	117	30	35 10
Miscellaneous work not above enumerated.....	3142	25	785 50
			2336 00

PRODUCE of the Farm and Garden attached to the Ontario Reformatory for Boys
from 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888.

Farm.

Upland hay.....	4 tons	@ \$10 00	\$40 00
Swamp hay.....	2 "	@ 10 00	20 00
Potatoes	503 bush.....	@ 50	251 50
Milk	21005 qts	@ 03	630 15
Pork	12817 lbs.....	@ 05½.....	704 94
Pigs	20	@ 4 00	80 00
Calf	1		10 00
			\$1736 59

Garden.

Vegetables	841 93
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Revenue.

Farm and garden—Exchange account	187 22
		\$2765 74

Stock of Vegetables on Hand.

Celery	2000 heads.....	\$60 00
Cabbages	3000 "	120 00
Mangel wurzel	250 bushels	100 00
Carrots	150 "	60 00
Beets	10 "	4 00
Parsnips.....	10 "	4 00
Onions	10 "	8 00
Turnips	300 "	45 00
Herbs		5 00
		406 00

Recapitulation.

Value of Vegetables on hand	\$406 00
" " sold	6 97
" " consumed in institution	42 44
" " " at stable.....	50 00
" " " Matron	8 84
" " exchanged for manure	15 50
Flowers sold	62 18
" on hand	250 00
	841 93

STATEMENT exhibiting the Labour in the various Shops for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Carpenters' Shop.

	Days.
To work at the Superintendent's house	482
" " Deputy Superintendent's house.....	846
" " Matron's house	190
" " Storekeeper's house ...	56
" " Protestant Chaplain's house	71
" " Roman Catholic Chaplain's house	5
" " Guards' house.....	37
" " Institution	1089
Total number of days	2776... @ 40c...\$1110 40
To cash, as per workshop account	5 35
	\$1115 75

Shoe Shop.

To 277 pairs of laced boots	@ 50c. making.....	138 50
" 7 " " "	vamped @ \$1 00...	7 00
" 316 " " "	repaired @ 30...	94 80
" Cash, as per workshop account..		1 50

241 80

Tailor Shop.

To making 352 coats for inmates	@ \$1 00.....	\$352 00
" 633 pants " "	@ 50.....	316 50
" 487 caps " "	@ 20.....	97 40
" 42 prs. slippers"	@ 10.....	4 20
" 394 shirts for "	@ 15.....	59 10
" 156 " under, for inmates...	@ 15.....	23 40
" 50 " night, " " ...	@ 25.....	12 50
" 200 prs. drawers "	@ 15.....	30 00
" 163 sheets for dormitories	@ 10.....	16 30
" 117 mattresses for dormitories...	@ 25.....	29 25
" 57 pillows " " ...	@ 5.....	2 85
" 237 " (covers) " " ...	@ 5.....	11 85
" 100 towels.....	@ 1.....	1 00
To repairing 95 coats for inmates	@ 10.....	9 50
" 135 pants " "	@ 10.....	13 50
To making 68 suits " discharged boys...	@ 4 00.....	272 00
" 24 overcoats " " ...	@ 2 50.....	60 00
" 22 suits for officers.....	@ 5 00.....	110 00

To making	2 overcoats for officers.....	@	3 00.....	6 00
"	21 prs. pants " "	@	1 00	21 00
"	5 " " (drill) "	@	50.....	2 50
"	1 coat (drill) for officers	@	75.....	75
Torepairing	32 " for officers	@	25.....	8 00
"	27 pants " "	@	25.....	6 75
"	10 vests " "	@	20.....	2 00
"	228 shirts for inmates	@	5.....	11 40
"	65 " (under) "	@	5.....	3 25
"	130 prs. drawers "	@	5.....	6 50
To cash as per workshop account.....				14 23
				\$1503 73

Recapitulation.

Carpenter's shop.....	\$1115 75
Tailor "	1503 73
Shoe "	241 80
	\$2861 28

REPORT OF PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

PENETANGUISHENE, October, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report, as Protestant Chaplain for the year ending September 30th, 1888, with regard to the Church.

The long period at the beginning of the year, during which the medical officer would not allow the assembly of the lads, owing to the fear of contagion followed by the second period in which the church had to be used for hospital purposes, and then by the overhauling and repainting necessary, before the ordinary services could be resumed, all combined to make a large inroad upon the work of the year.

The Presbyterian and Methodist ministers have again resumed their regular visits for the instruction of the lads belonging to their respective churches, and church matters generally have once more settled into their regular condition.

Since my last report to you I have been called upon, for the first time during my term of service here, to perform the last office for the dead.

Wm. D—, a good lad in every way, drawing towards the close of his sentence, was laid to rest in the churchyard on the Lines, attended by his father and a few of his chosen companions to await the Day of Ressurrection.

IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The same remarks apply as in the church, and no change has been made with regard to the special difficulties in this part of my work mentioned in previous reports.

There has been a decided advance, however, both in the interest taken and

the results obtained, especially since the introduction of the International series of the Sunday School lesson leaf. By using this leaflet, I am able to give the lads the paper belonging to their own church and yet have the same lesson and work going on. Latterly in place of the individual repetition of the lesson, a written examination has been instituted upon the work of the week, and (while from some lads it is impossible to expect much) the number of well written intelligent answers obtained, together with the active interest displayed, when under religious instruction, is very satisfactory.

It would be hard to say, even if it is right to attempt to do so, what actual results flow from all this.

At one time the signs appear very encouraging, at another, it seems almost impossible to make any lasting impression in regard to spiritual things.

But of this much I am confident, that these lads cannot have their Bibles in their hands morning and evening, reading and hearing, as many of them certainly do, with evident interest and appreciation, without some fruit being brought forth in God's good time.

IN THE LIBRARY.

We are at present a little short of books, owing partly to the number that were unavoidably destroyed during the diphtheria outbreak and partly to our having no grant this year.

We can, however, do very well on what we have until the next grant comes in.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. LLOYD,

Protestant Chaplain.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector, etc.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 25th, 1888.

To R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

The following is the report, which as Catholic Chaplain, I have the honour of submitting to you concerning the Roman Catholic boys of this institution for the year ending September, 30th.

I received my appointment as Chaplain on November 11th, 1887, and, entered on the performance of the duties of that office on the 18th of the same month.

At that date there were 63 Catholic boys in the Reformatory, of whom 43 had received first communion and confirmation, whilst on September, 30th of this present year, the number of Catholic boys had decreased to 59, compared with previous years. The present shews a very gratifying decrease in the number

of boys sent here, the numbers for 1885 and 1886, being 93 and 72. It is to be hoped that the increased vigilance of parents and greater attention to the instruction of their children, to which causes the yearly diminution of the number of Catholic boys sent here is doubtless due, will continue to produce the same happy result.

From November 18th, 1887, the date of my assuming the duties of Catholic Chaplain to September 30th of the present year, 22 Catholic boys have left the Reformatory, of whom 14 had completed their terms and 8 were pardoned. In the case of one of the latter, there was a delay of several months between the date on which a petition for his release received the approval of the Superintendent of this institution, and the date on which the authorities with whom the power of pardoning resides, gave it their favorable attention. To the irritation arising from months of suspense, I attribute the marked change for the worse which I observed in that boy for some time previous to his reprieve. With two exceptions, the boys who left during the year received first communion and confirmation, and possessed a good average knowledge of Catholic doctrine.

The Catholic boys sent here from the date of my assuming the office of Chaplain, to September 30th of this present year, number 19, of whom one died soon after his arrival. Of these, seven, of whom five were also confirmed, had received first communion. I would have had most of these prepared for confirmation, had it not been for the outbreak of diphtheria last winter, owing to which the chapel was closed for three months, and the decease of the late lamented Archbishop Lynch, to whom no successor has as yet been appointed.

As soon as the vacancy made by the demise of His Grace will be filled, I expect to have more than twenty boys, of whom eleven have received during the year, and about the same number will be soon prepared for first communion, ready for confirmation.

The conduct of the boys under my charge during prayers, Mass, and Sunday school has been as good, and their attendance at the Sacraments as regular, as that of the boys of any ordinary Catholic congregation. I found it necessary to send in written reports against seven boys for disregarding cautions respecting their conduct at prayers and Sunday school. The offences for which I cautioned them were in almost every case trivial, such as I would pass over in a parish Sunday school; but on account of the proneness of these boys to trifle with any little leniency shown them, I find it necessary to admonish, and if admonition is not promptly heeded, to report them for offences which in other boys I would not notice.

I have introduced during the year a weekly written examination on Scripture History, given to the boys during Sunday school. This has proved to be an excellent means of making them attentive, fixing on their minds the instruction they receive, and accustoming them to give correct and succinct expression to their ideas. They are stimulated to work hard at this exercise by the hope of prizes at Christmas; and I would wish very much that the Government would give a small sum (say twelve dollars) to the Catholic Chaplain for such prizes, as at present they must come either from his own salary or from the donations of his friends.

The library is well supplied with works of fiction, principally from the pens of excellent authors. I am sorry that it does not contain any poetry, and I intend to impart a little variety to its contents by applying for a few cheap copies of the works of our purest and best poets. Of the 59 boys at present

under my charge, 52 are on the library list, and the fact that the works of Dickens, Thackeray, etc., are in great demand shows that good works are appreciated. I fully concur in the high praises bestowed by my predecessors on the courtesy of the Reformatory officials, the excellence of chapel accommodation, the abundant supply of everything necessary for the celebration of Mass, and the great facilities afforded for the performance of all duties pertaining to my office.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. MINEHAN,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 12th, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the report of the Protestant School for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

The year past has been as uneventful as the years preceding, with the exception that it was found necessary to close the schools for about two months, which, of course, retarded school work, and detracted from the general results of the year.

It is unnecessary for me to say anything as to progress, as the County Inspector of Schools will report thereon. I might, however, say incidentally that it is difficult for any person not thoroughly conversant with the generality of the cases sent here to arrive, however anxious, at correct conclusions as to value of work done. The Warden of the Central Prison, in his remarks in his last report relative to the class of "men and boys" sent there, has drawn no exaggerated picture of the difficulties to be overcome in dealing with men or boys of criminal tendencies. We have similar difficulties on a minor scale to contend with in school, but even more difficult to grapple with, for we can judge closely of a boy's physical strength and what amount of manual labour he is fairly capable of performing, but how shall we judge of a boy's mental faculties and know when he is putting forth their full powers, especially when his only present reward for industry and good conduct is a word of approbation from his teacher, which is all the teacher's power to give. Had his industry and conduct in school a determining influence in procuring his liberation, it would add greatly to the efficiency of the schools.

The only new subjects taken up in the year were the study of the Temperance Text-Book and examinations in Bible History, questions in the latter being prepared by the Chaplain.

I annex the usual statements of attendance, progress, etc.

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE.

	Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1887.	Quarter ending Mar. 31st, 1888.	Quarter ending June 30th, 1888.	Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1888.	Total.
Senior Teacher's Room :—					
Aggregate attendance.....	3370	627	3785	2885	10667
Number of days taught	66	17	75	54	212
Average daily attendance, 50.31.					
Aggregate non-attendance	546	316	541	516	1919
Causes . { At work.....	394	161	376	344	1275
Causes . { Sick	36	154	151	119	460
Causes . { Under punishment	116	1	14	53	184
Average non-attendance, 8.09.					
Assistant Teacher's room :—					
Aggregate attendance.....	4510	715	4454	3510	13189
Number of days taught, 217.					
Average attendance, 60.78.					
Aggregate non-attendance	381	310	593	336	1620
Causes . { At work.....	221	90	268	183	762
Causes . { Sick	132	220	304	151	807
Causes . { Under punishment	28	.....	21	2	51
Average non-attendance, 7.46.					

NUMBER of Boys belonging to Protestant School, September 30th, 1888.

	Morning.	Afternoon.	Total.
Senior Teacher's Room.....	28	38	66
Junior " "	36	35	71
Total.....	64	73	137

Statement shewing number in each class October 1st, 1887, and position of same September 30th, 1888.

	Number in each class Oct. 1st, 1887.	POSITION ON SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1888.							Gone Out.
		1st Class.	2nd J. Class.	2nd S. Class.	3rd J. Class.	3rd S. Class.	4th J. Class.	4th S. Class.	
4th Senior Class	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 6
4th Junior "	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	14
3rd Senior "	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	* 6
3rd Junior "	22	.....	.....	.....	2	6	3	2	9
2nd Senior "	33	.....	.....	11	9	4	1	.....	8
2nd Junior "	16	.....	.....	8	4	2	.....	.....	2
1st Class	18	9	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Educational Status of Boys Received and Boys Discharged, etc., for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

	1st Class.	2nd J. Class.	2nd S. Class.	3rd J. Class.	3rd S. Class.	4th J. Class.	4th S. Class.	Total.
Received	18	16	2	9	5	3	2	55
Discharged... .....	.....	1	10	7	7	13	9	47

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. W. MURPHY,
Senior Protestant Teacher.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 10th, 1888.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.,
*Inspector of Prisons, etc.,
Toronto.*

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the report as Roman Catholic teacher of this institution, for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

During the year twenty-two boys came in, while twenty-four have gone out. Our present roll number is fifty-eight.

The course of studies outlined in last year's report has been successfully followed during the present year, and in everything a purely practical education has been aimed at.

The conduct of the boys in school has been better than during the preceding year. This is no doubt owing to a better mutual understanding.

The studies were considerably interrupted during the past winter by the prevalence of diphtheria, and the consequent closing of the schools. This accounts for the non-attendance being greater than usual. Before the opening the school room was painted and various other improvements made.

I would again respectfully suggest the offering of some reward for industry in the school room. Prizes might be given, as in the public schools at a very small cost, or a boy's term might be shortened upon reaching a certain status in school. Either of these incentives would prove a strong lever in the hands of the teacher.

I enclose the usual statements of attendance, etc.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. YORRELL.

Statement of Attendance and Non-Attendance.

	Quarter ending 31st December, 1887.	Quarter ending 31st March, 1888.	Quarter ending 30th June, 1888.	Quarter ending 30th September, 1888.	Year.
Number days taught.....	65	16½	74½	53½	209½
Aggregate attendance	3593	787	3985	2806	11171
" non attendance.....	366	227	427	335	1355
Average attendance.....	55.2	47.7	53.4	52.4	53.3
" non-attendance.....	5.6	13.7	5.7	6.2	6.4

EDUCATIONAL status of Boys received and discharged for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

CLASS.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Total.
Received.....	12	8	2	.....	.....	22
Discharged.....	.....	3	5	5	11	24
Present standing	6	9	25	9	9	58

REPORT OF SURGEON.

PENETANGUISHENE, October, 1888.

SIR.—In submitting the Medical Report of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, for the year ending September 30th, 1888, I have much pleasure in stating that the close of the present year finds the institution in a better sanitary condition than ever before, although all the contemplated changes have not been completed. While we make this statement for the sanitary condition of the institution at the present, we have also to record that the past year has been one of affliction to the Reformatory—we having passed through two severe epidemics, one of diphtheria and the other of pneumonia; and have had two deaths during the year, one from consumption, the other from pneumonia. Apart from the epidemics of diphtheria and pneumonia, we have had a very fair bill of health, so that instead of giving a detailed account of the routine of the year, my remarks will be confined principally to these two epidemics.

In closing the report last year, at which time the boys were in excellent health, we little thought that we would be called, in so short a time, to pass through the scourge of diphtheria, which lasted as an epidemic from the 16th of December to March; after that date until September the 1st only a few isolated cases appeared among the boys, and these, strange to say, were all new-comers.

We had under treatment seventy-five cases, but it is most remarkable in the history of this dread disease, that out of this large number no cases proved fatal, notwithstanding that quite a number of cases were very severe. This happy termination, without any fatal result, was no doubt owing, under the blessing of Providence, to the combination of favourable conditions and circumstances herein-after mentioned.

Although we followed the same line of treatment in the Reformatory that we have found most successful in our private practice, still the result obtained has not been as good in our practice as in the Reformatory epidemic, the very favourable termination of which was of course altogether out of the ordinary. In the Reformatory we were better able to control our patients, the age of the boys was favourable, and the sanitary conditions good; but I attribute the great success to good nursing, to the splendid hospital accommodation which we were able to secure, which allowed a free and constant supply of fresh air, coupled with the fact that all cases received treatment at the beginning of the disease, and in no case was the system allowed to become infected from the throat before any treatment took place, as is often the case in private practice. I believe diphtheria to be primarily a local disease caused by specific germs finding lodgment on soil suitable for development in certain vulnerable points in the body, and that the danger to life and the constitutional symptoms manifested after arise from the system becoming contaminated or poisoned by the infected localities, and that by timely treatment it is possible to lessen the probability of general infection and consequently diminish the severity of the disease. In order to accomplish this, all the boys in the institution were examined in the dining hall once a day, and any having premonitory symptoms of the disease were immediately placed in a large room (the reading-room), and constituted what we called our "suspects." Those having the disease fully developed were at once placed in the hospital. After remaining in the hospital two or three weeks, or as the severity of the case demanded, the patients were gradually removed to the school-room, which we called our "convalescent room."

Ordinary patients requiring any attention were placed in another room used as a separate hospital, so that we really occupied the churches, school-room, reading-room and reception-room as hospitals.

This of course necessitated an extra staff as nurses, and it was considered more expedient to employ outside help, and have as little communication as possible between the sick boys on the one hand and the guards and the boys in good health on the other.

Notwithstanding our great care in isolating the sick boys, the officers of the institution were compelled to come in contact with them more or less, and unfortunately the disease was carried to the families of three, which resulted in the death of two children. In these private cases it was impossible to secure all the fine hospital accommodation we improvised in the Reformatory.

I might mention here that the room used as a convalescent room is forty feet by fifty, with eight large windows; the "suspect room" forty-two feet by seventy-five, with eleven windows, both rooms well ventilated, and when I state that the church or main hospital is fifty feet by seventy, with a ceiling over twenty feet high, large windows at the sides, and having end windows near the ceiling, which latter windows were always open even during the coldest days, you will understand what a grand supply of pure air we were able to command.

The largest number of patients in the hospital at any one time was twenty-two, the largest number in the convalescent room twenty-three, the largest number of "suspects" thirteen, but the average would be about four.

Each boy in passing from the hospital to the "convalescent room" had a bath, and after leaving the "convalescent room" he had a bath and a new suit of clothes, the old ones being burnt in every case. All the bedding used in the hospital was burnt, and the bedsteads properly disinfected.

During the progress of the disease we had several visits from the Provincial Board of Health, and many valuable suggestions made in the arrangement of the buildings, etc., which have since been carried out.

Although we made every effort to ascertain the cause of the disease, in which we were assisted by the Provincial Board of Health, it remained a matter of speculation for a long time until what was considered the real cause was discovered in making some alterations to the buildings. In this connection I think it well to embody extracts from the reports I made at the time, which will give a better idea of the cause and history of the disease. The following extract is taken from a Report made after the disease had been raging about a month, and a number of boys were convalescent:

"PENETAGUISHENE, January 14th, 1888.

" * * * * Of the fifty-five cases now under treatment twenty-two are in the hospital, the rest in the "convalescent room," and in the room for "suspects."

"In the hospital we have fourteen in bed and eight up. After a boy has been up for some days and seems strong, we send him down to the "convalescent room." We will send two or three down to-morrow and possibly let some out of bed. Yesterday we sent three boys from the hospital to the convalescent room, and to-day three new cases were sent up to the hospital, one from the "suspects" and two from the outside boys. All the "suspects" have sore throats, high temperature, but no growths, and are under the same treatment as the boys in the hospital. As soon as any growth makes its appearance, that boy is sent to the hospital.

"The hospital contains quite a few with secondary symptoms, which sometimes become very dangerous. These we place in a tent and steam night and day. They are all doing well, in fact much better than we could expect when we consider the nature of the disease; but as our nurses have too much work already, and many of the boys require skilled attention at night, and although

we are most anxious to see them pull through without a death if possible, still we cannot act as physician and nurse, consequently after a consultation with the Warden, I have sent to Toronto for a graduating medical student to live in the Reformatory and have general supervision of the sick until the danger is past; he will take charge on Saturday night next. I might add that I have satisfied myself about the origin of the disease, and I think it will not last much longer as steps have been taken to obviate the trouble. * * *

The following Report was sent down to you the next week:

“PENETANGUISHENE, January 23rd, 1888.

“SIR,—I wrote you last week in reference to the sick at the Reformatory, and remarked that I had satisfied myself about the cause of the disease, probably it would have been more correct had I said the cause of the disease becoming endemic at the Reformatory.

“It will not be necessary for me to argue whether it is possible for diphtheria to originate *de novo* or not, although some of our best authorities maintain that it is a specific poison, propagated like scarlatina and smallpox, and that the poison of diphtheria will remain dormant for years, and again become active under favourable conditions or circumstances. At the present time the teachings of sanitary science seem opposed to the idea that any specific disease can originate spontaneously, and it seems a reasonable deduction that the germs of the disease remain, quiescent as it were, until roused into action by conditions favourable to their propagation.

“I mention these views to enable you to fully understand my idea of the present condition at the Reformatory, and I care not which theory of the origin be taken, for we have the condition requisite to originate the disease *de novo* if that be possible, and if not, we have the conditions necessary to stimulate the dormant poison into action.

“It must not be forgotten that we had diphtheria in and about the Reformatory in 1882, although it did not spread. I assume in the first place that our water supply is not as pure as it might be, and may have acted as a sort of predisposing cause, yet I very much doubt if that could give rise to the present trouble. Ever since the outbreak of the disease I have been puzzled to know why nearly all the cases came from dormitories ‘A’ and ‘B’, for, if the water were at fault, or the local cause in ‘C’ and ‘D’, as was suspected, an equal number of sick, if not more, should come from dormitories ‘C’ and ‘D’. The first case came from ‘B’, and although the second came from ‘D’ it is quite possible that the second was the result of direct contagion in the play-room where all the boys meet. Out of fifty-five cases treated, four came from ‘D’, five from ‘C’, whilst seventeen came from ‘B’ and twenty-nine from ‘A’.

“This preponderance of sick from ‘A’ and ‘B’ has at last been satisfactorily explained, at least I am satisfied we have found the cause. On making the excavations for the proposed repairs and alterations, it was discovered that in the drain that passes under the ante-rooms of ‘A’ and ‘B’ is a well or man-hole into which all the water closets and urinals, as well as the waste water from ‘A’ and ‘B’ empty. Into this well or man-hole the hot water pipes from the boilers also empty, so that the contents of this well, containing *feces*, urine and wash-water, would always be luke-warm, a very proper condition for the reproduction and multiplication of germs. This well is situated under the passage and close to the door of dormitory ‘A’ and it is supposed that when the plumbers came from Toronto to make some repairs they opened this man-hole and left it uncovered, or merely placed a loose board on the top, and when the cold weather

came on and the doors and windows were closed, all the noxious gases from this man-hole had free access to 'A' and 'B,' fully explaining in my mind why the first and nearly all the cases came from 'A' and 'B.'

"This trouble has been obviated by hermetically sealing up the man-hole and giving it ventilation outside to the top of the building.

"I might add that the disease has made its appearance in the houses of Mr. Stedman and Mr. McKellar, two of the parties using Reformatory water, but these are the ones most exposed within the building, and no doubt carried the poison home. The disease may last some time but I feel satisfied that it is on the decline.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

"Inspector."

P. H. SPOHN."

Since making the above report I am still more convinced of its correctness, for having had the water analyzed it has been declared pure, and a week after the closing of the man-hole the disease suddenly declined, and although it lasted longer, we had but six new cases from the 20th of January to the 1st of March.

The only serious results from the diphtheria was paralysis, which, in one case, lasted about four months.

During March we had five cases, April four, May two, June one and July two. These straggling cases were mild and confined to the new-comers, the other boys had apparently become proof to what little poison still remained about the institution.

During the continuance of the disease all drains were kept disinfected, and afterwards the buildings were fully disinfected and renovated, and the sanitary condition is now good.

During the spring and summer pneumonia, which had been remarkably prevalent throughout the Province, made its appearance in the Reformatory, and a large number of the boys were invalidated. A number of the cases were very severe, and one of the inmates, Dagon, succumbed to the disease. Many of the pneumonia patients had previously passed through diphtheria, which no doubt lessened their vitality and rendered them less able to resist an attack. From the character the disease assumed this and other times, I am satisfied that it was contagious in its nature, notwithstanding that the medical fraternity hardly accept pneumonia as a contagious disease.

The other death was that of an Indian named Kokoosh, from consumption, and I can give you his condition better by quoting a report I sent to the Warden at the time.

"PENETANGUISHENE, July 12th, 1888.

"SIR,—In answer to enquiry *re* Kokoosh, I beg to state that he was suffering from consumption of the bowels (*tabes mesenterica*), when he came here, and had evidently been an invalid some time, as there was great tumefaction over the bowels, his temperature high, and his pulse running at 130'.

"He was sent to the hospital on his arrival and was certainly not a proper subject to send to this institution.

"I have the honour, etc.,

P. H. SPOHN."

"THOS. McCROSSON, Esq.,

"Superintendent."

After looking back over the transactions of the past year I have only one suggestion to make, viz., that we be supplied with a suitable hospital, as it may not be convenient at all times to take possession of the chapels and school rooms.

I cannot close this report without expressing my high appreciation of the conduct of the officers and all connected with the Reformatory for their kind assistance in time of trouble, their thoughtfulness in preparing special nourishing food, and delicacies for the boys in the hospital, which tended so much to their recovery, and for their willingness at all times to alleviate the sufferings of the sick ones at the risk of carrying the disease home, which, in some cases, was the cause of death in their own families.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. H. SPOHN,
Surgeon

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
UPON THE
ONTARIO INSTITUTION
FOR THE
Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,
BELLEVILLE,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto:

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1889.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Eighteenth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, being for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

The Honourable

ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,

Secretary for the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

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ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF
AND DUMB.

EIGHTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS & PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, November. 1888.

*To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Eighteenth Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, being for the year ending on the 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The number of deaf and deaf-mute persons who were in attendance during the session of 1887-88 was 265, being an increase of one as compared with the previous year. Of the number above referred to, 156 were males and 109 females. Including those in attendance last session, no less than 786 pupils have been on the books of the Institution since its opening in October, 1870.

The past year was a successful one for the Institution. The health of the inmates was remarkably good and no death occurred. The examiner of the literary classes was enabled to make a most satisfactory report upon the progress of the pupils, the general efficiency of the Institution from an educational point of view, and the zeal and ability of the various teachers. In addition, the members of the staff have efficiently carried out their duties, the general affairs of the Institution have run smoothly, and it still maintains its high place amongst schools of its special class.

A fire occurred in the carpenter's shop of the Institution on the 10th March, but owing to the prompt measures taken by the staff, the fire did not spread and the damage was slight.

I annex copies of the various minutes made by me after my visits of inspection. In them, matters of detail are referred to which cannot well be commented on in a general report :—

" On the 3rd and 4th May I made a regular inspection of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

" There were in residence 236 pupils—140 boys and 96 girls—none of whom were on the sick list. A few days prior to my visit many of them were reported as suffering from colds, headache and other minor ailments, and two of the girls, whose systems were run down to such an extent as to require a change of air, were taken home by their parents. The others, all of whom I saw at their meals and in the class rooms, appeared to be in the best of health and spirits. They were neatly clothed and orderly in their deportment. The meals were nicely served, of good quality and abundant.

" The Superintendent reported that the officers, teachers and *employés* were discharging their duties faithfully and to his satisfaction. I found all the teachers at their posts in the class rooms.

" As the tuition given is necessarily individual, the number of mute children allotted to each teacher in this Institution is considered by some authorities as

too many to attain the best results. Sixteen pupils under one teacher is regarded as a fair limit. The Superintendent urges this view, and it is concurred in by the teachers generally. As far as I could observe, the teachers and scholars were working earnestly to show a good record when the examinations take place before the close of the session.

"The thirty boys working in the shoe shop were reported to be attentively learning their trade, and some of their work is very creditable.

"In the carpenter's shop there was not much doing, as the recent fire had interfered with the general work.

"The girls in the sewing department were industriously engaged in tailoring, dressmaking and other sewing work, both by hand and with the machines.

"The various dormitories, sitting-rooms, dining-rooms, kitchen, laundry, bake-shop and other parts of the Institution were found to be scrupulously clean and in good order. The bake oven is falling in and a new oven is required, for which arrangements have been made.

"The ice house cannot longer be utilized and will have to be rebuilt.

"The expenditures contemplated under the appropriation on capital account were arranged with the Superintendent and authority given to proceed with them.

"Stations for the watchman's time-detector were fixed upon, it having been decided to have one of these useful appliances erected in the building.

"Representations will be made to the Department of Public Works for the speedy rebuilding of the wharf at the bay shore so that a saving of about \$300 in the delivery of the Institution's fuel supply for this year may be effected.

"The fire which occurred on the evening of the 10th March in the carpenter shop, where there was a large quantity of inflammable material, demonstrated the fact that the means at command of the Institution authorities for extinguishing fires are good. In this instance I was informed, by the active measures at once resorted to, a strong stream of water was playing upon the fire within five minutes after it was discovered, with the results that the flames were completely smothered in a short time. The officials and pupils are deserving of commendation for their prompt and successful action. Repairs to the work shop were being proceeded with, and instructions were given to repair the farm fences also and the sidewalks adjacent to the main building.

"The school term will close on the 20th June. A number of children were reported by the Superintendent as having no friends willing to care for them during vacation, and he was requested to communicate with the municipalities from which they were received and arrange for their maintenance until the reopening on the 12th September."

"I again visited the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb on the 23rd and 24th July. The school term closed on the 20th June, consequently the pupils and teachers were away for the vacation.

"From the 23rd to the 27th June a reunion of former pupils was held at the Institution and 170 were present. The Superintendent informed me that the proceedings of the convention were of a most gratifying character. Essays on various subjects of interest to the deaf and dumb were discussed. Nearly all the ministers of the various denominations were present and took part in the proceedings. The old graduates looked respectable and well-to-do members of the community, and their general deportment testified to the good work done in the Institution.

"The general repairs provided for were being proceeded with in the main and other buildings by the Institution *employés* under the direction of the Super-

intendent, and arrangements were made for rebuilding the bakery oven, for which an appropriation was made.

"The wharf belonging to the Institution has been rebuilt by the Department of Public Works and has been used to receive this year's supply of coal direct from the vessels. This has effected a considerable saving by shortening the distance which the coal has to be carted, and will much more than repay the cost of reconstruction in two or three years.

"The front grounds were in good order considering the lack of rain during the summer. The general crops on the farm, however, will be far below the average of former years owing to the long continued drought. Hay and barley are a small yield, and early vegetables a total failure. The root crops promise a moderate return.

"The watchman's time-detector recently put in was found to be in good working order and constructed according to agreement."

A copy of the report of Mr. Platt, Inspector of Public Schools for Prince Edward County, upon the result of his examination of the literary classes is appended:—

I have the honour to present my report of the recent examination of the literary classes of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville. In addition to the following more general remarks upon the several classes examined, there is forwarded herewith a detailed report of the standing of each pupil in the various subjects of examination. This does not apply to the articulation class, but the pupils constituting it are embraced in other classes in connection with which their standing is shown. I was happily able to bring to the discharge of my duties as examiner the advantage derived from the experience of last year. This must have proved a considerable relief to the Superintendent whose ready assistance, though frequently applied to, was not needed to the same extent as on the former occasion. In forming the questions for the several classes, while I was compelled to refer carefully to the prescribed course, and in the matter of language to use only such words as had been taught by constant drill, I strove as far as possible to vary my questions from those to which they were accustomed in order to estimate the degree of mental discipline to which each has attained. I found this almost wanting in the junior classes—very few could step out of the beaten track—and indeed it is not to be expected. With the seniors it was very different. Many of them, in spite of their disadvantages, appear equal to the favoured children of speech, and give evidence of high degree of mental culture.

The uniform excellence of the spelling and hand-writing of the pupils is something wonderful. I am safe in saying that no public school in Ontario can show as few errors in spelling during an examination as I saw in my seven days' work at this Institution; and this is true of all the classes, but more especially so of the seniors.

The deportment of the pupils is also worthy of the highest commendation—in fact it seemed as near perfection as it is possible to attain in so large a school. During the entire examination of over 200 pupils, without any special warnings or "rules and regulations," and seated much more closely than in ordinary examinations, I saw very few instances that could be construed into a glance at a neighbour's slate.

Thorough discipline is maintained among the pupils inside and outside the Institution. The entire population, officers, teachers and pupils, have rather the characteristics of a well regulated family than of the rigorous discipline often adopted by the superior officers of public institutions. Very few cases of corporal punishment occur, the more natural and reasonable methods of deprivation of privileges or committal to the "reflection chamber" being generally resorted to. The marked success attained in this respect furnishes ample proof that the Superintendent is an accomplished disciplinarian, possessing the happy faculty of winning the favour of every teacher and pupil by his agreeable demeanor and unvarying kindness, and at the same time being firm as adamant in his loyalty to his convictions of duty.

THE ARTICULATION CLASSES

Came first on the programme prepared for me and afforded satisfactory evidence of progress during the year. From young pupils of seven and eight years of age who were learning to speak simple sounds with their combinations and easy words, we had a succession of graded classes, seven in all, reading from tablet lessons, first, second and third readers, in an intelligible manner and being able to explain the more difficult words of the selections. A variety of exercises were given, such as reading and writing numbers, pointing out and naming places on the map, naming parts of the body, reading the Lord's prayer, etc. The entire work was very satisfactory and evidenced thorough instruction on the part of the efficient teacher, Miss Mathison.

CLASS A

Consists of fifteen pupils in charge of Mr. Beaton, whose experience in teaching deaf mutes began in September last. Most of the pupils were in the first year of their attendance, and, with a few exceptions, all did well in answering the questions on names and plurals, adjectives, simple actions and numbers. The class being subdivided into three divisions is not subjected to the percentage test.

CLASS B

Is also in three subdivisions and contains twelve pupils, whose ages range from nine to twenty-six. The class is a dull one, seven of the twelve not being able to do anything with adjectives, actions or numbers. Mr. McKillop is the painstaking teacher.

CLASS C

Taught by Mr. Greene, numbers nineteen pupils, eighteen of whom were present, and thirteen of them in their first term. This class was examined in the subjects prescribed for first year pupils, and obtained $73\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total marks assigned. Considerable enthusiasm was noticed in this room, and excellent order prevailed.

CLASS D

In charge of Miss Maybee, numbers twenty pupils, and was examined in the subjects prescribed for the second year of the course. The pupils were nearly equal in their attainments, and reached an average of 74 per cent. in their answers.

CLASS E

Consists also of twenty pupils, and is taught by Miss Bull in the same subjects as Class D. The average age of the pupils is somewhat greater, which may account for the fact that the percentage attained was 78, the highest reached during the examination.

CLASS F

Is another "side-class," consisting of seventeen pupils, several of whom have dropped behind their schoolmates of the same length of attendance. Mrs. Terrill, a lady of many years' experience has charge of the class. Seven of the pupils, from twelve to nineteen years of age, were unable to do any of the questions in arithmetic. Most of the others obtained good marks; the average percentage, 61.

CLASS G

Under the instruction of Mrs. MacGillis, has twenty pupils taught in the subjects prescribed for the third year. The list embraces mental and written arithmetic, trades, incorporation, letter-writing and geography, in all of which the class did fairly well excepting arithmetic. In consequence of partial failure in this branch, and the comparative inexperience of the teacher in her present position, the class record fell to less than 60 per cent.

CLASS H

Is another third year class of twenty-one pupils, taught by Miss Ostrom. The class showed a remarkable evenness of attainment, the lowest pupil making over 60 per cent., while the average of all was over 73 per cent.

CLASS I

Taught by Miss Templeton, in fourth year subjects, numbers twenty-two, with three absentees. It passed a good examination, raising the average to $74\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

CLASS J

Numbers also twenty-two, under Mr. Ashley as teacher. It was examined in fifth year subjects, which include additional exercises in English. Only one pupil came below 70 per cent, in the examination, and average of the class was exactly 76 per cent.

CLASS K

Is a sixth year one of twenty pupils, under the able instruction of Mr. Denys. The subject of Canadian history is first taken up in this room, and special pains are taken in the teaching of composition. Somehow, the questions set in written arithmetic did not strike the pupils favorably, and the result was a partial failure in that subject, and the lowering of the average percentage to less than 70 per cent.

CLASS L.

The graduating class of the institution is taught by Mr. Coleman in the subjects prescribed for the seventh year. These include commercial arithmetic, higher exercises in English, and additional portions of history and geography. Three of the nineteen pupils were absent, and the remainder averaged $77\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the examination. The first place in this class was won by Miss Ada James, a young lady of seventeen, who has spent seven sessions in the institution, and who made 90 per cent. of the marks given. Her nearest competitor was Joseph Cook, nineteen years of age, and of six years' standing, who had only six marks less. Both are very proficient, and do credit to the institution. Almost as much might be said of the rest of the class.

In closing my report, it only remains to mention a cursory examination of the specimens of drawing and modelling by some of the pupils under the instruction of Mrs. MacGillis. Several of these were well done, and gave evidence of the possession of a considerable degree of taste. The fancy work department, in charge of Miss Bull, was also very satisfactory. These and some other departments of the institution were outside my province, and therefore you will hardly expect me to receive them in this report.

Of the general efficiency of the institution, under the skilful management of Supt. Mathison and his able staff of officers and teachers, I am fully convinced. If every public institution was as successfully conducted, there would indeed be slight ground for criticism of this department of Provincial administration.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

The cost of maintaining the Institution during 1887 and 1888 is given below :—

SERVICE.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1887.		YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1888.	
	Total expenditure.	Annual cost per pupil.	Total expenditure.	Annual cost per pupil.
Medicine and medical comforts	\$ 162 01	\$ 0 70	\$ 148 05	\$ 0 62
Food of all kinds.....	9,462 78	40 79	11,544 63	48 50
Bedding, clothing and shoes	706 74	3 05	742 09	3 12
Fuel	4,335 75	18 69	4,047 99	17 01
Light.....	1,178 60	5 08	1,404 16	5 90
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	319 13	1 38	403 60	1 70
Books and educational apparatus	487 02	2 10	625 62	2 63
Printing, postage and stationery.....	756 71	3 27	714 79	3 00
Furniture and furnishings	419 16	1 81	786 53	3 30
Farm, feed and fodder.	954 91	4 12	843 15	3 54
Repairs and alterations.....	1,145 36	4 94	1,077 58	4 53
Miscellaneous	838 64	3 62	880 16	3 70
Salaries and wages	18,918 20	81 55	18,749 28	78 78
Totals	39,695 01	171 10	41,967 63	176 33

The reports of the Superintendent, the Physician, and the usual statistical tables are to be found in the following pages.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION
FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BELLEVILLE, September 30th, 1888.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for the Province of Ontario:

SIR,—As required by you, I have the honor to present the eighteenth annual report of the Institution for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

Your minutes of inspection embracing general matters and the special report of the Examiner in regard to the educational department, relieve me in a great measure from commenting on our work. That we have deserved favorable mention, is a source of pride to officers and teachers, and the knowledge that substantial improvement is being made by the pupils, spurs them and all of us to renewed endeavor to achieve better results in the future. We do not imagine that we are perfect by any means, or that we have nothing to learn of the best methods of instructing deaf-mutes, but of this we feel assured that our pupils exhibit marked improvement from year to year as the result of the training they are receiving here. In teaching our pupils we are not bound by any hobbies of sincere though misguided theoretical enthusiasts who would make all deaf children conform to the same rules and be taught in the same way as speaking children. Some are taught by the use of signs, part of the school day is devoted to oral speech with others, writing and the use of the manual alphabet is employed by all—the various methods, however, being means to an end, viz.: the acquirement by the pupils of a general use of the English language so as to fit them for the ordinary duties of life. An eminent authority, A. L. E. Crouter, M.A., Principal of the Philadelphia Institution, very truly remarks: "Too much must not be expected. There is a common belief that the deprivation of one sense makes the others more acute, and that, owing to this, deaf children are as a class brighter, quicker, and more capable than hearing children. No greater error can be entertained. Deafness in very early life is a great, a lasting misfortune, mentally considered a greater misfortune than blindness. It most effectually closes the mind to those earlier impressions of childhood that go so far to mould a perfect manhood; it debars its victims from that richer intellectual development that is acquired through the sense of hearing; it makes the acquisition of knowledge a most difficult and laborious operation, so difficult and laborious that the closest application, the best instruction, the most constant and loving attention are requisite to the attainment of moderate success." A writer in *Chamber's Cyclopaedia* says: "While almost every one will readily admit that there is a wide difference between a deaf and a hearing child, very few who have not had their attention painfully drawn to the subject, possess any adequate notion of the difference or could tell wherein it consists. Deafness touches only one bodily organ, and that not visible, but the calamity which befalls the mind is one of the most desperate in the catalogue of human woes. The deprivation under which the born-deaf labor is not merely nor so much the exclusion of sound as it is the complete exclusion of all that information and instruction, which are conveyed to our minds, and all the ideas which are suggested to them, by means of sound. The deaf know almost nothing because they hear nothing. We who do hear acquire knowledge through the medium of language—through the sounds we hear and the words we read—every hour. But as regards the deaf and dumb, speech tells them nothing, because they cannot hear, and books teach them nothing, because they cannot read; so that their original condition is far worse than that of persons who can neither read nor write (one of our most common expressions for extreme ignorance); it is that of persons who can neither read nor write nor hear nor speak—who cannot ask you for information when they want it, and could not understand you if you wished to give it to them. Your difficulty is to understand their difficulty; and the difficulty which first meets the teacher is how to simplify and dilute his instructions down to their capacity for receiving them."

DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION OF DEAF-MUTES.

From an article specially prepared for *Buck's Reference Hand-book of the Medical Sciences*, by Dr. E. A. Fay, of the National Deaf-Mute College, editor of the *Annals of the Deaf*, one of the best informed men engaged in the instruction of mutes, I glean that "the word 'deaf-mutes' signifies, strictly speaking, persons who, having been born deaf or having lost their hearing in early life, have not acquired the power of speech. There is usually no defect in the vocal organs except such imperfection of development as may be the result of lack of exercise; muteness is simply the consequence of deafness. Ordinary children learn to speak by hearing and imitating the sounds made by others; the deaf child does not hear such sounds, therefore does not imitate them, therefore remains mute. The term 'deaf-mutes' seems to have originated in the United States within the last fifty years. The synonymous term generally employed in England, and still frequently used in this country, is 'deaf and dumb.' There are many persons usually spoken of as 'deaf-mutes,' or 'deaf and dumb,' and educated in institutions established for the instruction of this class, who are not properly described by either of these terms. Some of them, having lost their hearing by accident or disease after they had learned articulate language, still retain their speech notwithstanding their deafness; others, formerly mute, have acquired the art of speech through the instruction of skilful teachers of articulation. Such persons are not really 'dumb' or 'mute,' and their improper classification as such—especially in the case of those who have learned to speak before losing their hearing—gives rise to serious errors in the mind of the public concerning the nature of deaf-mute education and its results. The strictly correct designation for the whole class of persons under consideration is 'the deaf,' a term which is coming more and more into use, and which will probably ere long supersede 'deaf and dumb' altogether, leaving the word 'deaf-mute' to be applied to persons deaf from birth or infancy, who have not acquired the use of articulate speech. Some of the deaf are either born deaf, or, losing their hearing in early infancy from unobserved circumstances, are supposed to have been so born; others become deaf from various diseases or from accidents. The deaf are thus divided into two great classes, the 'congenitally' and the 'adventitiously' deaf, or, as they are often called, 'congenital deaf-mutes' and the 'adventitious deaf-mutes.' Except where hearing is known to have existed, it is impossible to say positively to which of these classes a deaf person belongs; the distinction nevertheless is an important one. Among the adventitiously deaf, a large proportion lose their hearing in early childhood, before they have learned articulate language; in other cases, where some progress in speaking has been made, the length and severity of the disease that causes deafness, often temporarily affecting the brain at the same time, seems to efface the language previously acquired; and in others the neglect of parents and friends to aid and encourage the deaf child in the extraordinary efforts necessary for the retention of speech after hearing is lost, produces the same result. Speech as well as hearing is gone, and the child as truly belongs to the class of 'deaf-mutes' as if he had never heard. No doubt there is a difference in his mental condition—greater or less according to the age at which deafness occurred—from that of the congenital deaf-mute. Many persons have lost their hearing by accident or disease after having acquired the use of articulate speech, and retain this speech more or less perfectly notwithstanding their deafness. If the loss of hearing occurs in adult life, they usually escape the improper classification with deaf-mutes above referred to; but if it happens in childhood, so that they cannot be educated in the usual manner of hearing children, but must be sent to special schools for instruction, they are erroneously included among deaf-mutes. Many of the processes of deaf-mute instruction are, it is true, equally applicable to persons of this class, and they may therefore properly be associated with deaf-mutes for the purpose of education; but they differ from deaf-mutes essentially, not only in having the ability to express themselves orally, but still more in their natural mode of thought, which is in words and not in gestures. This difference is fully recognized by all teachers of the deaf, who in this country distinguish the members of this class by the useful and convenient, though not accurately descriptive, title of 'semi-mutes.' The deaf may be further classified according to the degree of deafness. Deafness varies all the way from a slight difficulty in hearing

to the inability to perceive the loudest sounds. Persons in whom the defect is so slight as to allow of their education through the ear in ordinary schools are never regarded as deaf-mutes ; they may be designated as simply 'hard of hearing.' The whole class of the deaf, aside from the hard of hearing, are divided into 'the totally deaf' and 'the semi-deaf.' The term 'mute' is often used as synonymous with deaf-mute, but it should be avoided as less exact, since it may also refer to persons who hear but are not able to speak on account of feeble mental power or of some defect in the vocal organs. Persons 'mute' or 'semi-mute,' but not deaf, are, of course, not to be included among deaf-mutes, and are not suitable candidates for admission to schools for the deaf. If, as is usually the case, their muteness is due to defective mental power, they may properly be sent to a school for the feeble minded, where the skilful efforts of devoted teachers often succeed in awakening the dormant intellect, imparting speech and restoring the child to society."

EXTENT OF DEAF-MUTISM.

" For a large part of the world we have, of course, no statistics of deaf-mutism, but during several decades most of the countries of Europe and North America have included such statistics in their census returns. The returns from different countries, and from different parts of the same country, show remarkable differences in the extent of deaf-mutism. These differences are doubtless due in part to the greater accuracy with which the census is taken in some places than in others ; but it is probable that climate, race and modes of living have considerable influence. Mountainous regions give a larger proportion of deaf-mutes than low, level countries ; the Caucasian than the African race ; Jews than Christians ; the poor and ignorant than the intelligent and well-to-do classes. Compare, for instance, in the following table the statistics of Switzerland with those of Belgium and the Netherlands ; the white with the colored population of the United States ; the Jews in Bavaria and Prussia with the Catholic and Protestant inhabitants of those countries.

	Date of census.	Total popula- tion.	Number of deaf- mutes.	Number of deaf- mutes in each million of pop- ulation.
Austria.....	1869	20,394,980	19,701	966
Belgium.....	1858	4,529,560	1,989	439
France	1872	36,102,921	22,610	626
Germany.....	1871	39,862,133	38,489	966
Great Britain and Ireland.....	1871	31,845,379	19,237	604
Hungary	1870	15,417,327	20,699	1,343
Netherlands.....	1869	3,575,080	1,199	335
Norway	1865	1,701,756	1,569	922
Spain	1860	15,658,531	10,905	696
Sweden.....	1870	4,168,525	4,266	1,023
Switzerland	1870	2,669,147	6,544	2,452
United States.....	1880	50,155,783	33,878	675
United States : White.....	1880	43,402,970	30,661	706
United States : Colored.....	1880	6,580,793	3,177	483
Jews in Bavaria and Prussia	1871	.....	.....	1,652
Christians in Bavaria and Prussia	1871	.....	.....	949

The statistics of the twelve countries above named show an average of 920 deaf-mutes in every million of population. If we suppose the proportion to be the same for the entire population of the globe, the total number of deaf-mutes in the world is nearly 1,500,000."

MARRIAGE OF DEAF-MUTES.

This seems to be a subject of some importance just now on this continent and in England. It is being discussed by a number of interested persons with a view, mainly, of determining the liability of such marriages to transmit deafness to succeeding generations. Dr. Fay, the gentleman mentioned before, remarks : "The marriage of deaf-mutes, both with one another and with hearing persons, is far more common in the United States than in Europe. This country, therefore, affords the best field for investigating the results of such marriages, and a considerable body of statistics, though still very incomplete, has been collected by the principals of American schools for the deaf. They show, as do Irish statistics, that many married deaf-mutes have no deaf-mute children, and that, with deaf parents as with hearing parents, hearing children are the rule, deaf children the exception ; but they also show, especially when a large number of such cases are brought together, that the proportion of these exceptions with deaf-mute parents is far greater than with hearing parents. While the statistics of heredity are still too limited and incomplete to enable us to form positive conclusions, the following seem probable : (1) Persons who have deaf-mute relatives, whether themselves deaf-mute or hearing, marrying persons who have deaf-mute relatives, whether themselves deaf-mute or hearing, are likely to have deaf-mute children ; (2) Persons deaf from birth or from early infancy marrying each other, especially if either partner has deaf-mute relatives, are likely to have deaf-mute children ; (3) Persons adventitiously deaf and not having deaf-mute relatives marrying each other are not likely to have deaf-mute children ; (4) Persons, whether congenitally or adventitiously deaf, not having deaf-mute relatives and marrying hearing persons who have not deaf-mute relatives are not likely to have deaf-mute children." My views, based upon observation and enquiry into the condition of mutes residing in this province, are generally known, as they were given briefly in a former report. Up to the present I can find but one deaf child in Ontario, both of whose parents are deaf, and I only learned of this one, who is now about three years of age, in June last. In September, 1885, a boy was admitted to the Institution whose mother is deaf. She became so, however, at four years of age, and the child lost his hearing at two years of age. The foregoing are the only cases of deaf children having deaf parents that have come to my knowledge. There are a good many deaf-mutes married in this province, and I know of none who are less happy and prosperous than the average class of persons in like conditions of life. I do not think that the percentage of deaf children from such marriages is any larger than from the ordinary classes. I can see no valid reason why deaf persons should not intermarry, if they are so disposed, as the marital relation is calculated to afford them as much, if not more, happiness and protection than it does hearing people. This is owing to their infirmity, which isolates them from society and deprives them of a large share of social pleasures. They find each other's society a source of enjoyment that proves a sure shield from many of the temptations and excesses of life, and a sense of responsibility leads to industry and economy. In view of all the circumstances any opposition to the consummation of deaf-mute love matches partakes of the nature of an injustice. If the parties to the contract are able, by their own industry and skill, to maintain a family, no impediments should be placed in the way of their matrimonial inclinations.

DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.

For some time the teachers and others interested in the cause of deaf-mute education saw the need of some kind of an organization that would enable them to meet ex-pupils of the Institution and other deaf persons for mutual advice and instruction. They were convinced by experience and observation that the deaf, owing to unavoidable social isolation, become more or less indifferent about their mental culture, and frequently retrograde

in necessary knowledge. This is owing to circumstances that are well understood. Deaf people are unable to mingle freely in promiscuous society, and their conditions usually do not favour study and improvement. The reason is, therefore, obvious why graduates of the Institution, who leave school with a fair knowledge of the rudiments of an education, become somewhat rusty and lose interest in what they have learned. With a view of helping this class to retain the social and intellectual positions they are justly entitled to, an effort was made in 1886 to organize a deaf-mute association for the Province of Ontario. The object was to bring together as many as possible of the deaf, annually or biennially, for the discussion of topics of interest and for social pleasures. The first meeting was held in Toronto on the 6th and 7th of September, 1886, and proved a most gratifying success. I was then convinced that the deaf of this province would fully appreciate all that could be done for them in the direction indicated, and that they were quite able and willing to assist in carrying forward the work that had been so auspiciously begun. Knowing the affection all the former students of the Institution felt for their *alma mater*, I obtained permission from the Honourable the Provincial Secretary to invite them to the Institution for the next biennial meeting of the association. The invitation was accepted, and this year the second meeting was held at the Institution on the 23rd, 25th and 26th of June with appropriate religious services on the intervening Sunday. The delegates attending, numbering some 170, were lodged and boarded at the Institution. They were industrious, well-to-do persons, self-supporting members of the community, and were making a livelihood as portrait artists, photographers, wood engravers, wood carvers, lithographic artists, teachers, printers, bookbinders, machinists, painters, wood turners, blacksmiths, shoemakers, carpenters, bricklayers, curriers, cabinetmakers, gardeners, sailmakers, sailors, fishermen, dressmakers, tailoresses, cigarmakers, milliners, shirtmakers, mantlemakers and housekeepers. I was much pleased with the results of the meetings, and believe lasting benefits were obtained by those who participated. The appearance and conduct of the visitors were convincing evidence of the success of our system of deaf-mute education. The most commendable interest was manifested in the proceedings, and those who took part in the discussions, etc., did so in an intelligent and common sense manner. A number of papers were read on subjects of special interest to the deaf, and addresses were given by visiting clergymen and others. Before separating the association unanimously adopted a vote of thanks to the Provincial Government for generous treatment towards the deaf-mute community. Special mention was made of the kindness of the Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. S. Hardy, who so willingly allowed the association to meet at the Institution and otherwise showed his interest in the welfare of the deaf. The proceedings throughout gave me much satisfaction, as they convinced me that those for whose benefit the association was organized are fully alive to the necessity of such a means of instruction and counsel. They evinced the most sincere interest in all that transpired, and returned home full of enthusiasm and with loftier conceptions of life and its responsibilities. We are interested especially in the education and welfare of this class, and whatever tends to aid them in the development of character and the promotion of general prosperity among them should receive our hearty encouragement.

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE.

The number of pupils actually in residence to-day is 228, a few less than we had last year. At the close of the term a number completed their allotted time and graduated with credit, others who could not derive further benefit were not allowed to return; a few moved to the United States and Manitoba with their parents, and others were kept at home, their labour being required by their relatives. The number of new pupils admitted this year is less than it has been for several years. Every suitable application has been favourably entertained and admission awarded.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The boys in the shoe shop maintain their place as the leaders in the industrial department. The foreman reports good improvement of all, numbering thirty-three, and the

quality of the work turned out has been up to the usual standard. There appears to be a growing interest taken by the boys in their work, and the value of a trade bearing on their future success is more and more understood by them. Two boys who completed their apprenticeship in June last are now carrying on business for themselves at their homes and are doing well. The general repairs required in the Institution and other buildings occupy the time of the boys employed in the carpenter shop. The girls continue to learn tailoring, dress-making, general sewing, the use of sewing machines, and fancy work. I trust provision will be made in the near future for introducing other industries for boys as recommended in former reports.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The good health of the pupils during the year was remarkable. There were few cases of sickness, none of a serious nature, and no deaths. Many of the children come to us in a weak state of health with poor constitutions, but with regular meals of well-cooked, nutritious food, watchful care and constant attention they are soon brought up to a healthy physical condition. One girl, just at the close of the official year, was removed to the hospital suffering from pneumonia, but is now convalescent. The location of the Institution is a healthy one. The pure, country air and the breezes from the bay, with drains regularly flushed with a copious supply of water, an absence of garbage and other refuse matter from about the grounds, all combine to make the Institution and its surroundings all that could be desired in a sanitary point of view.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The hay crop was the poorest we have had for ten years; instead of getting twenty-four tons we only gathered five. Barley and oats were about one-fourth their usual yield. The late rains saved the roots and vegetables, and of these we shall have enough to supply all our wants, with the exception of potatoes. The gardener took twenty-four prizes for vegetables and flowers and the farmer four for roots and potatotes at the Bay of Quinte District Fair, held in Belleville. Some exception was taken by a few exhibitors to our products being placed in competition with those raised by ordinary farmers. They claim that as our farm is under the control of the Government, and supposed to have greater facilities for raising crops, they have not an equal chance in obtaining prizes. The fact is that our farm is one of the poorest in the neighbourhood, and it is only by extraordinary exertions that any adequate return can be had for the labour expended. We have not been anxious to exhibit, and it has only been upon the expressed desire of the officers of the Society that we have competed heretofore.

MAGNETIC HEALERS.

In former reports I have warned the unwary against purchasing worthless devices said to be sure cures for deafness, such as dentaphones, audiphones, electrophones, ear-drums and patent medicines of various kinds. I have now to put the relatives of deaf-mute children upon their guard against heartless quacks who pretend to cure deafness by magnetic treatment. During the vacation a case came under my observation which calls forth this paragraph. A young lady, about seventeen years of age, a former pupil of our Institution, under the care of a loving grandmother who was naturally very anxious about her granddaughter's affliction, was under treatment, by an advertised magnetic healer, for some considerable time in one of the western towns of the Province; the old lady had expended, up to the time I called on her, the sum of \$115, at the rate of \$5 a week, and the girl's hearing was not improved; nor could she speak any better than when she was with us, or at any time since she lost her hearing, at three years of age, the result of scarlet fever.

NEWSPAPERS.

We continue to receive free copies of various newspapers published in different parts of the Province, and for which we are particularly indebted to the publishers. They are eagerly perused by the pupils, and as we have children from nearly every county the local news is interesting. The following papers have come regularly :—

NAME.	Where Published.	NAME.	Where Published.
Evening Times	Hamilton.	Echo	London.
Economist	Shelburne.	The News	Berkeley, Cal., U.S.
Express	Colborne.	Northumberland Enterprise	Colborne.
Daily Advertiser	London.	Norfolk Reformer	Simcoe.
Daily Free Press	Winnipeg.	Enterprise	Arthur.
Daily News	Kingston.	Ensign	Brighton.
Free Press	Acton.	Courier	Perth.
Guardian	Uxbridge.	Advertiser	Petrolia.
Mercury	Renfrew.	Chronicle	Beeton.
Western Despatch	Strathroy.	Sentinel-Review	Woodstock.
Chronicle	Ingersoll.	Courier	Embro.
Monitor	Brockville.	Independent	Bobcaygeon.
Weekly Mercury	Guelph.	Mutes' Journal	Omaha, Neb.
Examiner	Peterborough.	Deaf-Mute Mirror	Flint, Mich.
Gazette	Almonte.	Goodson Gazette	Stanton, Va.
Observer	Pembroke.	Kentucky Deaf-Mute	Danville, Ky.
Post	Thorold.	Index	Colorado Spings, Col.
Spectator	Hamilton.	Star	Olathe, Kan.
Niagara Review	Niagara.	Companion	Fairbault, Min.
Reporter	Kingsville.	Deaf-Mute Advance	Jacksonville, Ill.
Banner	Dundas.	Deaf-Mute Ranger	Austin, Texas.
Enterprise	Collingwood.	Deaf-Mute Times	Delavan, Wis.
Guide and News	Port Hope.	Vis-a-Vis	Columbus, Ohio.
Independent Forester	London.	Maryland Bulletin	Frederick City, Md.
Frank Leslie's Ill. Newspaper	New York.	Tablet	Romney, West Va.
Dominion Churchman	Toronto.	Deaf-Mute Record	Fulton, Mo.
Courier	Trenton.	Deaf-Mute Hawkeye	Council Bluffs, Ia.
North Hastings Review	Madoc.	Optic	Little Rock, Ark.
Trent Valley Advocate	Trenton.	Daily Paper for Our Little People	Rochester, N.Y.
Rural Canadian	Toronto.	Register	Rome, N.Y.
Standard	Markdale.	Journal	New York, N.Y.
Tribune	Deseronto.	Silent World	Philadelphia.
Telegraph	Palmerston.	Voice	Jackson, Miss.
Herald	Carleton Place.		
Leader	Tara.		

The Dominion Churchman, supplied by Rev. J. W. Burke.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By kind invitation of the directors, the pupils enjoyed a visit to the Fair held in Belleville, under the auspices of the Bay of Quinté Agricultural Society.

The class for the study of Signs, by new teachers and officers, is appreciated by those interested in improving in that direction.

The institution reopened for the session on the 12th of September. All the pupils were on hand for the classification and promotion on the Monday morning following.

A refrigerator and ice-house combined is one of our pressing necessities. A new bakery building is also much needed, and a residence for the baker.

The surplus water which comes down the sideroad, if turned into the main sewer, might be used effectively for flushing purposes.

The value and efficiency of our waterworks system was fully shown on the occasion of the fire in the carpenter shop in March last. The blaze extended throughout the lower part of the building, and was gaining rapidly when a stream of water was turned on and the fire quenched at once.

The friends and parents of many old pupils will regret to learn of the demise of Dr. W. J. Palmer, the first principal of this institution. He was appointed principal when the school was opened, and continued in that position until September, 1879. Dr. Palmer was a man of great tact, and his ability can best be measured by the success which attended his administration of affairs here. He took an active part in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the deaf in this Province.

The reverend gentlemen of the city still favor us with kindly visits, and the pupils belonging to their various denominations are always pleased to see and be instructed by them. Those who have come to see us are Rev. J. W. Burke, Rev. J. H. George, Rev. Mr. Learoyd, Rev. D. Mihell, Right Rev. Monseignor Farrelley, Rev. Father O'Gorman, Rev. Mr. Pope, Rev. Mr. Browning, Rev. Mr. Daw, and Rev. Mr. Bogart.

During the sittings of the convention, the first pupil entered upon the books of the institution, Duncan Morrison, of Collingwood, was present. I expressed a wish that he would send his photograph to be hung up in the reception room. I received a large photograph of him, very nicely framed, a few days ago, and intend having it enlarged by one of the pupil artists.

The authorities of the Grand Trunk, Canada Pacific and Central Ontario railway companies placed us under renewed obligations when school closed by issuing double journey tickets for single fare for all pupils attending here. This is a great boon to the parents of the children, as many of them have difficulty in providing the money for their children's transportation. On all occasions we have received the greatest kindness and marked attention from the officers of the above corporations.

During the past year the utmost harmony has prevailed among the officers, teachers and other employés of the institution. By their united action the work devolving upon us has been carried on in a very creditable manner. To one and all I am indebted for services conscientiously performed.

The various statistical tables are attached.

Praying for the continued help and assistance of the Most High in our efforts,

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.

NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.

NAME.	No.	NAME.	No.
Canada	129	Germany.....	10
Ireland.....	33	Unknown	27
Scotland	36		—
England.....	29	Total	265
Italy.....	1		

RELIGION OF PARENTS.

NAME.	No.	NAME.	No.
Presbyterians	68	Evangelical German.....	1
Methodists	70	Mennonite.....	2
Church of England.....	57	United Brethren.....	1
Roman Catholic	38	Church of Christ.....	1
Baptists.....	18	Unknown	1
Bible Christians	4		—
Lutherans.....	4	Total	265

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Agents	2	Boarding-house keeper	1
Axe-makers	2	Carder	1
Baker	1	Carpenters	11
Blacksmiths.....	8	Clerks	2
Book-keepers.....	2	Conductors	2
Brewer.....	1	Carters.....	2
Butcher	1	Cheese-maker	1

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Cooper.....	2	Millwright	1
Charwoman	1	Painters	2
Cattle-dealer	1	Pedler	1
Currier.....	1	Plate-driller.....	1
Dressmakers	1	Plasterers	2
Druggist	1	Sailor	1
Engineer	3	Seamstress	1
Expressmen	2	Stage-driver.....	
Farmers.....	112	Shoemaker	5
Grocers.....	3	Switchman	1
Harnessmakers	1	Tailor	1
Hotel-keepers	2	Teacher	1
Lumberman	2	Watchmaker	1
Laborers	52	Waggonmaker	1
Livery proprietors.....	1	Washerwoman	1
Machinists	3	Watchman	1
Masons	3	Unknown	10
Merchants.....	4		
Moulder	1	Total	265
Miller.....	1		

AGE OF PUPILS.

AGE.	No.	AGE.	No.	AGE.	No.
6.....	1	14	20	22.....	2
7.....	12	15	30	23.....	1
8.....	14	16	26	24.....	3
9.....	15	17	31	25.....	1
10.....	19	18	13	26.....	1
11.....	15	19	7		
12.....	21	20	8		
13.....	19	21	6	Total	265

COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CAME.

COUNTIES.	No.	COUNTIES.	No.
Algoma	2	Muskoka	7
Bothwell.....	1	Monck	1
Brant	5	Norfolk	6
Bruce	12	Northumberland	4
Carleton	13	Ontario.....	6
Dufferin	2	Oxford	6
Durham.....	4	Peel	2
Elgin	10	Perth	6
Essex	9	Peterborough.....	2
Frontenac	5	Prescott and Russell.....	8
Grey.....	5	Prince Edward.....	1
Haldimand..	1	Renfrew	6
Halton.....	2	Simcoe	11
Hastings	13	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	13
Huron	14	Victoria.....	3
Kent.....	6	Waterloo	6
Lambton.....	9	Welland	2
Lanark,	3	Wellington	10
Leeds and Grenville	9	Wentworth.....	10
Lennox and Addington	2	York.....	20
Lincoln	1		—
Middlesex.....	7	Total	265

TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE FOR THE SESSION 1887-8.

Males.....	156
Females.....	109
Total	265

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1888,
WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	3		3	Ontario	2	2	4
Bruce	8	2	10	Oxford	5	.....	5
Carleton.....	7	5	12	Peel	1	.....	1
Durham.....	2	2	4	Perth	1	3	4
Dufferin	1	.....	1	Peterborough.....	2	.....	2
Elgin	3	3	6	Prescott and Russell....	4	2	6
Essex	4	5	9	Prince Edward	1	.....	1
Frontenac.....	3	2	5	Renfrew	4	3	7
Grey	3	2	5	Simcoe	3	8	11
Haldimand.....	1	.....	1	Stormont, Dundas and			
Halton	1	.....	1	Glengarry	8	1	9
Hastings	7	6	13	Victoria.....	1	2	3
Huron	5	7	12	Waterloo.....	1	5	6
Kent.....	3	3	6	Welland	1	1	2
Lambton.....	3	5	8	Wellington.....	4	5	9
Lanark	2	.....	2	Wentworth	7	3	10
Leeds and Grenville	7	2	9	York.....	11	7	18
Lennox and Addington.....	1		1	Muskoka District.....	2	3	5
Monek	1		1	Nipissing District	1	.....	1
Middlesex.....	2	1	3	Algoma District.....		1	1
Norfolk	6	1	7				
Northumberland.....	2	2	4	Total	132	96	228

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE EACH OFFICIAL YEAR SINCE THE OPENING
OF THE INSTITUTION.

			Male.	Female.	Total.
From October 26th, 1870, to September 30th, 1871.....			64	36	100
" 1st, 1871,	" 1872.....		97	52	149
" 1872,	" 1873.....		130	63	193
" 1873,	" 1874		145	76	221
" 1874,	" 1875.....		155	83	238
" 1875,	" 1876.....		160	96	256
" 1876,	" 1877.....		167	104	271
" 1877,	" 1878.....		166	111	277
" 1878,	" 1879.....		164	105	269
" 1879,	" 1880.....		162	119	281
" 1880,	" 1881.....		164	132	296
" 1881,	" 1882.....		165	138	303
" 1882,	" 1883.....		158	135	293
" 1883,	" 1884.....		156	130	286
" 1884,	" 1885.....		168	116	284
" 1885,	" 1886.....		191	112	273
" 1886,	" 1887.....		151	113	264
" 1887,	" 1888.....		156	109	265

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS WERE RECEIVED.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	1	2	Essex	5	11	16
Bothwell	1	.....	1	Frontenac.....	9	6	15
Brant	16	5	21	Grey.....	21	12	33
Bruce	16	9	25	Haldimand	5	1	6
Carleton.....	20	8	28	Halton.....	3	4	7
Dufferin.....	2	.....	2	Hastings.....	21	15	36
Durham.....	12	7	19	Huron	26	23	49
Elgin	8	9	17	Kent.....	13	8	21

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Lambton	14	6	20	Prince Edward	3	1	4
Lanark	8	2	10	Renfrew	9	7	16
Leeds	9	4	13	Simcoe	15	15	30
Grenville.....	4	1	5	Stormont	7	4	11
Lennox	3	3	6	Dundas	5	3	8
Addington	1	1	2	Glengarry.....	4	1	5
Lincoln	3	3	6	Victoria.....	3	4	7
Middlesex.....	25	15	40	Waterloo.....	10	12	22
Norfolk	12	7	19	Welland	5	4	9
Northumberland	7	11	18	Wellington.	16	14	30
Monck		1	1	Wentworth.....	21	7	28
Ontario	15	7	22	York	27	26	53
Oxford	11	6	17	Muskoka District.....	5	6	11
Peel	5	3	8	Nipissing District	1	.....	1
Perth	21	13	34	Parry Sound District ...	1	1	2
Peterborough.....	11	2	13	New Brunswick	2	.....	2
Prescott.....	5	1	6				
Russell.....	5	4	9	Total			786

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Accountant	1	Boiler-maker	1
Agent.....	4	Book-keepers.. ..	4
Axe-makers	2	Brakesman	1
Baggageman	1	Brewers.....	2
Bakers	3	Bricklayers	2
Barrister.....	1	Butchers	2
Blacksmiths.....	17	Carters.....	2
Boarding-house keeper.....	1	Cab-drivers.....	2

OCCUPATIONS OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED, ETC.—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Cabinet-makers	2	Lumbermen	5
Captain of schooner	1	Malster	1
Carder	1	Marble-cutters	2
Car Inspector	1	Masons	4
Carpenters	26	Manufacturers agricultural implements...	2
Carriage-makers.....	5	Mechanic	1
Cheese-maker	1	Merchants	15
Civil Service.....	1	Millers.....	3
Clerks	4	Millwrights	2
Conductors, Railway	2	Miner	1
Cigar-maker.....	1	Minister	1
Coopers	4	Moulders.....	2
Curriers.....	4	Non-commissioned officer	1
Charwoman	1	Nurseryman.....	1
Dealer in hides	1	Painters	9
Draymen.....	3	Stage-driver.....	1
Dressmakers	3	Pedler	1
Engineers.....	3	Shoemakers	4
Engineers, Railway	3	Switchman	1
Farmers.....	348	Tailors.....	6
Fire Insurance Inspector.....	1	Tavern-keepers.....	9
Fishermen	3	Teachers	6
Grocer	1	Teamsters.....	4
Gaoler	1	Traders	2
Brickmaker	1	Weavers	1
Gunsmith	1	Watch-maker	1
Harness-maker	1	Waggon-makers.....	2
Iron-maker.....	1	Watchman	1
Keeper of park.....	1	Washerwoman	1
Laborers	141	Unknown	77
Livery proprietors.....	3	Total	786
Machinists	3		

AGES OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

AGES.	No.	AGES.	No.
4.....	1	19.....	21
6.....	24	20.....	13
7.....	94	21.....	9
8.....	90	22.....	10
9.....	86	23.....	5
10.....	54	24.....	5
11.....	61	25.....	6
12.....	56	26.....	4
13.....	45	27.....	3
14.....	36	30.....	1
15.....	52	36.....	1
16.....	33	Unknown.....	13
17.....	34	Total	786
18.....	29		

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

CAUSES.	No.	CAUSES.	No.
Abscess	2	Fever, bilious	4
Accident	4	" brain	20
Affection of the ears	2	" intermittent.....	2
Burn	1	" scarlet	55
Catarrh	1	" spinal	18
Canker	1	" malarial.....	1
Cerebro spinal meningitis	20	" typhus	5
Cholera	1	" typhoid	7
Cold	34	" undefined	19
Congenital	308	Fits	8
Congestion of the brain	6	Gathering of the ears	1
Diphtheria	1	Gathering of the head.....	4
Dysentery.....	1	Inflammation of the brain.....	8
Falls	17	" ears	2

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.—*Continued.*

CAUSE.	No.	CAUSE.	No.
Inflammation of the lungs	2	Sickness, undefined.....	24
“ pulmonary organs	2	Spinal disease	41
“ spinal marrow	1	Swelling on the neck	1
Measles	21	Teething.....	7
Mumps	5	Water on the brain	5
Paralytic stroke	1	Whooping cough	9
Rickets	1	Worms.....	4
Scabs	1	Causes unknown or undefined	98
Scald	1	Sunstroke	1
Scald heads	3	Total	786
Shocks	5		

DATE OF DEAFNESS AFTER BIRTH.

—	No.	—	No.
Under 1 year of age	60	Between 10 and 11 years.....	5
Between 1 and 2 years	87	“ 11 “ 12 “	2
“ 2 “ 3 “	81	“ 12 “ 13 “	1
“ 3 “ 4 “	50	“ 13 “ 14 “	4
“ 4 “ 5 “	31	“ 14 “ 15 “	2
“ 5 “ 6 “	23	Unknown at what age they lost their hearing but not born deaf	101
“ 6 “ 7 “	8	Congenital mutes.....	311
“ 7 “ 8 “	9	Total	78
“ 8 “ 9 “	3		
“ 9 “ 10 “	8		

RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.

1st cousins	54
2nd “	12
3rd “	9
Distantly related	17
Not related	671
Unknown	23
Total	786

NUMBER OF DEAF-MUTE FAMILIES REPRESENTED.

1 family contained 5 mutes	5
3 families " 4 "	12
10 " 3 "	30
54 " 2 "	108
631 " 1 "	631
Total	786

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE DURING THE YEAR UP TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1888, WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females	Total.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females	Total.
Bothwell	1	.....	1	Northumberland.....	3	2	5
Brant.....	5	.....	5	Monck .....	.....	1	1
Bruce	8	4	12	Ontario	2	2	4
Carleton	8	5	13	Oxford	6	.....	6
Durham.....	2	2	4	Peel	1	1	2
Dufferin	1	.....	1	Perth	2	5	7
Elgin	5	5	10	Peterborough.....	2	.....	2
Essex	4	5	9	Prescott and Russell....	6	3	9
Frontenac.....	3	2	5	Prince Edward	1	.....	1
Grey	3	2	5	Renfrew	4	3	7
Haldimand	1	.....	1	Simcoe	4	7	11
Halton	2	.....	2	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	8	4	12
Hastings	7	6	13	Victoria.....	1	2	3
Huron	6	8	14	Waterloo	2	4	6
Kent	4	3	7	Welland	1	1	2
Lambton	4	4	8	Wellington	5	4	9
Lanark	3	.....	3	Wentworth	7	3	10
Leeds and Grenville	6	2	8	York	13	8	21
Lincoln and Addington	2	.....	2	Muskoka District	4	4	8
Colborne	1	.....	1	Algoma District.....	1	1	2
Gordonsville	3	3	6	Total	156	109	265
Norfolk	6	1	7				

GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR:

R. CHRISTIE.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION:

R. MATHISON.....	<i>Superintendent.</i>
A. LIVINGSTONE.....	<i>Bursar.</i>
J. B. MURPHY, M.D.....	<i>Physician.</i>
JEAN C. ROBINSON	<i>Matron.</i>

TEACHERS:

D. R. COLEMAN, M.A..... *Supervising Teacher.*

P. DENYS.	MRS. J. G. TERRILL.
S. T. GREENE, B.A.	MISS S. TEMPLETON.
J. B. ASHLEY.	MISS H. M. OSTROM.
D. J. MCKILLOP.	MRS. M. J. MACGILLIS.
D. M. BEATON.	MISS MARY BULL.
	MISS FLORENCE MAYBEE.

MISS ANNIE MATHISON..... *Teacher of Articulation.*

MISS FLORENCE MAYBEE AND MISS MARY BULL..... *Instructresses in Fancy Work.*
MRS. M. J. MACGILLIS..... *Teacher of Drawing.*

I. G. SMITH.....	<i>Clerk and Storekeeper.</i>
WM. DOUGLASS.....	<i>Supervisor of Boys.</i>
MISS A. GALLAGHER.....	<i>Instructress of Sewing.</i>
J. MIDDLEMAS..	<i>Engineer.</i>
M. O'DONOOGHUE.....	<i>Master Carpenter.</i>
WM. NURSE	<i>Master Shoemaker.</i>
MICHAEL O'MEARA.....	<i>Farmer.</i>
THOMAS WILLS.....	<i>Gardener.</i>

LIST OF PUPILS in the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb for
the year ending September 30th, 1888, with the Post Office address.

COUNTIES.

P. O. ADDRESS.

Algoma District—

Joice, Robt. J	Sault Ste. Marie.
Ward, Annie	Rat Portage.

Brant—

McKenzie, Robt. M	New Durham.
McPherson, Robt.	Brantford.
Simmons, M	New Durham.
Smith, A. V	Brantford.
Douglas, Jno. A.	Onondaga.

Bruce—

Burr, Annetta	Park Head.
Channon, Albert E	Dyer's Bay.
Channon, Jos. M	do
Grant, Ellen	Holyrood.
Gregg, Wm. J. S.	Port Elgin.
Luddy, David S.	Walkerton.
Morgan, Jos. E	Kincardine.
McKenzie, Kenneth	do
McRitchie, Prudence	Maple Hill.
Pickard, Edward	Paisley.
Speer, Francis	Tara.
Smith, Louisa	Park Head.
Yack, Gustave	Cargill.

Carleton—

Armstrong, Levi	South March.
Baizana, Jean	Ottawa.
Hodgins, M. L.	Diamond.
Montgomery, H.	Richmond.
McEwen, Rachel	Carsonby.
Skeffington, Margt.	Ottawa.
McGillivray, A. A.	Fitzroy Harbor.
Harold, Wm.	Panmure.
Lett, Thos. B. W.	Carp.
Lett, Stephen	do
Jamieson, Eva	Ottawa.
Cassidy, Angus	do
Lamadeleine, Jose.	do

Dufferin—

Brown, Jas	Reading.
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Durham—

Ballagh, W	Starkville.
McCulloch, Jno. A.	Enfield.
Brown, Jno. W	Hampton.
Justus, Mary A	Bethany.

COUNTIES.

P. O. ADDRESS.

Elgin—

Blue, Duncan	Dutton.
Couse, Jennie	Fingal.
Dewar, Aggie	St. Thomas.
Henderson, Jno	Talbotville.
Hesner, Jacob	Rodney.
James, Ada M	St. Thomas.
McIntyre, Dougald	Fingal.
McIntyre, Duncan	do
McMillan, Flora	Dutton.
Phillimore, M	Aylmer.

Essex—

Ball Ernest	Windsor.
Ball, Mabel	do
Campbell, Susan	do
Jodoin, Noah	do
Robson, Joseph	do
Sepner, Albert E	do
Lafferty, Matilda	do
Eames, Ina F	do
L'Herault, Nathalie	do

Frontenac—

Clench, Wm. H	Wolfe Island.
Crozier, Fred. H	Fermoy.
Miller, Mary J	McLaren's Mills.
Roushorn, Geo. H	Perth Road.
Spooner, Agnes E	Glenburnie.

Grey—

Andrews, Maud	Owen Sound.
Calvert, Francis A	Horning's Mills.
Carson, Hugh	Meaford.
Middleton, Thos	Horning's Mills.
Moote, A. E	Owen Sound.

Haldimand—

Bradshaw, Thos	Jarvis.
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Halton—

Gillam, Chris	Bronte.
Hinton, Jno	Kilbride.

Hastings—

Butler, Annie	Sine.
Blackburn, Annie M	Cochill Mines.
Beatty, Donella	Melrose.
Donal, Martha	St. Ola.
Holton, Chas. Mc	Belleville.
Irvine, Eva G	do
Irvine, Ethel	do
King, John	New Carlow.
King, Robt. M	do
Kavanaugh, M	Bancroft.
Swanson, Alex	Belleville.
Young, John C	Madoc.
Keiser, Alfred B	Belleville.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>Huron—</i>	
Agnew, Ellen	Blake.
Burtch, Francis	Gorrie.
Black, Newton	Dungannon.
Hayward, Mary	Clinton.
Henderson, Jas	Ethel.
Hoggard, Hepzabeth	Londesborough.
Krause, Henrietta	Crediton.
Leigh, Martha	Port Albert.
McCulloch, M. E	Leadbury.
Pettypiece, Lovilla	Wingham.
Sparling, Wm. H.	Kirkton.
Smalldon, Jno	Cranbrook.
Thompson, Mabel W.	Dungannon.
Wood, Nelson	Exeter.
<i>Kent—</i>	
Bloom, Duncan	Thamesville.
Campbell, Marion	Chatham.
Crosby, Eliza A.	do
Fisher, John F.	do
McKay, Alex	do
Thompson, Wm	Thamesville.
Henry, Lotta	Chatham.
<i>Lambton—</i>	
Hadden, James	Moore.
Lucas, Henrietta	Mandamin.
Mitchell, Mary B.	Sarnia.
McFarland, Aggie	Forest.
Steele, Edith	Point Edward.
Steele, Mabel.	do
Summers, Thos. W	Sarnia.
Turrill, David	Florence.
Wark, Walter A.	Sarnia.
<i>Lanark—</i>	
Brian, Levi.	Carlton Place.
Lockhart, Alfred	Almonte.
Thackaberry, Wm	Carlton Place.
<i>Leeds and Grenville—</i>	
Beane, Ernest	Prescott.
Earl, John	Glen Buell.
Murray, Matthew	North Augusta.
Newton, Joseph	Portland.
Newton, Agnes	do
Hunt, Francis	Rockport.
Rape, Cecelia	Lansdowne.
Todd, Richard	Smith's Falls.
<i>Lennox and Addington—</i>	
Bradshaw, Agnes.	Selby.
Campbell, M. A.	Clinton.
<i>Lincoln—</i>	
Wallace, Wm.	Merriton.
<i>Monck—</i>	
Swayze Ethel	Franconia.

COUNTIES.

P. O. ADDRESS.

Middlesex—

Baker, Melissa	Newbury.
Cowan, Alfred H	London.
Evans, Emma	do
Gould, Wm. H	do
Greene, Thos	do
McIntyre, Eliza	do

Muskoka District—

Dickson, Geo	Pembroke.
Fletcher, Wm	Housey's Rapids.
Francis, Alice	Huntsville.
Hunter, Geo	Burk's Falls.
Hares, Emily	Allansville.
McDowell, Mary	Stoneleigh.
Morrison, Dolly	Reay.
Ross, James	Bracebridge.

Norfolk—

Bowlby, Culver	Simcoe.
Harris, Frank E	do
Hodgson, M. C	do
Kelly, Geo. A	Glen Meyer.
Lewis, Levi	Vanessa.
McIsaac, Jno	Delhi.
Woodward, Ed	St. Williams.

Northumberland—

Cullen, A. E	Cobourg.
White, Julia	Bewdley.
Wright, Thos	Newcomb's Mills.
Youngs, M	Colborne.
Lyon, Arthur	Campbellford.

Ontario—

Gilbert, Margt	Germania.
Munro, Jesse M	Ashburn.
Stewart, Geo	Oshawa.
McRae, Murdoch	Beaverton.

Oxford—

Chandler, Jas	Woodstock.
Chandler, Jno	do
Chandler, Thos	do
Chute, Edwin	do
McKay, Wm	do
Wheally, Henry	do

Peel—

Beattie, Samuel	Norval.
Knight, Naoma	Caledon.

Perth—

Fuller, Margt	Mitchell.
Kennedy, Margt	do
Moore, Claudia C	Sebringville.
McLaren, Thos	St. Mary's.
Rice, Charlotte	Fullerton.
Trachsel, Jno	Shakespeare.
Wolfe, Barbara	Gowanstown.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>Peterborough</i> —	
Isbister, Jno. A	Lakefield.
Crough, Jno. E	Ennismore.
<i>Prescott and Russell</i> —	
Cahill, Patrick	St. Eugene.
Herrington, Isabella	Russell.
Herrington, Rachel	do
Labelle, Noah	do
Leblance, Moses	Pendleton.
Sicard, Moses	Clarence.
Borthwick, Margt	Ottawa.
Delaney, Jas	Sarsfield.
Charbonneau, Leon	Lefavire.
<i>Prince Edward</i> —	
Davis, Chas	Solmesville.
<i>Renfrew</i> —	
Fraser, Albert E	Pembroke.
Lewis, Caroline	do
McPhee, Gertrude	Palmer's Rapids.
Meilantz, Chas	Pembroke.
Mick, Jessie	Micksburg.
Moore, Wm. H	Deux Riviere.
McBride, Hamilton	Westmeath.
<i>Simcoe</i> —	
Avarell, Sarah	Newton Robinson.
Corbiere, Eli	Barrie.
Crosbie, Agnes M	Lisle.
Johnston, Jos. N	Barrie.
Crane, M. E	Collingwood.
Lennox, David	Phelpston.
Munro, Mary	Midhurst.
Norman, Hannah	Alliston.
O'Neil, Mary	Collingwood.
Rodgers, Jno	Midland.
Robinson, Maggie	Pentang.
<i>Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry</i> —	
Benoit, Rosa	Crysler.
Baker, Laura	Woodlands.
Faubert, Francis	St. Isidore de Prescott.
Gagne, Elzear	Cornwall.
Hanson, Robt.	Morrisburg.
Hence, Henry A	Summerstown.
Marchand, Ed	Morrisburg.
McDonald, Flora	St. Raphael.
McDonald, Ronald	Harrison's Corners.
McDonald, Hugh A	do
Vallance, Christina	Woodlands.
Vallance, Isabella	do
<i>Victoria</i> —	
Reeve, Geo	Lindsay.
Robinson, Lueffa	Bobcaygeon.
Garden, Elsie	do

COUNTIES.

P. O. ADDRESS.

Waterloo—

Nahrgang, Louida	New Hamburg.
Nahrgang, Mary	do
Thompson, Albert E.	Galt.
Lake, Jennie	Glen Morris.
Gardiner, Florence	Berlin.
Windemberg, Allan	New Dundee.

Welland—

Lentz, Henry	Snyder.
Lentz, Catharine	do

Wellington--

Bridgeford, Geo	Harriston.
Farrell, Margt	Salem.
Kahler, Louis	Wellesley Village.
Mallett, Josephine	Teviotdale.
Munro, Albert G.	Palmerston.
Scott, Matthew	do
Watt, Margaret	Guelph.
Watt, Wm. R	do
Brown, Jessie Mc	Mount Forest.

Wentworth—

Braithwaite, Jno. A	Carluke.
Bryce, Wm	Hamilton.
Clark, Robt. W	do
Goodbrand, Jas	Ancaster.
Hackbusch, Ernest	Hamilton.
Nolan, Elizabeth	do
MacPhail, Annie L	do
Pettit, Syrian	Stoney Creek.
Stenebaugh, Wm	Weir.
Warwick, Emily	Hamilton.

York—

Burk, Jennie	Toronto.
Carr, Alexander	Parkdale.
Cook, Joseph	Lemonville.
Clark, Arthur E	Aurora.
Allan, Frank	Toronto.
Grey, Wm. E	do
Gray, Wm	do
Gates, Jonathan	Coleman.
Hill, Thomas	Toronto.
Hunt, Sarah	do
Hutchinson, M	do
Muckle, Grace	do
Muckle, Lizzie	do
McGregor, Flora	do
McGillivray, Neil	Purpleville.
McGillivray, M. A	do
O'Rourke, Wm	Parkdale.
Riddle, Fred	Box Grove.
Shepherd, Anival	Toronto.
White, Henry	do
Reid, Catharine	do

SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF IN CANADA, JANUARY 1st, 1888.

NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF OPENING.	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.	
			Rev. J. B. Mansean, C.S.V., Principal. Rev. Sister Mary of Mercy, Superiorress. J. Scott Hutton, M.A., Principal. R. Mathison, Superintendent.	Rev. J. B. Mansean, C.S.V., Principal. Rev. Sister Mary of Mercy, Superiorress. J. Scott Hutton, M.A., Principal. R. Mathison, Superintendent. Miss Harriet E. McGann, Superintendent. A. H. Abel, Principal. Albert F. Woodbridge, Principal.
1 Catholic Male Deaf and Dumb Institution for the Province of Quebec.	Mile-End, near Montreal, Can.	1848		
2 Institution for the Female Deaf and Dumb of the Province of Quebec.	Montreal, Can. (a)	1851		
3 Halifax Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Halifax, N. S.	1857		
4 Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Belleview, Ontario.	1870		
5 Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf-Mutes and the Blind.	Montreal, Can. (b)	1870		
6 New Brunswick Deaf and Dumb Institution.	Portland, N.B.	1873		
7 Fredericton Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.	Fredericton, N.B.	1882		
7 Schools in Canada.				

NAME.	NO. OF PUPILS.		NO. OF INSTRUCTORS.		METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.	SCHOOL HOURS.	INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.**
	DURING THE YEAR.*		PRESIDENT DEC.	1, 1887.			
	Total.	No. taught individually.	Male.	Female No.	Deaf-mute.	Deaf-mute.	Bl., Bo., Cab., Car., Fa., Ga., Pa., Pr., Sh., Ta., Wt.
Catholic Institution (Male).	107	107	40	107	\$28	28	Art, Em., Kn., Se.
Catholic Institution (Female)	228	228	75	198	\$29	39	8½ to 12, 11 to 3, 5 to 6.
Halifax Institution.	44	31	60	5	2	do	Combined..
Ontario Institution.	75	75	113	39	15	2	9 to 11; 11½ to 12½ and 2 to 4.
5 Mackay Institution.	264	151	18	238	46	1	9 to 12 and 1½ to 3½.....
New Brunswick Institution (b)	50	32	18	46	4	2	Car., Dr., Sh., Ta.
Fredericton Institution (b)	724	334	390	172	649	91	Car., Dr., Pr.,
						9 to 12 and 2 to 4.....	Car., Fa., Pa., Se., Sh., Ta.
						do	None.

NAME.	VACATION.	How SUPPORTED.	EXPENDITURE LAST FISCAL YEAR		No. volumes in library.	Total No. pupils have received instruction.
			For support.	For buildings and grounds.		
1 Catholic Institution (Male).....	Fourth Wed. in June to first Wed. in Sept.....	State, pupils and vol. contributions..	\$ 25,000	\$	\$ 600	536
2 Catholic Institution (Female).....	July 1st to first Tues. in Sept.....	State and voluntary contributions..	200,000	.....	800	.....
3 Halifax Institution.....	First Wed. in July to first Wed. in Sept.....	State and voluntary contributions..	25,000	8,000	2,600	315
4 Ontario Institution.....	Third Wed. in June to second Wed. in Sept.....	State	205,000	39,635	2,100	762
5 Mackay Institution.....	Third Wed. in June to second Wed. in Sept.....	State, pupils and vol. contributions..	42,000	6,913	1,758	500
6 New Brunswick Institution.....	May 17 to August 6.....	Pupils and voluntary contributions..	.....	.....	.....	115
7 Fredericton Institution.....	July 1st to Sept. 1st.....	State and voluntary contributions..	.....	.....	.....	.....
						1,728
7						

* Including those who have left school during the year. † Including the semi-mute teachers. § Including industrial instructors.
 ** Bl.=Blacksmithing. Bo.=Book-binding. Cab.=Cabinet-making. Car.=Carpentry. Dr.=Dress-making. Embroidering. Fmn.=Farming. Ga.=Gardening.
 Kn.=Knitting. Pa.=Painting. Pr.=Printing. Se.=Sewing. Sh.=Shoemaking. Ta.=Tailoring. Wt.=Wood-turning.

(a) No. 401 St. Denis street. (b) Notre Dame de Grace.

AMENDED BY-LAWS OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION
OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE, REGULATING THE ADMISSION
AND DISCHARGE OF PUPILS.

In conformity with the provisions of an Act respecting Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, in the Province of Ontario, 36 Vict., the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc., enacts as follows :—Sections 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13 of Cap. 2, of the existing By-laws are hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof :—

I.—All deaf-mute youths of both sexes between the ages of seven and twenty, not being deficient in intellect, and free from contagious disease, being *bona fide* residents of the Province of Ontario, shall be admitted into the Institution.

II.—The period of education and instruction for any pupil shall not exceed seven years, and no pupils shall remain in the Institution after the age of twenty-one, unless under special circumstances, discretionary power in this respect to be vested in the Inspector and Principal.

III.—The regular annual School Session shall commence on the second Wednesday in September each year, and shall continue until the third Wednesday in June, and applications for admission will be made in good time to ensure the pupils reception at the commencement of the Session. After the first year no application for admission will be received after the first Wednesday in September, except in special and extraordinary cases.

IV.—Education, as well as instruction in such mechanical employments as may be taught in the Institution, and the use of such books, stationery, maps, school and work-shop appliances as may be necessary, together with bed and bedding, to be free to such deaf-mutes as are specified in Section I. of this By-law.

V.—Parents, guardians, or friends who are able to pay for the board of the pupils will be charged fifty dollars per session for the same, half of which amount shall be paid in advance and the other half before the close of the session.

VI.—The cost of board will be charged for the full annual school term, between the second Wednesday in September and the third Wednesday in June, and no deduction will be made from the charge in consequence of absence, or any other cause whatever except sickness.

VII.—Parents, guardians, or friends who are unable to pay for the board of pupils shall apply to the clerk of the township, city, town, or incorporated village in which they reside, and the clerk of the municipality shall make application to the Principal for the admission of such pupils into the Institution ; and the Principal, with the assent of the Inspector, upon receiving the certificate of the Reeve or Mayor of such municipality, and such other evidence as may be considered sufficient, setting forth that the parents or guardians of such deaf-mute are unable to pay for his or her board, may award admission to such deaf-mute.

VIII.—Parents, guardians, or friends who are able to pay for the board of pupils, will make direct application to the Principal for admission into the Institution.

IX.—Indigent orphans to be boarded, clothed and educated at the expense of the Government on the application for admission from the municipal corporation in which the orphan resides, with the certificate of the Warden, Reeve or Mayor, and that of the County Judge attached.

X.—Pupils from the other Provinces of the Dominion may be received into the Institution and entitled to all its benefits at the rate of \$125 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, for board, lodging and education.

XI.—It is required that the pupils sent to the Institution shall be decently and comfortably clothed, and furnished with a sufficient change and variety of apparel to ensure cleanliness and comfort. The name of the boy or girl to be written on each article with permanent marking ink.

XII.—The vacation will commence on the third Wednesday in June, and end on the second Wednesday in September, during which time every pupil must be removed to his or her home or place of abode.

XIII.—All travelling expenses of pupils to and from the Institution, whether at vacation or in consequence of serious sickness, must be defrayed by the parents, guardian, friend or municipality sending such pupil.

XIV.—It is further required, that in case of serious sickness, death, misconduct or deficiency in intellect, the pupil shall at once be removed from the Institution.

XV.—In the case of each pupil entering the Institution it is desirable to obtain written answers to the following questions. Particular attention to this subject is requested :—

1. What is the name of the individual ? If he has a middle name it should be given in full.
 2. When was he born ? Give the year, month, and day of the month.
 3. Was he born deaf? And if so, was there any cause which is supposed to have operated before birth ? If not, at what age did he lose his hearing ? And by what disease or accident ?
 4. Is the deafness total or partial ? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing ? Can he distinguish any spoken words ? Or hear the human voice at all ? Or what sounds can he hear ?
 5. Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness, and what are the results of such efforts ?
 6. Is there any ability to articulate or read on the lips ?
 7. Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction ? And is he acquainted with any trade or art, or with the mode of forming letters with a pen ?
 8. Is he labouring under any bodily infirmity, such as palsy, nervous trembling, malformation of the limbs, defective vision ? Or does he show any signs of mental imbecility or idiocy ?
 9. Has the deaf-mute had the smallpox or been vaccinated ? Has he or she had the scarlet fever, measles, mumps or whooping cough ?
 10. Are there any cases of deafness in the same family or among the collateral branches of kindred, and how and when produced ?
 11. What are the names, occupation and residence, county and township, and nearest post office of the parents ? Give the Christian names of both father and mother.
 12. Are either of the parents dead ? If so, has a second connection been formed by marriage ?
 13. Was there any relationship or consanguinity between the parties previous to marriage ? Were they cousins ?
 14. What are the number and names of their children ?
 15. What is the nationality of parents ?
 16. What church do parents attend ?
 17. What is the occupation ?
-  Parents will also state the nearest railway and telegraph station.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN OF THE INSTITUTION.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 1st, 1888.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Public Charities.

SIR.—It is with great satisfaction that I am able, in presenting my report for the past session, to note the general good health prevailing among so large a community as that embracing all connected with the institution. Of course, in a population of about four hundred, made up of individuals from the tenderest years to advanced age, we had for treatment a reasonable number of the ills that flesh is heir to, but the cases developing symptoms sufficiently serious to occasion anxiety were few and far between, and these made a good recovery, no death whatever having occurred.

During the fall of 1887, a large number of the boys were afflicted with sore throat of a follicular character, due to the dampness of the season. A few days in each case were sufficient to restore the patient to his normal state of health.

Last October, our old and efficient gardener, Mr. Wills, had a severe attack of inflammation of the kidneys, and at one time his illness assumed an alarming form. After a tedious illness, however, he recovered and is now attending to his duties as well as ever.

While the health of the girls was remarkably good, unceasing care was necessary in connection with ailments peculiar to young and growing females; but they were well looked after by Miss Robinson and her assistants, and I desire to express my approval of the cheerfulness with which my instructions were carried out by those in charge of the female department, as well as by Mr. Douglas, the vigilant and obliging supervisor of the boys.

Mary Munro, a girl about fifteen years of age, is at present suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia, and her condition during the past few days has caused us no little anxiety. As is usual in any serious case of illness, the relations were notified, with the result that her mother is now with her, and everything possible is being done which may lead to her recovery.

The annual cleaning and renovating process, a factor of a complete sanitary condition, was carried out thoroughly during vacation. The sewers and drains are all in good condition, except the one leading from the kitchen, which is defective and requires a thorough overhauling, and this at once, to prevent the generation of disease germs. Outside, a board walk has been constructed for the girls at the west end of the grounds, thus making open air exercise possible at all seasons, a circumstance that cannot but be productive of good results.

Mr. Mathison's chief solicitude during the session was as usual the health and comfort of the pupils. No efforts were spared to render the term a satisfactory one, both physically and mentally, and to such an extent have his efforts been crowned that our institution is a subject of admiration to every visitor and a credit to the city.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. MURPHY, M.D.,
 Physician.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education and Instruction of the Blind,

BRANTFORD.

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly,



Toronto:

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1889.

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OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Seventeenth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, being for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

THE HONOURABLE ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

SEVENTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, November, 1888.

*To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K. C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I beg to submit herewith the Seventeenth Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
INSPECTOR.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

During the past year the average number of pupils in attendance at the Institution for the Blind was 132, whilst the actual number who enjoyed the privileges offered by it was 153, 94 males, 62 females. The Principal in his report states that the attendance during the current session will probably exceed that of the past, and that demands will be made for admission up to the full capacity of the Institution. The Principal also speaks very forcibly on the subject of the ill-advised retention in their homes of blind children, thus depriving them of the benefits of the education, training, etc. held out by the Institution. The Principal gives several instances of this and shews the unfortunate results. The disinclination to part with the afflicted one of the family is perhaps natural, but it ultimately adds to the affliction, as a blind person allowed to grow up untrained and uneducated has the prospect of an unnecessarily sad, weary and useless life. At the Convention held in Boston this year of instructors of the blind, the subject of compulsory attendance of the blind at the special schools was discussed and advocated by some of those present.

I am glad to be able to state that the Examiners of the pupils in the literary and musical classes were satisfied with the progress being made and with the method of instruction, etc. The reports of the Examiners are included in this report and will be found to give interesting particulars of what is being done at the Institution.

During the past year, teaching on the "Kindergarten" system was inaugurated, but too recently to speak of its likely results.

The health of the inmates during the past year was fairly good and there were no interruptions on that score to the ordinary routine. One loss the Institution did sustain and that was of its medical attendant, Dr. Corson, who died in August. He had been connected with the Institution since its opening and was liked and respected by all with whom his faithfully performed duties brought him into contact. Dr. Marquis was appointed to succeed Dr. Corson.

The Principal in his report states that the want of a gymnasium is very much felt. I should like to see a well fitted up gymnasium added to the Institution buildings, and I trust that funds may be found for the purpose.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the minutes made by me after my various inspections are appended :—

"I made an inspection of the Institution for the Blind, Brantford, on the 19th January, and saw all the pupils then under instruction, namely, 81 males and 53 females; and I was glad to learn that their health had been uniformly good since the opening of the session.

"The teachers and instructors were zealously engaged in the routine of their respective departments, and the classes appeared to be making good progress.

"The Institution was found to be in a very satisfactory condition as to cleanliness and order.

"The special object of my visit on this occasion was to determine in regard to the appropriation which would be required for the current year on capital account.

"One of the projects coming under this head is the proposed introduction of the "Kindergarten System" of teaching in the Institution; and as the result of correspondence and enquiries about the subject by the Principal was quite satisfactory, his recommendation in this regard was approved.

"The whole system of instruction of the blind is, in fact, identified with the "Kindergarten" method, and the adoption of the more systematic and comprehensive plan now in vogue will undoubtedly greatly facilitate the imparting of instruction to the pupils. Representations will therefore be made to the Government with the view of having a small sum placed to the credit of Capital Account for the purpose of purchasing the materials required in introducing the "Kindergarten System."

"Other sums will be required to be expended for improving the grounds, work-rooms, laundry, refitting boiler and pump house, material for relaying walks, etc., the details of which will be duly submitted when the estimates are being considered. The total amount required however will be comparatively small, as the Institution is now in such excellent order throughout."

"I again visited the Institution for the Blind on the 29th August and found that preparatory to the opening of the Session, on the 5th September, the buildings and apartments had undergone a thorough renovation. Plaster ceilings had been removed and pine sheeting substituted where necessary.

"The plumbing and steam pipes have been overhauled and put in order, and painting and kalsomining have been done where necessary.

"The laundry machinery purchased had been supplied according to order, and put in position under the supervision of the Institution Engineer, in a very satisfactory manner; and after duly testing it, it is found to work well. In placing the machinery due regard has been had to the convenient working of the washers, etc., and the whole work has been substantially completed.

"In removing the old machines it was found that some renewals were required which increased the cost of fitting up beyond the estimated sum; but no expenditure has been made which was not necessary to insure the permanency of the work.

"Arrangements for the introduction of the "Kindergarten" system of instruction have been completed, and this work will be thoroughly prosecuted during the ensuing session with the prospect of accomplishing much good in the early education of the pupils.

"In connection with the educational work of the Institution, plans were discussed with the Principal for affording some additional advantages to the older pupils in the higher branches, and the spirit shewn by the staff in co-operating with the Principal in carrying out the arrangements indicates that the coming session will be a successful one.

"As the result of personal visits and the distribution of circulars, the number of pupils in attendance is likely to be increased and the average during the coming session promises to be greater than for some years past.

"In view of the dry season the grounds present a very creditable appearance, and the farm crops are fairly good and the roots and vegetables will be fully equal to the needs of the Institution."

EXAMINER'S REPORT.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

The Classes were examined by Mr. Wilkinson, M.A., Principal of the Brantford Central School, and by Dr. Kelly, Public School Inspector, their report is as under :—

The undersigned, whom you charged to undertake the examination of the literary classes in the Institution for the Blind, at Brantford, have the honor to report for your information the results as follows :

The examination was held on the 25th, 28th and 29th May last and finally concluded on the 9th June. Everything about the Institution was found to be in excellent order, and the grounds very much improved since our last official visit two years ago. The new fence around the grounds with which the public come chiefly in contact, and the many additional ornamental trees planted in the interval, especially the double rows of elms along both sides of the drive from the main entrance at the head of Palmerston Avenue, have greatly enhanced the beauty and picturesqueness of the view. The class-rooms were clean and well ventilated and the interest, attention and order of the pupils all that could be desired. The classes under the supervision and instruction of each teacher have been grouped and the results of the examination summarized as follows :

1. Mr. Wickens's Classes.

Arithmetic—Class B, 13 pupils. Easy problems were submitted in fractions, denominative numbers, etc., and were solved with facility and fair accuracy ; one got the maximum and three the half or over.

Reading—Class A, 16 pupils present. They were exercised both in prose and poetry and, with three exceptions, did well ; several read with good expression and pay due regard to emphasis.

Geography—Class A. This is a favourite study with the blind and the dissected maps which the pupils manipulate with such skill and readiness afford them a splendid exercise. They were examined in the geography of the British Isles, Europe, Asia, and incidentally in the general geography of the world. The average of correct answers was very high. The physical features of some of the countries, their commerce and manufactoryes, government, religion, productions, etc., were investigated and the answers given evince, on the part of the pupils, a thorough knowledge of the subject.

Physiology—This class was examined on the general structure of the human body ; the location, forms and functions of the nine vital organs, including digestion, circulation and respiration, and showed a very good knowledge of the whole. They were also examined upon the effects of alcohol on the human system, and generally upon hygiene and acquitted themselves well.

Writing—Class A. The blind seem to realize the value of this accomplishment and the results of the examination showed that both skill and patience had been exercised by the teacher. As a test of penmanship and composition they were asked to write a letter to a piano-firm ordering an instrument which they were to describe, making enquiries as to price, etc. The writing in most cases was quite legible and the composition fair.

Grammar—Class B. This class has a good knowledge of the elements of English grammar ; parse and analyze very well and correct ordinary errors in English with facility. On the whole a good class and show the value of grammar by speaking very correctly.

2. Mr. Alexander's Classes.

Arithmetic—Class D, 8 seniors and 4 juniors. This class was examined in multiplication table and the four fundamental rules, easy problems. The senior division did fairly well good work ; the junior not quite so well.

Grammar—Class A. This class numbered 13 and does exceptionally good work ; analyze complex and compound sentences readily, parse well ; have a good knowledge of Latin roots and of synonyms. Class about up to Entrance standard.

Reading—Class C, 20 in number in 3 sections. Reading generally fluent and with good expression.

Writing—Class B, 21 members. Most write with facility and in legible style.

Geography—Limits of work : America generally, and the Dominion and Ontario more particularly. They were well acquainted with the relative positions of the various countries and their principal rivers, cities, etc. They were examined minutely in the maps of the Dominion and Ontario in which they had been well and carefully taught. Placing a pupil's finger on the head of a tack representing a town or city he would name it, tell its location, manufactories, public institutions, railway facilities, etc. By means of small paste board maps, upon which were glued strings representing the different Ontario railways, they had been taught to trace accurately the routes, and the principal places passed were described. The class did well.

Object Lessons—Class D ; small children learning the properties of common things and their uses

3. *Miss Walshe's Classes.*

Grammar—Class C, 10 pupils. This class was examined in the parts of speech, definitions, parsing and analyzing simple sentences. A well-taught class that do their work very thoroughly.

Geography—Class D, 19 in number, 1 absent and 1 sick. Limit : Ontario, counties, county towns and principal places, railways, etc. As a rule the pupils evinced an accurate and thorough knowledge on all these points.

Arithmetic—Class A. This is one of the best classes we ever examined on the subject ; the teaching had been thoroughly done and deserves more than ordinary commendation ; difference of attainments there was certainly, but the uniform excellence was more noticeable. The questions comprised problems in percentage, interest, application of square and cubic measure and the whole range of fractions. The demeanor of the class was excellent and the result of the examination most satisfactory.

Object Lessons—The senior class in this subject. Stuffed specimens of birds and other animals used, and from these the pupils are enabled to give a very correct idea of the size, shape, etc., of the various animals about which they read ; they were examined as to the class, habits, and uses of the specimens used, and answered admirably. Too high praise cannot be bestowed on the pains taken in the instruction of this class.

Reading—Class A. This subject of primary importance in the education of the blind is well taught ; the class consists of several sections in different degrees of advancement. Each member was examined by opening his book at random and directing him to read. The words were readily recognized, read with distinctness, correct emphasis and pleasing tone.

Writing—Class C. This class writes very fairly ; they were examined in the formation of capitals and figures as well as in the writing of some sentences ; they do their work well for a class lately beginning.

4. *Miss Gillen's Classes.*

A. English History—Limits : from the beginning of the Stuart period to date. The class numbers 19 ; they, the pupils, were thoroughly examined on the social, political and constitutional changes of the period, as far at least as time would permit, and exhibited much more than the average knowledge of the subject. All but two got half the maximum or over.

B. Canadian History—Same class as last. They were put through a general review of this subject, including the early explorations, discoveries and settlements of the French, the English conquest, the constitutional and other changes since, touching all of which the answering was excellent.

Writing—Class D, 11 pupils. The writing of this class was very good, there being only one inferior writer among the pupils.

Arithmetic—Class C. The examination afforded abundant evidence of faithful work ; it consisted of problems, involving a knowledge of the general rules of arithmetic, of the tables of weights and measures and practical problems. The problem was first distinctly stated to the class, then waiting about two minutes as an average for the solution ; as the pupils finish they rise, one is asked to state the result when all who agree with him sit down. Every problem submitted was solved by same number of the class.

English Grammar—Class D. The pupils here have mastered the elementary parts of etymology and some of the simplest rules of syntax ; their replies were in the main correct and one-half did excellent work.

English Literature—This class numbers 16 and consists of the best and brightest of the advanced pupils. The subject is a favourite one and the class manifests a wonderful liking for it ; the examination occupied some hours. The history of English literature was passed rapidly in review, the Anglo-Saxon writers as Caedman, Bede, Alfred the Great, the early Norman as Lanfranc and Anselm ; Chaucer, and his contemporaries in Britain, France and Italy ; something of the Troubadors and Trouveres and the chronicle writers, the authors of the Renaissance as More, Colet and Erasmus, and the galaxy that adorned the “spacious” times of great Elizabeth, etc. The knowledge displayed along the whole range was astonishing. The drama of Macbeth had been carefully studied, the plot and drift of the plays was thoroughly understood and the most striking passages had been memorized by the members of the class. Of the outlines of French literature they had also learned something, Saintsbury’s Primer had been used on this as the Rev. Stopford Brook’s had been in English literature. The examination on the whole was very satisfactory and reflected credit on both teacher and pupil.

Mr, Conolly’s Classes.

A. Writing—Class C, a class of 16 ; 8 of whom write fairly well.

B. Reading—Class D. Some of this class are just learning the alphabet, others are reading words of one syllable. They had evidently been carefully taught and showed considerable aptitude in recognizing the different letters and words.

C. Gymnastics—This subject had been taught with great care ; the various extension movements, timed by the organ played by one of the pupils, were made with greatest accuracy ; the whole of the exercises were well done and showed the attention and care bestowed by the Instructor.

Junior Classes in Arithmetic and English Grammar—Class E, a division of 15 pupils, in three sections, under a pupil teacher. The first section (numbering three pupils) did fair work in arithmetic, and one did well in grammar ; the second section also did fairly well in arithmetic and very well in grammar ; the third section, 6 present, 1 absent, a little below the mark in arithmetic but fair in grammar.

Here closes the report of the results of the examination.

In the pupil’s library are 1,650 volumes in embossed print and about 400 in point print ; since midsummer, 1886, about 200 volumes have been added. The teachers and reference library contains about 1,400 volumes.

To the Museum there have been recently added specimens of the seal, kangaroo, red ox, squirrel, duck, eagle, horned owl, wild turkey, grey heron, models of ear and eye, of vertbrae and ribs ; the equipment altogether is very fair. A gymnasium is still very

much needed and ought, if possible, to be speedily supplied. The work of next year was talked over between the teachers and the Examiners, aided by the Principal, the work, that is so far as English is concerned, and an outline was sketched that will probably be found satisfactory.

In conclusion we have to thank the Principal and his staff for many attentions and courtesies during the examination.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

This was again examined by Professor Aldons, of Hamilton. A copy of his report is given below :

I beg to submit my report on the musical examination which I held at the Institution for the Blind, at Brantford, on Thursday, May 31st, and Friday, June 1st. Owing to the fact that there was no musical examination held last year on account of sickness, I found many of the pupils much advanced since I last saw them two years ago. It is unnecessary to make any detailed note of the classes in piano and pipe-organ playing, under Mr. H. F. Williams ; piano students, under Miss Callaghan ; and piano and reed organ students, under Miss Moore. They all showed the results of careful and sympathetic teaching, proving that their teachers take a keen interest in their progress, and help them by every means in their power. I would note the beneficial results of a graded system of study, which has the effect of putting each pupil through a more complete and systematic training than had hitherto been the case, besides tending to develop among the pupils a healthy spirit of emulation.

I was also pleased to find some of the older and more advanced students being employed as pupil teachers, thereby fitting themselves for future work in that department. The results of their teaching I found very satisfactory. The various grades of harmony students, some under Mr. Williams and some under Miss Moore, are making good advance, as also the point print class under Miss Moore. Owing to the temporary retirement of Mrs. Howson through ill-health, the vocal department has been for the past few months under the care of Miss Callaghan. As a proof of the thoroughness of their training, the full choral class sang the first long fugue chorus from "Rebekah," with hardly any hesitation, a task by no means easy for those in full possession of their sight, as is well known to all who are familiar with the work. Some very fair solo and duet singing was done by female voices, but the male department was decidedly weak, owing principally to the fact that some of the older pupils, who could give valuable assistance, fancy they have not time to devote to it. The violin pupils, under the instruction of Professor Baker, of Galt, in their various degrees of advancement show evidence of painstaking and thorough teaching. The more advanced pupils played their pieces prepared for the forthcoming concert in an artistic manner, as well as with good technical skill.

There are several students well advanced in tuning, under Mr. Raymond's guidance. Some were prepared to go out and earn a good livelihood by that means. I should like especially to notice the heartiness of the singing at the daily service in the hall, a feature which, being carefully attended to, makes their daily worship more hearty and devout. I was pleased to find that the stock of pianos was very much better than on the occasion of my last visit. The addition of several new ones and the restoration of some of the old cannot but have a beneficial effect on the pupils who, from their peculiar affliction, are more sensitive than most to the condition of the instrument they play on.

Concerning the grand piano, which is very unsatisfactory both in touch and tone, I should strongly recommend that it be dispensed with altogether (not repaired), and a really good one procured which should then be kept solely for concert purposes, and never used for ordinary practising.

In closing my report, I wish to record my thanks to the Principal and the entire staff for the kindness that I experienced during my short stay in the Institution, and for the kindly help that was afforded to me in every way.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

The cost of maintaining the Institution during the year under report and the preceding year is shewn below :

SERVICE.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.		YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.	
	Total Expenditure.	Annual cost per pupil.	Total Expenditure.	Annual cost per pupil.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Salaries and wages	15,848 33	119 16	16,226 02	122 92
Medicine and medical comforts	228 39	1 72	140 25	1 06
Butcher's meat, fish, etc.	2,773 53	20 85	3,090 65	23 41
Flour, bread, etc.	737 48	5 54	886 93	6 72
Butter and lard	979 98	7 37	1,297 96	9 84
General groceries	1,842 71	13 85	2,086 43	15 80
Fruit and vegetables	306 82	2 31	636 01	4 82
Bedding, clothing and shoes	510 49	3 84	790 85	5 99
Fuel	2,342 91	17 62	3,145 83	23 83
Light	1,004 55	7 55	1,029 40	7 80
Laundry, soap and cleaning	376 14	2 83	341 94	2 59
Furniture and furnishings	670 74	5 04	915 67	6 94
Farm, feed and fodder	1,028 13	7 73	1,185 75	8 98
Repairs and alterations	937 41	7 05	1,443 79	10 94
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.	739 67	5 56	606 29	4 59
Books and educational appliances	1,040 26	7 82	1,292 84	9 80
Miscellaneous.....	1,519 80	11 43	1,593 64	12 07
Totals.	32,887 94	247 27	36,710 25	278 10

The increase in the cost is chiefly due to the higher prices charged for meat, flour, butter and other food supplies, and for coal; also, unusual expenditures were incurred in repairs, furnishings and bedding, owing to the outbreak of diphtheria.

In the following pages will be found the report of the Principal, with statistical tables attached; also, the report of the Acting-Surgeon.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Public Institutions, etc.

SIR,—I have the honour, as Principal of the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, to present my report for the year ending September 30th, 1888. As usual, I shall in the first place notice the number of

PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE.

The session which terminated on the 13th June last, showed an enrolment of 136 pupils, or six less than 1886-7. Of the 136 eighty-three were males and fifty-three females.

The pupils in actual residence on the 30th September, 1888, numbered 124; of these seventy-one were males and fifty-three females. The corresponding number in 1887 was 127, of whom seventy-seven were males and fifty females. The attendance of males on the 30th September, 1888, was thus, it will be seen, six less, while of females there were three more than in 1887. Of the 136 registered in 1887-8, there were 103, fifty-nine males and forty-four females, in attendance on the 30th September, 1888, leaving thirty-three to be accounted for as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Graduated in literary classes and piano	1	..	1
“ in willow work with full outfit.....	3	..	3
“ “ partial outfit.....	1	..	1
“ in piano tuning with full outfit.....	2	..	2
“ in piano.....	..	1	1
Left without graduating in any branch	2	..	2
Became ineligible from improved vision	2	1	3
Left owing to physical incapacity.....	1	..	1
Left from ill health during session .....	..	2	2
Died in the Institution .....	..	1	1
Left Canada .....	..	1	1
Advisedly excluded	1	..	1
Retired to avoid expulsion	1	..	1
Expelled since re-opening.....	1	..	1
Return temporarily deferred owing to state of health, eye treatment, and other explained causes	7	3	10
Absence not yet explained	2	..	2
Totals	24	9	33

With the advent of a new session sixteen fresh pupils have presented themselves ten males and six females, and five former pupils, two males and three females, not in attendance last session, have sought re-admission.

The new pupils are classified as follows :—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
6	1	..	1
7	1	2	3
8	1	..	1
9	1	..	1
11	1	..	1
13 .....	..	2	2
15	1	..	1
16	1	..	1
18 .....	..	1	1
20 .....	..	1	1
21	1	..	1
28	1	..	1
35	1	..	1
Totals	10	6	16

In addition to the pupils already returned, or who may be expected to return ere long, and numbering together 134, there are five new applicants for admission on the list, with a reasonable prospect that other cases will be heard of as the session advances. An average attendance, or rather more than our recent average, may, therefore, be anticipated. On the male pupils' side we shall, without any doubt, have our full number, eighty, which is all we can suitably accommodate without undue crowding. With the new year we shall probably have close upon 140 pupils to report in residence.

For several years after the Institution opened a regular canvass of the Province was maintained, and the large attendance in the years 1878 to 1881 was no doubt due, in a great degree, to the vigorous efforts then put forth. But it was very naturally argued that, with time, the fact of such an Institution being in existence, and the advantages offered by it, would have obtained so much publicity as to make special and expensive efforts in that direction unnecessary. Visits of this kind have consequently been chiefly confined, for some time past, to a few points on the main lines of travel taken by our officers when acting as guides to pupils, or to places where cases were known to exist of blind youths eligible for admission. In the eastern portion of the Province three of our officers have this year made such visits. The western part has been more systematically worked. One of our staff, Mr. J. D. Alexander, has taken journeys extending northward to Lake Nipissing and westward to Windsor, covering a large area of ground in various directions in the course of his travels. His labours have borne good fruit and their effect will be attended with further benefit in time to come.

I am compelled, however, to admit that our exertions in this respect are too often followed by disappointment. Reluctance to part with a blind son or daughter is natural enough ; but when that reluctance is carried to such an extent as to lead to the life-ruin of the objects of mistaken affection it becomes criminal. Let me give a few instances in our experience on this point.

A young girl, totally blind, but once bright and intelligent, and possessing a sweet voice which she kept in full exercise and which might have been trained to great advantage, has been under my notice for nearly seven years. Her parents have been again and again urged to send her to the Institution, and every inducement that might be expected to influence them to discharge this obvious duty has been held out. Meantime seclusion, confinement to the house and the dull routine of back settlement life have done their cruel work. She is a young woman of twenty now, deaf, dull, listless, apathetic, all the possible joys of existence denied, and every hope, talent and aspiration strangled by parental folly.

A boy, then fifteen years of age, residing in a village on a line of railway, was, in answer to an application, notified some four years since of his admission. The family were poor, but good natured neighbours contributed a purse of fifty dollars for the lad's

outfit and travelling expenses. Unfortunately the money was handed over to the boy's friends, a period of festivity followed, the fund was exhausted, and the boy has remained at home to this day. He had formerly some animation and mingled, so far as able, in the sports of other lads. He is now nearly a man in years, idle, secretive, and morose, certain as time goes on to become a burden and, possibly, a danger to the community. His case is one among several I could name of a nearly analogous character.

Let me mention one more. I received, a few months since, from a public man, in a western county, a letter inquiring on what terms a blind boy, eleven or twelve years of age, the son of persons in reduced circumstances, could be admitted to the Institution. I had only to tell the writer that the same boy had been on our list of prospective pupils for four or five years, that he had been periodically visited and that his parents alone were to blame if, since he was old enough to come to us, he had not been receiving a first-class and gratuitous education. In the course of the late vacation a fresh attempt was made. The boy was found running about the street of a country village, frequenting the tavern and listening to all the bad language and coarse and profane conversation prevailing in such places, and calling for his pipe with the air and authority of a man of importance. His parents can stand his rapid moral deterioration, his liability to accident, his introduction into every bad habit, yet have not the sense and firmness to send him to an institution where his health, safety, morals and education would be all watched over, and that too as they can be in no ordinary home.

I might give a whole string of such instances of ignorant, criminal, neglect and folly, but let these for the moment suffice. To provide an effectual remedy is not easy. The educational law of Ontario makes the attendance of children at a public school compulsory. The truant officer is a recognized authority. I remember when, in 1871, a new school Act was before the Local Legislature, the author of which was the late Dr. Egerton Ryerson, the leader of the Opposition in a somewhat lively criticism of certain loosely drawn clauses, showed that a contumacious parent who kept a child from school might suffer continuous and even perpetual imprisonment. The penalties under the Act have, of course, never gone to that length, but there are penalties and there is compulsion. Yet, the chances are that the seeing child is detained from school more from necessity than choice, to supply domestic help or provide a small addition to a too meagre income. But the blind child until trained is useless, not a factor in any sense in the social economy of the household, and yet with all the tendencies to evil of his more active and independent vision-possessing associates. On the other hand, legislatures and governments can only act as public opinion sustains them. Would public opinion approve of a law bringing pressure to bear on the parents of a blind child so as to compel them to avail of the privileges which public liberality and policy provide for his education? My own opinion has been in times past that public opinion has not been ripe for such heroic treatment even of an unquestionable evil. At the late Convention of Instructors of the Blind, at Baltimore, the subject of compulsory attendance was discussed, and I took a position somewhat adverse to such legislation. But the proofs which the last few months have afforded of the gross stupidity of parents and its sad results have induced me to desire that with proper safeguards some remedy might be applied when, after the child has arrived at a given age, the excuse for retaining him or her at home can exist no longer. Meantime, may I appeal to all who read this report to second the efforts used to overcome the reluctance of parents and their unnecessary fears for the happiness of those who, if once here, would only regret that they had not been admitted long before. In order to secure the help we need in this direction, three thousand copies of the following circular were recently addressed to the respective ministers of religion and township clerks of the Province, and several applications have come to hand in consequence:

"ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,

"BRANTFORD, July 25th, 1888.

"DEAR SIR,—Should you be acquainted with any young persons in your neighborhood who are blind, or whose sight is so impaired that their education, or the discharge of the ordinary duties of life, is thereby interfered with, may I beg you to supply me

with the addresses of such in order that I may take immediate steps to bring before their friends the benefits offered by this Institution. Although the Institution has now been established for sixteen years, I have reason to believe there are some as yet ignorant even of its existence, to whom the advantages it presents would be of inestimable value. And if you know of those who, while aware that the Institution exists, have neglected to avail of its privileges for a blind or partially blind son or daughter, I would ask you to use your influence to convince them that their duty to themselves, to their child and to society, should overcome all reluctance and hesitation.

"The pupils of this Institution receive a literary education equal and in some respects superior to that afforded by the ordinary public schools; if musical, they are instructed thoroughly in the organ, pianoforte, violin and theory of music; the male pupils are, according to aptitude and capacity, taught pianoforte tuning, or chair-making and basket work; the female pupils, machine and hand-sewing, machine and hand-knitting, bead work and fancy work generally. Board and instruction are gratuitous. The moral and religious training of all receives careful attention, while members of the various churches are strictly protected against interference with their particular views and opinions.

"The health of the Institution is watched over by a physician who is in daily attendance. The situation of the Institution is delightful, and means for exercise are ample. It is always open to visitors, and friends of pupils can see them at any time. The present vacation will terminate on the 5th of September next, and applicants for admission will do well to communicate with me at once, but they can be received during the session if not able to join at the date mentioned.

"I am, dear sir,

"Very respectfully yours,

A. H. DYMOND,

"Principal."

THE STAFF.

As in former years, I have to bear grateful testimony to the able and generous support received from the staff of the Institution. A change has occurred in the industrial branch, Miss L. Muirhead, instructress in knitting, having retired and been succeeded by Miss Laura H. Haycock. At Christmas the voluntary resignation of Mr. Francis Flanagan, junior resident-master, created a vacancy which was filled by the appointment of Mr. B. G. Connolly. The decision of the Government, favorable to the establishment of a kindergarten class, as recommended in my last report, led to inquiries being made for a lady competent to take charge of that branch of instruction. These resulted in the appointment of Miss Emma Johnson, who had recently passed an examination for "Directress," in connection with the Normal School Kindergarten, at Toronto, with great credit. In order to gain practical experience in the adaptation of the ordinary kindergarten system of teaching to blind pupils' requirements, Miss Johnson is about proceeding to New York where, in connection with the kindergarten work at the Institution for the Blind, in that city, she will, by the kindness of its able superintendent, Mr. W. B. Wait, acquire all necessary information for her future interesting duties.

THE LATE DR. W. C. CORSON.

I cannot close my reference to late and present colleagues without a special allusion to the loss the Institution has sustained in the death of its excellent medical officer, Dr. W. C. Corson, which took place early in August last. Dr. Corson was appointed at the very opening of the Institution. His services consequently extended over sixteen years, of which period seven years had elapsed since we became colleagues. The relations of the Medical Officer and Principal are very intimate and often involve matters of a confidential and more or less delicate character. The greatest mutual confidence should exist between them, and I am glad to be able to feel that the friendly regard necessary to

perfect freedom of communication was never broken during the whole time we were associated. Although Dr. Corson did not pretend to be a specialist in regard to diseases affecting the sight, and for surgical treatment of the eye our pupils are always placed under the care of a skilled oculist, yet, from previous study and a large field for observation here, Dr. Corson was usually found correct in his advice as to the advisability of such treatment and also able greatly to alleviate the sufferings of those in whose cases the trouble was of an active or progressive character. In his general medical practice among the pupils his kindly manner secured respect and confidence, while any attempt by a patient to overrate symptoms or to cause needless trouble was soon detected and effectually repressed. If Dr. Corson was apt to err a little at times by taking too serious a view of the case before him, it was, I think, largely from his knowledge of the great responsibilities resting upon those in charge of such an institution as this, and his anxiety that no hesitation promptly to adopt any measures the circumstances required should be laid to our charge. Although a man of years and large experience Dr. Corson was always not only willing but apparently happy to accept assistance and advice from others. And while he would have been the last to deny that those who were successively to fill his office, when he should be here no longer, might be his equals in professional skill and knowledge, it may be safely predicted that no one will be found more exact than Dr. Corson in attendance, more faithful to duty or more devoted in his services to those who from time to time looked to him for aid.

The appointment of Dr. Marquis, who has for many years had an extensive practice in this neighborhood, as Dr. Corson's successor, will give much satisfaction to those who are familiar with Dr. Marquis' high character and professional reputation.

THE LITERARY CLASSES.

For the progress and attainments of our pupils in the literary departments of study the reports of the examiners may be referred to. Owing to the omission of the examinations, for sufficient reasons explained in my last report, in 1887, to a large number of pupils the ordeal was a new experience altogether and the most kind and considerate handling of the examiners notwithstanding, a degree of nervousness was observable in many which certainly impaired their ability to answer promptly and correctly. A large proportion of the pupils, however, did well, and the teachers and Principal felt, as in previous years, that the Examiners' visit was very helpful and stimulating in its general effect. It has been my desire for some time past to attain to a somewhat higher level than we have hitherto reached in our literary work. The tastes of many of our pupils lie very decidedly in a literary direction, and it is right these should be gratified. Nor is there any reason why, where personal circumstances enable the possessor of special talent to put it to the best advantage, it should not be called into exercise. If behind the darkened orbit there lies the brain of a successful orator, preacher, lecturer, lawyer or politician, there can be no good reason for the world losing the benefits such powers may confer upon mankind. It is not improbable that in a few years a college will be established on this continent for the higher education of blind youths. Such exist in Great Britain already. We can but pretend here to lay the humble foundation for such work and propose to proceed only by short steps. After consultation with the examiners it was decided to add such subjects as Elocution, Ethnology, Philology and Mental Philosophy to our course of study and to widen the researches of our literature class by taking up within certain limits Spanish, French and Italian literature. With the exception of the class in Mental Philosophy, for which it has not yet been found easy to assign time without the curtailment of other studies, all the above arrangements are now being carried into effect. With our Kindergarten class in operation for juniors, in addition to the increased advantages afforded as above described to senior pupils, the session should shew at its close a good record.

THE MUSIC CLASSES.

The report of Professor Aldous testifies to the generally satisfactory condition of the musical department, and the exhibition of the pupils' abilities at our closing concert must

have convinced those present that the examiners' eulogiums were not exaggerated. The serious illness of Mrs. Howson deprived the vocal classes of her services during the greater part of the session. Mrs. Howson's place, however, was ably filled by Miss Callaghan, another member of the staff, and the reputation of the classes did not suffer under her talented management. The formation of a junior vocal class has enlarged the work in this branch of study. With the advent of the kindergarten some further modification of our plans in this regard may be found desirable. Six of our pupils—three males and three females—are training for music teachers and have daily opportunities for practising with classes of beginners the art of instruction.

THE TUNING CLASS.

The tuning classes consist of eighteen pupils, two young men, who had taken a full course of instruction, having graduated at the close of last session. Of the eighteen now in the Institution, the two seniors have general charge of all pianos, and are also responsible for seeing that the other pupils are punctually and fully employed in their respective practice hours. Eleven receive direct instruction from Mr. Raymond, and the five juniors are initiated into the primary stages of the tuner's art by the three most advanced seniors. The whole of the pianos used for tuning practice have been overhauled and thoroughly repaired during the vacation. I venture to believe that this department has never been in a more promising state of efficiency than at the present time.

THE WILLOW SHOP.

Three young men have graduated with full outfits from the willow shop, and one with a partial outfit. The latter departure from our usual practice was only permitted out of consideration for certain reasons of a personal nature, and the grant of models was limited exclusively to those articles in which the pupils had become fairly proficient. The case, however, is not to be regarded as a precedent for such concessions. It is necessary in the interest of pupils, and to the reputation of the Institution, that those who seek the benefit it offers should attend regularly, stay their full term, and be thoroughly competent before they are recognized as fit to enter the lists with seeing rivals in the trade. I append our Trades' Instructor's report :

TRADES' INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

Mr. A. H. DYMOND,
Principal.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report upon the operation of the workshop, during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1888.

The session has been one of steady progress and industry on the part of nearly all of the twenty-seven pupils who have received instruction in the willow department. The two or three exceptions are pupils whose admission to the workshop may be regarded as an experiment from the fact that, in addition to their blindness, their extreme weakness both of body and mind might almost have seemed to have placed them beyond instruction. Under those circumstances, progress is very slow. But they are, nevertheless, making progress, and it is very gratifying to observe a gradual improvement in bodily health and strength, induced, I believe, by their physical and mental energies being thus called into action. The prospect of their graduation as finished workmen may be remote, the cost of their instruction may exceed that of the stronger and brighter pupils, but the results as indicated above should, I think, secure for them all the benefit which a prolonged training affords.

During the session, the conduct of the pupils, while under my observation and control, has been good, that is, according to my own standard. I have no sympathy with the false sentiment which expects to find in every blind person the character of an afflicted saint. The loss of sight, often allied with extreme bodily weakness, should not

be regarded in any special sense as means of grace, but rather as defects which tend to produce fretfulness and chafing under the restraints of discipline. Notwithstanding this, I regard the conduct of the pupils under my care as having been good during the entire session.

The following statement shows the amount of saleable work made last session by pupils during their nine months' training :

Sales by Trades' Instructor.....	\$500 00
Work on hand not sold	200 00
Total	\$700 00

The above statement conveys but an imperfect idea of the amount of labor actually performed by the workshop pupils. It represents perhaps one-half of the goods turned out, for it must be remembered that all of them are mere learners, consequently the product is frequently of such a character that no commercial value can be attached to it. Added to the above statement of work performed might be noted the peeling of several tons of green willow for workshop and vacation supplies, which usually occupies the pupils for about a month in the later period of the year, and is a great saving of expense to the Institution.

PUPILS' VACATION WORK.

For the purpose of keeping our pupils employed during the vacation and giving them an opportunity of earning pocket money, a supply of willow was distributed. The following statement shows the result :

W. L. earned	\$40 00
C. B. "	18 00
A. S. "	10 00
T. E. "	25 00
F. P. "	25 00
A. C. "	15 00
D. M. "	12 00
J. W. "	28 00
G. M. "	12 00
M. N. "	25 00
K. H. "	4 00
D. P. "	25 00
J. P. "	25 00
Total	\$264 00

GRADUATES.

At the close of the session it was found that three of the workshop pupils were ready to graduate. They have, with your approval been supplied with outfits at a cost of about eighty dollars each. The outfits included a full supply of tools, models, willow, etc. These young men are now working at their homes, one in London, one in Hamilton, and the other in Orangeville, with every prospect of success in their effort to support themselves.

A respectful protest in regard to what I believe is calculated to mislead in forming expectations of the success or non-success of graduates may be permitted. My remarks are the fruit of nearly sixteen years' experience and observation. To the question so often put to me, "Do you not find a law of compensation applied to the blind?" meaning, I suppose, that, if the power of vision is lost, some other power is given as a compensation, I would say that I have not discovered any such compensation, and that the loss of

sight reduces the working ability of a blind workman to less than one-half that of the seeing workman. The blind workman is handicapped, and the best compensation that can be given him, and ought to be given to him by the public, is the purchase of his labor.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. TRUSS,
Trade Instructor.

Our excellent Trades' Instructor in his report omits to mention one feature in our workshop arrangements which adds materially to his difficulties and responsibilities, and to which, in justice to an esteemed colleague and most worthy officer, I may be allowed to refer. The material he has to train for usefulness in life, to convert into skilled workmen and independent industrious citizens is drawn mainly from three sources. The school rooms supply a good proportion. Many are bright well educated lads who, having first received a fair literary education, are anxious to be taught a trade and ambitious to graduate at as early a period as possible. They have been already disciplined, have acquired habits of subordination and application and give little trouble. Another class consists of young men —some, as our reports show, not very young men either—who have lost their sight after attaining to years of maturity or by some mischance have neglected to join the Institution at an earlier age. With not a few of these the willow shop is not the destination of their own choice. Their taste may be for literature, music or for the piano-tuning profession. Yet, for reasons which may be easily comprehended, their admission to these courses would be objectionable and almost impossible. But, if they are willing to join others who enter to learn the willow trade and can be placed under the kind but firm direction of Mr. Truss, my hesitation to admit them is greatly lessened. Still it will be readily understood how judicious must be the management of adult pupils thus situated. A third class of pupils turned over to Mr. Truss are those to whom the willow shop gives the last and only chance of remaining in the Institution, enjoying its benefits and learning an honest calling. These are youths of erratic, not to say bad propensities, who need to be closely employed and under direct supervision for just as many hours as they can be reasonably kept at work. Pupils of this sort have not the self-respect nor the sense of the necessity for submitting to circumstances which usually distinguish grown up men. Nor have they the steady purpose and honorable ambition of the youths first mentioned. If some of these in the end turn out well it is their Instructor, so far as human instrumentality goes, we and they have to thank for it.

THE WORK ROOM, KNITTING, AND BEAD CLASSES.

These classes are well filled, all but very few of our female pupils devoting a portion of their time to industrial work. The change in the head of the knitting and fancy work classes has been already referred to. The variety and quality of work done in both branches of female industry is, I venture to think, highly creditable to pupils and teachers. Some arrangements for the better display to visitors of pupils' work are in progress.

THE LIBRARY.

The additions to the library during the year have been Homer's Iliad, Book II. (Bryant's translation); The Bible, 24 vols.; Ben Hur, 4 vols.; Life of Walter Scott; Conquest of Grenada, 3 vols.; David Copperfield, 2 vols.; Tanglewood Tales, 4 vols.; Lockyer's Astronomy, 2 vols.; Greek Heroes, Old Rome and New Italy; Our World, Part II.; Book of Common Prayer, and Queen of the Pirate Isle, in line letter; and Music of the World, 2 vols.; Emerson's Conduct of Life, 3 vols.; Pilgrims Progress, 3 vols.; Irving's Sketch-Book, 3 vols., and the Methodist Catechism, in point print.

The supply of specimens for object teaching has been considerably increased. Two excellent sectional maps of Asia for class use have been constructed by the carpenter of

the Institution, under the direction of Mr. Wickens, and were brought into practical use in time to admit of the senior class being prepared for examination in the geography of that continent. The new map, which also includes Australia, now completes a set of sectional maps in duplicate, representing the whole of the globe's surface. Mr. Alexander has also, with much ingenuity, constructed a number of hand maps of Ontario and the Dominion, especially with the view of keeping those pupils in class profitably employed who are not for the moment being instructed on the large sectional maps.

HEALTH.

The session of 1887-8 was happily free from any cases of contagious disorders. The earlier and later portions of the session were marked by a particularly healthy condition of things generally. But in the winter and early spring the peculiar atmospheric influences which existed and were felt everywhere occasioned us much cause for anxiety. One of our female pupils, a very delicate girl, whose tendency to lung disease had greatly interfered with her attendance at the Institution, was attacked with bronchitis which developed into pneumonia and ultimately proved fatal. The young sufferer was much beloved by her officers and fellow-pupils for her many endearing qualities, and her death was felt keenly by all of us. Shortly after her decease four male pupils of different ages varying from seven to twenty years, were attacked with pneumonia in a very severe form. All, however, recovered and regained good health. Then came a wave of "Rathelm," or "German measles," which invaded the Institution as well as the whole surrounding district and many other neighborhoods. The complaint was in only a few cases attended with sickness, and, except for the temporary interruption of class-work, occasioned no inconvenience to those attacked. I must not in this connection omit to make mention of the most kind and efficient services of Dr. Secord, of this city, who acted as medical attendant owing to the illness and death of Dr. Corson, from February to the date of this report. The young girl, whose death has been mentioned, was the last serious case attended by Dr. Corson, who then, as at all times, although in rapidly failing health, most faithfully discharged his duty. In the later cases of pneumonia Dr. Secord's quick perception of the fluctuations in the patients' condition, vigorous treatment and constant watchfulness, supplemented by the skilled nursing supplied by the staff of our excellent local hospital, were, I believe, the cause to no small extent of the favorable issue. My relations with Dr. Secord were particularly agreeable and his temporary services here secured for him the confidence and regard of all interested in the management of the Institution.

DISCIPLINE.

As this report is largely interesting to parents and those who have young relatives under our care, I desire to say a few words in connection with some matters in which their assistance may be beneficial. Practices accounted quite harmless by many persons may nevertheless be utterly out of keeping with the order of a public school or institution. Tobacco smoking and chewing come under this head. The evil or benefit of smoking is, with many good people, quite an open question, and I do not desire to enter into it. As to chewing, with its necessary accompaniment of expectoration to the defilement of everything with which it comes in contact, I have no hesitation in alluding to it as a filthy and disgusting habit, unworthy of anyone desirous of maintaining his own self-respect or showing respect to other persons. Our rules and discipline are based on the assumption that the Institution is established for the instruction of blind youths from seven to twenty-one years of age. If others of more advanced age choose to avail of its advantages their acceptance of our rules is a necessary and well understood condition, and our rule in regard to tobacco reads as follows:—

"The use of tobacco in any form by pupils either on or off the premises of the Institution is prohibited."

This is plain and emphatic enough, and so well known to all the pupils that its violation constitutes a wilful act of insubordination. Smoking has but occasionally,

have reason to believe, been indulged in. It is hardly necessary to say that it could only be tolerated in the case of blind youths at great risk to the safety of the property of the Institution, and, perhaps, the lives of its inmates. Tobacco-chewing has more frequently been resorted to, and last session was practised surreptitiously by too many, some of whom were not among the older pupils either. The habit has been fatal in one instance within my experience, and has caused serious injury to others of our pupils. It produces an anaemic condition of the blood, dyspepsia, a failure of the digestive organs, and great irritation of the coats of the stomach. So much for its physically mischievous tendencies. But this is only one class of evils resulting from the practice. It has to be carried on surreptitiously, in other words deceptively, and no youth engaged in a daily effort to deceive his teachers and disguise his actions can avoid gradual moral degradation. When, too, by the force of example the habit spreads, the seeds of insubordination and disorganization are sown, and these bear fruit in other offences and breaches of discipline. At the close of the last session, I gave public warning that, with the reassembling of the pupils, all forbearance on my part would be at an end. The new session was opened with a similar notification. A pupil, evidently determined to defy authority and elude detection, persisted in breaking the rules. He was discovered in the act, reported and forthwith expelled. Since his expulsion I have discovered that his practices in regard to tobacco were such as to cause imminent danger of fire, with possibly most disastrous results. My authority is, of course, limited to the nine months of the year in which the pupils are in attendance, but parents may do much to assist me during that period if they will by their influence discourage and, as far as possible, prevent their sons from using tobacco at home. They may know from the foregoing what will happen if pupils offend here. I am glad to say that, so far as I am able to judge, the present session has commenced with a general intention on the part of the pupils to subordinate any unwise or selfish tastes and habits to the demands of an Institution from which they receive such priceless advantages.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to the usual repairs and internal improvements, some alterations have been made in connection with the west (male pupils') side of the premises, which, in a sanitary and other points of view, were much needed. The entire remodelling of the laundry arrangements, and the purchase and fitting up of a complete set of the Troy Laundry Company's machinery, has been a most profitable and desirable step in every sense. Cleanliness, the preservation of the goods from injury and the reduction of labor are among the gains by this change.

ONE THING YET NEEDED.

The liberality of the government and legislature has now provided the Institution with a most efficient staff of officers, very ample educational appliances, and all that can be needed in the way of personal comforts. The building is large enough for our ordinary population, even although, for some departments, more particularly the music and tuning classes, additional rooms would be useful. For the intellectual and industrial training of our pupils little is needed that we have not now at command or shall have shortly under existing arrangements. But the physical training of the pupils is sadly defective, and must be so until we are able to secure it by systematic methods on a much more extensive scale than at present. It is, perhaps, natural that the question, "What can blind people do with a gymnasium?" should be asked by those who have not taken the means to ascertain the fact, well known to the educators of the blind, that of all classes of people in the world the blind need a gymnasium most. And for two reasons:—First, because they are necessarily debarred from all the healthful, physical and robust exercises of seeing youths; secondly, because blindness or partial blindness always has a tendency to produce an awkward and groping gait which only drilling can overcome. I may add, too, that, partly from inherent constitutional weakness, partly from want of a demand upon them for muscular effort in early life, a large proportion of the blind are weak in the hands and arms, the fingers are limp and the wrists feeble. Can or need

more be said to show that, in justice to our pupils, a gymnasium with suitable appliances should be without further delay provided? For the seeing youths of the Province attending the High Schools, I believe the construction of a gymnasium is compulsory. In this city of Brantford, we have a Collegiate Institute well attended by pupils of both sexes. The building has no particular pretensions to convenience. The ventilation is bad, the method of heating is primitive and imperfect. The Minister of Education leaves these radical defects to be righted by the trustees, as they no doubt will be in the fulness of time. But while, on the one side, the female pupils are drilled by a professor of the art, the Minister insists on the male pupils—lusty, young fellows whose every spare moment is devoted to baseball, lacrosse, cricket, lawn tennis, canoeing, and every other form of amusement calculated to promote their physical development—having a gymnasium, otherwise the government grant will be stopped. So these stalwarts have a gymnasium as a first necessity in the opinion of the Education department. Our pupils, on the other hand, although every other want is most liberally supplied, have not that which is, indeed, a first necessity. In this respect we are sadly behind most institutions on this continent worthy to be regarded as examples to be followed.

THE GROUNDS, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

A good deal has been done this year towards further beautifying the grounds, and some efforts in a horticultural direction have been made. But the protracted droughts from which we have suffered to even a greater extent than some surrounding districts, have been very unfavorable either to tree culture or field crops. The failure of our potato crop last year from the same cause, occasioning as it did a large expenditure for outside supplies, induced us to plant a larger area with this necessary article of consumption. We shall consequently have more than we require for home use. Root crops will be fairly good, grasses have fallen short, although of our permanent pasture we obtained an early average yield.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I am glad to say the most pleasant relations continue to exist between the Institution and our city neighbors. My thanks are due to the clergy and others in prominent positions for their kindly interest and frequent courtesies.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. DYMOND,
Principal.

Brantford, Oct. 1, 1888.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.

I.—Attendance.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Attendance for portion of year ending 30th September, 1872.....		20	14	34
“ for year ending 30th September, 1873		44	24	68
“ “ “ 1874		66	46	112
“ “ “ 1875		89	50	139
“ “ “ 1876		84	64	148
“ “ “ 1877		76	72	148
“ “ “ 1878		91	84	175
“ “ “ 1879		100	100	200
“ “ “ 1880		105	98	203
“ “ “ 1881		103	98	201
“ “ “ 1882		94	73	167
“ “ “ 1883		88	72	160
“ “ “ 1884		71	69	140
“ “ “ 1885		86	74	160
“ “ “ 1886		93	71	164
“ “ “ 1887		93	62	155
“ “ “ 1888		94	62	156

II.—Age of Pupils.

	No.		No.
Six years.....	2	Seventeen years.....	9
Seven “	6	Eighteen “	6
Eight “	3	Nineteen “	9
Nine “	3	Twenty “	9
Ten “	4	Twenty-one years	8
Eleven years	10	Twenty-two “	7
Twelve “	9	Twenty-three “	6
Thirteen “	9	Twenty-four “	6
Fourteen “	6	Twenty-five “	6
Fifteen “	13	Over twenty-five years	18
Sixteen “	7	Total.....	156

III.—Nationality of Parents.

—	No.	—	No.
American	3	Norwegian	2
Canadian	57	Scotch'.....	12
English	44	Wendish.....	1
Irish	28		
French	6		
German	3	Total	156

IV.—Denomination of Parents.

—	No.	—	No.
Baptist	11	Methodist	43
Congregational.....	5	Presbyterian	28
Children of Peace	1	Roman Catholic.....	23
Episcopalian	42		
Lutheran	3	Total	156

V.—Occupation of Parents.

—	No.	—	No.
Accountant	1	Laboreis	23
Actor	1	Manufacturer	1
Agents	5	Marble-worker	1
Baker	1	Merchants	9
Barber	1	Miller	1
Book-keepers	3	Painters	3
Blacksmiths	5	Physicians	2
Butchers	2	Sheriff	1
Carpenters	9	Soldier	1
Carpet-cleaner	1	Stone-mason	1
Clerk	1	Shoemakers	4
Conductor	1	Surveyors	2
Contractor	1	Tailor	1
Clergyman	1	Tanner	1
Cabinet-makers	3	Tinsmiths	2
Drover	1	Tradesman	1
Engineers	3	Veterinary surgeon	1
Farmers	48	Waggon-maker	1
Gardeners	3	Unknown	7
Harness-maker	1		
Hotel-keeper	1	Total	156

VI.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received during the official year ending 30th September, 1888.

COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma.....		1	1	County of Middlesex		1	1
City of Belleville		1	1	District of Muskoka	2		2
County of Brant	2	2	4	County of Norfolk		1	1
City of Brantford.....	2	2	4	" Northumberland		1	1
County of Bruce.....	2	4	6	" Ontario	2	4	6
" Carleton	1		1	City of Ottawa		4	4
" Dufferin	1		1	County of Oxford		2	2
" Dundas.....		1	1	" Peel	1		1
" Durham				" Perth	1		1
" Elgin	1	3	4	" Peterboro'	2		2
" Essex	2	5	7	" Prince Edward	2		2
" Frontenac	1		1	" Prescott	1		1
" Glengarry	1		1	" Renfrew	3	2	5
" Grenville		1	1	" Russell			
" Grey	1	3	4	City of St. Catharines			
City of Guelph	1		1	" St. Thomas	2		2
County of Haldimand	3	3	6	" Stratford	1		1
" Halton	1		1	County of Simcoe		2	2
City of Hamilton.....	4	2	6	" Stormont	2		2
County of Hastings		1	1	City of Toronto	15	1	16
" Huron	2	2	4	County of Victoria	2		2
City of Kingston	3		3	" Waterloo	1	1	2
County of Kent		3	3	" Welland	1		1
" Lambton	5	4	9	" Wellington	5	1	6
" Leeds	1		1	" Wentworth	2	2	2
" Lanark	1		1	" York	6	5	11
" Lennox	2		2	Total	94	62	156
City of London.....	3	1	4				

VII.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received from the opening of the Institution till 30th September, 1888.

COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
City of Belleville	3	1	4	County of Middlesex	7	7	14
County of Brant	4	5	9	District of Muskoka	33		33
City of Brantford.....	7	6	13	County of Norfolk	5	6	11
County of Bruce	5	9	14	" Northumberland	2	7	9
" Carleton	2	1	3	" Ontario	6	7	13
" Dufferin	1		1	City of Ottawa	8	1	9
" Dundas	2	2	4	County of Oxford	2	3	5
" Durham	1	3	4	" Peel	1	1	2
" Elgin	2	3	5	" Perth	2	8	10
" Essex	5	10	15	" Peterboro'	9	2	11
" Frontenac	5	2	7	" Prince Edward	3	2	5
" Glengarry	4		4	" Prescott	1		1
" Grenville	2	1	3	" Renfrew	7	4	11
" Grey	6	9	15	" Russell	1	1	2
City of Guelph	2	2	4	City of St. Catharines	2		2
County of Haldimand	4	4	8	" St. Thomas	3	1	4
" Halton	3		3	" Stratford	2		2
City of Hamilton.....	9	8	17	County of Simcoe	4	7	11
County of Hastings	4	3	7	" Stormont	4		4
" Huron	6	6	12	City of Toronto	25	14	39
City of Kingston	5	3	8	County of Victoria	4	1	5
County of Kent	6	4	10	" Waterloo	5	3	8
" Lambton	7	3	10	" Welland	3	2	5
" Leeds	7	1	8	" Wellington	9	5	14
" Lanark	1	1	2	" Wentworth	7	7	14
" Lennox	3	1	4	" York	14	10	24
" Lincoln	3	3	6	Province of Quebec.....	2		2
City of London	7	8	15	Total	257	198	455

VIII.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received who were in residence on
30th September, 1888.

COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma.....	1	1	1	County of Middlesex			
City of Belleville.....	1	1	1	District of Muskoka.....	2		2
County of Brant.....	1	2	3	County of Norfolk.....		1	1
City of Brantford.....	2	2	4	“ Northumberland.....		1	1
County of Bruce.....	1	4	5	“ Ontario.....	1	3	4
“ Carleton.....				City of Ottawa.....	3		3
“ Dufferin.....	1		1	County of Oxford		1	1
“ Dundas.....		1	1	“ Peel.....	1		
“ Durham.....				“ Perth.....	1		
“ Elgin.....		1	1	“ Peterboro’.....			
“ Essex.....	2	4	6	“ Prince Edward.....	2		2
“ Frontenac.....	1		1	“ Prescott.....	1		1
“ Glengarry.....	2		2	“ Renfrew.....	2	2	4
“ Grenville.....		1	1	“ Russell.....	1		1
“ Grey.....	1	2	3	City of St. Catharines			
City of Guelph.....	1		1	“ St. Thomas.....	2	1	3
County of Haldimand.....	3	2	5	“ Stratford.....			
“ Halton.....	1		1	County of Simcoe.....		1	1
City of Hamilton.....	2	3	5	“ Stormont.....	1		1
County of Hastings.....		1	1	City of Toronto	13		13
“ Huron.....	1	2	3	County of Victoria			
City of Kingston.....	3		3	“ Waterloo.....	1	1	2
County of Kent.....		1	1	“ Welland.....			
“ Lambton.....	4	4	8	“ Wellington.....	3	1	4
“ Leeds.....	1		1	“ Wentworth.....		2	2
“ Lanark.....	1		1	“ York.....	6	4	10
“ Lennox.....	1		1				
“ Lincoln.....		1	1				
City of London.....	2	1	3	Total	71	53	124

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,
Province of Ontario.

SIR,—As Physician *pro tem.* to the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, the duty devolves upon me of submitting the necessary report for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

My duties at the Institution commenced in the latter part of February, when Dr. Corson was obliged, on account of failing health, to cease his attendance, and in reporting upon the health of the pupils for that part of the year previous to the 1st of March I must depend upon the Physician's journal. Upon looking it over I find that, apart from a few cases of tonsillitis, there had been practically no cases of illness until the end of January, when one of the female pupils was stricken with a very serious attack of bronchopneumonia which unfortunately resulted fatally. In March we had four very bad cases of pneumonia among the male pupils, but, thanks to the very excellent nursing and kind attention bestowed upon the patients by those appointed for the purpose, all recovered. During the following months rotheln, popularly known German measles, was very prevalent, there being forty cases in all, twenty-six males and fourteen females. There was a widespread epidemic of this disease in this city at the same time.

The sanitary condition of the Institution has received some attention, and I understand that constant improvements have been made, until now it is about as near perfect as our present knowledge of science can make it.

It is with extreme sorrow that I have to record the death of Dr. W. C. Corson, who for so many years occupied the position of Physician to the Institution. A quiet, unostentatious manner and kindly disposition enabled him to occupy a warm place in the hearts of all those with whom his daily life brought him in contact, and nowhere was this more apparent than at the Institution. He suffered a long and tedious illness, but he bore it with great patience and was cheerful and happy even to the end.

Before closing this very imperfect report I must express my appreciation of the very great kindness at all times extended towards me by the Principal and all the officers.

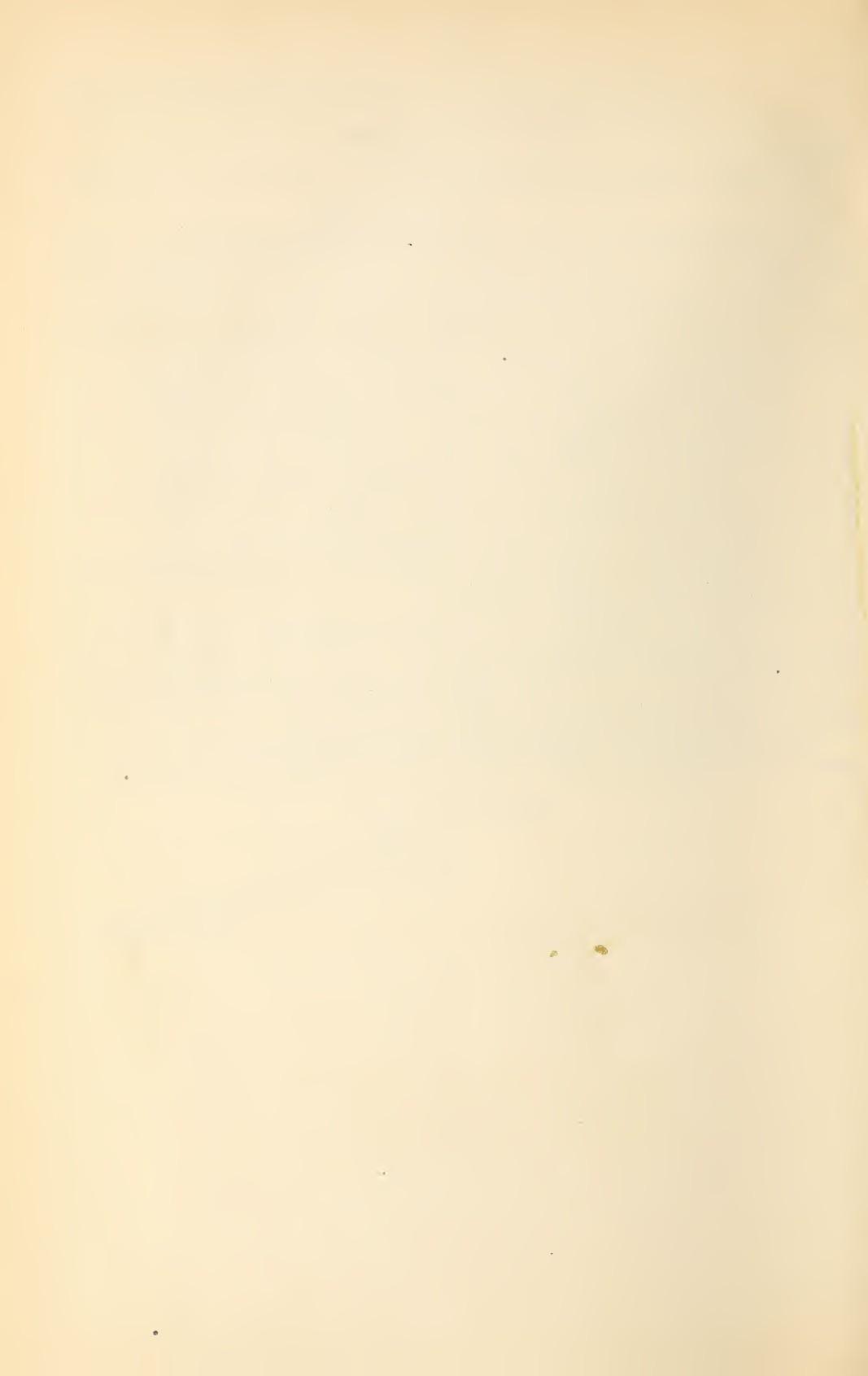
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. SECORD, M.D.,

Acting Physician.



NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

UPON THE

HOSPITALS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly,



Toronto:

PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 & 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1889.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Nineteenth Annual Report upon the Hospitals of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

The Honourable
ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario.
Toronto.

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HOSPITALS.

NINETEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, December, 1888.

*To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I beg to submit herewith the Nineteenth Annual Report upon the Hospitals of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

HOSPITALS.

The number of Hospitals receiving aid from the Province remains the same as at the time of writing my previous report, namely sixteen. I have heard however, of steps being taken to establish two or three additional hospitals, one being in one of the northern ports, and another in a district which, at present, is badly situated as regards hospital accommodation.

The following comparative statement shews the numbers treated in all the hospitals in each of the past eleven years, with the increase or decrease in each successive year as the case may be:—

		Increase.	Decrease.
1878	.....	4,372	.....
1879	.....	4,612	240
1880	.....	5,302	690
1881	.....	5,257	.....
1882	.....	6,032	775
1883	.....	6,238	206
1884	.....	6,369	131
1885	.....	6,617	248
1886	.....	7,035	418
1887	.....	7,522	487
1888	.....	8,292	770

It will be seen that during 1888, 770 more patients were treated in the hospitals than in 1888, the total number being 8,292. The increase in the number of patients is not confined to one or two hospitals, as the returns shew that with the exception of three, each of the hospitals had more persons under treatment than in 1887. The three exceptions are, the City Hospital, Hamilton, with a decrease of 10; the General Hospital, London, with a decrease of 70; and the St. Catharines Hospital with a decrease of 12.

Table No. IV. shews that the collective stay of the patients in 1888 was equal to 254,216 days, as against 242,410 in 1887, an increase not proportionate to the larger number of patients, as the average stay per patient dropped from 32.25 days to 30.65 days.

Tables VI. and VII. shew the manner in which the mounts the Legislature will be asked to vote as grants to the Hospitals, are made up. The following

statement is a summary of the totals of these tables, and shews the sums which will be asked for each hospital, as well as the total.

General Hospital, Toronto.....	\$22,832 44
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	6,486 90
General Hospital, Kingston.....	4,318 95
Hotel Dieu, Kingston	2,251 22
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	4,504 90
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	5,566 23
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	1,914 82
General Hospital, London.....	4,918 57
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	1,949 47
General Hospital, Guelph.....	3,048 42
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	2,323 54
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	1,053 30
General Hospital, Mattawa	1,231 20
J. H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford.....	2,319 81
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	1,231 75
Belleville Hospital, Belleville.....	1,065 18
Total	\$67,016 70

The amount asked for in 1887 was \$63,674.58 or \$3,342.12 less than the above.

In Tables VIII., IX. and X. will be found details of the cost of maintaining the various hospitals. The daily cost per inmate in 1888 rose to 68.45 cents per day, being the highest rate for ten years.

The proportion of the Government grant to the total maintenance expenditure, as shewn in Table XI. remains the same as in 1887.

The tables numbered I. to XI. will be found in the following pages, and following them are the separate reports upon each of the hospitals:—

TABLE I.—Shewing general movements of Patients in each Hospital separately.

HOSPITALS.

	Number remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1887.	Number admitted during Sept., 1888.	Patients during the year.	Total number under treatment during Sept., 1888.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who died during the year.	Number remaining under treatment on 30th Sept., 1888.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnsides Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch).....	221	2526	182	2929	2456	237	236
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	60	586	46	692	582	47	63
General Hospital, Kingston.....	36	467	37	540	468	27	45
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	23	391	.....	414	367	22	25
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	46	369	.....	415	331	48	36
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	35	701	.....	736	652	44	40
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	28	145	136	309	250	24	35
General Hospital, London	48	410	36	494	418	33	43
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	18	170	14	202	175	13	14
General Hospital, Guelph.....	20	359	14	393	336	20	37
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	29	282	.....	311	274	14	23
General Hospital, Pembroke	9	103	.....	112	92	14	6
General Hospital, Mattawa	21	231	.....	252	228	10	14
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	35	239	5	279	234	15	30
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....	12	106	.....	118	99	7	12
Belleville Hospital.....	14	82	.....	96	75	7	14
Totals.....	655	7167	470	8292	7037	582	673
" 1887	576	6515	431	7522	6356	515	651

TABLE II.—Shewing Sex, Religious Denominations and Nationalities of Patients under treatment in the various Hospitals.

NAME OF HOSPITALS.	SEX.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.						NATIONALITIES.			
		Male.	Female.	Protestants of all denominations.	Roman Catholics.	Unknown.	Canadian.	English.	French.	Scotch.	United States.	Other Countries.
General Hospital, Toronto	1697	1222	2302	604	23	1358	736	495	140	101	99
City Hospital, Hamilton	370	322	467	204	21	374	119	134	28	16	21
General Hospital, Kingston	316	224	452	88	.....	292	77	109	33	25	4
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	200	214	66	348	.....	237	77	89	1	6	4
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	231	184	365	27	23	218	92	45	22	11	27
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	339	397	30	699	7	383	44	276	12	7	14
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	74	235	113	196	.....	96	98	71	33	4	7
General Hospital, London	288	206	402	89	3	220	126	82	36	16	14
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	124	78	154	46	2	93	57	28	7	11	6
General Hospital, Guelph	193	200	356	37	.....	241	70	26	40	6	10
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	144	167	52	259	.....	173	17	88	8	10	15
General Hospital, Pembroke	62	50	17	95	.....	60	10	18	1	1	22
General Hospital, Mattawa	203	49	58	191	3	170	14	60	4	.....	4
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	177	102	236	38	5	162	56	28	14	11	8
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	100	18	63	55	.....	34	23	26	9	2	24
Belleville Hospital	61	35	75	21	.....	45	17	20	9	3	2
Totals,.....	4579	3713	5208	2997	87	4156	1633	1595	397	230	281
" 1887	4191	3331	4679	2777	66	3556	1561	1513	388	251	263

TABLE No. III.

Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received Treatment for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.	DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
<i>Ailmentary Canal.</i>											
Colic	3	5	8	Ankylosis	8	2	10				
Constipation	28	28	56	Caries	17	3	20				
Dysentery	15	23	38	Exostosis	1	....	1			
Diarrhoea	30	28	58	Necrosis	34	8	42				
Dyspepsia	70	81	151	Ostitis	1	3	4				
Enteritis	12	8	20	Periostitis	11	2	13				
Fistula-in-ano	9	1	10	Rickets .....	....	1	1			
Gastrodynia	4	1	5	<i>Bones.</i>							
Gastritis	68	55	123	Angina Pectoris .....	....	1	1			
Hæmorrhoids	10	12	22	Aneurism	6	....	6			
Haematemesis	4	1	5	Atheroma of Vessels	2	....	2			
Intestinal Worms	1	3	4	Cyanosis .....	....	1	1			
Œsophagus (diseases of.)	2	....	2	Disease of Aortic Valves	10	2	12			
Pharyngitis	11	8	19	“ Mitral Valves	21	8	29				
Ptyalism	1	12	13	“ Tricuspid Valves	1	....	1			
Peritonitis	8	11	19	“ Pulmonary Artery .....	....	....	....	
Quinsy	12	3	18	Endocarditis	4	4	8				
Stomatitis	14	12	26	Heart, Dilatation of	11	4	15				
Tonsillitis	29	56	85	“ Hypertrophy	5	6	11				
Typhilitis	4	....	4	“ Degeneration	5	2	7			
Ulceration of Stomach	10	10	20	Nævus	1	2	3				
“ Rectum	2	1	3	Pericarditis	3	6	9				
Cancer of Tongue .....	....	2	2	Phlebitis ¹ .....	....	3	3		
“ Stomach	3	....	3	Phlegmasia Dolens	1	2	3			
Glossitis	2	....	2	Varicose Veins	3	10	13			
<i>Brain and Nervous System.</i>											
Apoplexy	12	3	15	Varicocele	7	....	7			
Chorea	4	19	23	Disease of Heart	21	11	32				
Catalepsy	<i>Dislocations.</i>							
Compression of Brain	9	2	11	Ankle .....	....	3	3			
“ Spine	8	5	13	Bones of the Hand .....	....	....	....	
Concussion of Brain	4	....	4	“ Foot	3	....	3		
“ Spine	2	....	2	Clavical	1	....	1		
Delirium Tremens'	24	1	25	Elbow .....	....	1	1			
Epilepsy	16	22	38	Femur	1	2	3				
Hemiplegia	18	12	30	Humerus	5	3	8				
Hysteria	7	54	61	Knee	1	....	1			
Inflammation of Brain	6	6	12	Lower Maxilla .....	....	....	....	
Insolation	7	....	7	Patella .....	....	....	....	
Insomnia	6	4	10	Wrist	2	1	3				
Insanity	12	17	29	Spine	1	....	1			
Locomotor Ataxia	15	15	<i>Ear.</i>							
Myelitis	6	1	7	Cophosis .....	....	....	....	
Neuralgia	52	58	111	Ototorchœa	5	2	7				
Neuroma .....	....	....	....	Otitis Media	5	1	6	
Paralysis, General	25	25	50	<i>Eye.</i>							
Paraplegia	5	2	7	Amaurosis	3	1	4				
Paralysis Agitans .....	....	....	....	Amblyopia .....	....	1	1
Softening of Brain	7	1	8	Blepharophimosis	1	....	1			
Spina Bifida .....	....	....	....	Cataract	33	17	50	
Sciatica	16	10	26	Entropion	4	2	6				
Spinal Curvature	8	4	12	Ectropion	2	3	5				
Tubercular Meningitis	8	8	16	Foreign Body in the Eye	2	....	2			
Tetanus .....	....	....	....					
Meningitis	1	....	1							
Paralysis of Deltoid	1	....	1							
Lumbago	8	2	10								
Spinal Irritation	2	1	3								

TABLE III.—*Continued.*—Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received Treatment for the year ending 30th Sept., 1888.

DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.	DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
<i>Eye.—Continued.</i>											
Glaucoma	10	5	15	Gases	1	..	1				
Iritis.....	26	11	37	Irritant	1	3	4				
Keratitis	3	2	5	Lead poisoning	3	..	3				
Leucoma	3	5	8	Narcotic	1	1	2				
Ophthalmia	10	6	16	Narcoto-Irritant .....	..	..	..	
" Catarrhal	1	3	4	<i>Poisons.</i>							
" Purulent	3	..	3	Gases	1	..	1				
" Granular	17	5	22	Irritant	1	..	1				
" Gonorrhœal	2	2	4	Lead poisoning	3	..	3				
Pterygium	5	1	6	Narcotic	1	1	2				
Retinitis .....	..	..	..	Narcoto-Irritant .....	..	..	..	
Sclerophylitis	<i>Respiratory Organs.</i>							
Staphylyoma .....	..	..	..	Asthma	30	19	49	
Strabismus	2	2	4	Bronchitis, Acute	89	57	146				
Trichiasis Ciliorum	2	..	2	" Chronic	57	17	74				
Ulcer of Cornea	10	5	15	Croup	4	3	7				
Enucleation	4	1	5	Emphysema of Lung	11	4	15				
Injury to Eye	2	..	2	Empyema	3	2	5				
Conjunctivitis	8	12	20	Hydrothorax	3	3	6				
Hypopygium	1	..	1	Pneumonia	132	45	177				
<i>Fractures.</i>				" Pleuro	26	6	32				
Bones of the Head and Face	7	..	7	" Typho	3	..	3				
" Hand	6	1	7	" Broncho	15	2	17				
" Foot	12	3	15	Pleurisy	42	21	63				
" Pelvis .....	..	..	..	Phthisis	142	56	198	
Clavical	13	3	16	Pleurodynia	5	3	8				
Femur	29	8	37	Tuberculosis	22	14	36				
Fibula	21	2	23	Hæmoptysis	2	..	2				
Humerus	38	22	60	Pulmonary Congestion	1	..	1				
Patella	2	1	3	Laryngitis	6	2	8				
Ribs	14	5	19	Œdema of Lungs	1	1	2				
Radius	7	5	12	<i>Spleen.</i>							
Scapula	1	..	1	Splenitis	1	1	2				
Sternum .....	..	..	..	Waxy Spleen .....	..	..	..	
Tibia	39	2	41	Enlarged Spleen	2	..	2				
Ulna	4	1	5	<i>Skin.</i>							
Vertebra	1	..	1	Acne	1	..	1				
Humerus and Ulna	2	..	2	Boils	6	..	6				
Tibia and Fibula	4	1	5	Burns and Scalds	20	16	36				
<i>Liver.</i>				Chilblains	4	3	7				
Abscess of Liver	2	1	3	Carbuncle	12	3	15				
Acute Atrophy of Liver .....	..	..	..	Corns and Bunions	5	..	5	
Cirrhosis	6	3	9	Elephantiasis	1	..	1				
Fatty Liver .....	..	..	..	Eczema	73	29	102	
Gall Stones	4	..	4	Erythema	2	..	2				
Hepatitis	11	7	18	Frost Bites	25	1	26				
Hydatids of Liver .....	..	..	..	Herpes	2	1	3	
Jaundice	10	11	21	Impetigo	2	..	2				
Waxy Liver .....	..	..	..	Intertrigo	1	1	2	
<i>Nose and Face.</i>				Lupus	2	..	2				
Catarrh	9	30	39	Lichen .....	..	..	..	
Epulis .....	..	..	..	Onychia .....	..	..	..	
Epistaxis .....	..	1	1	Pruritus	2	..	2			
Lipoma .....	..	..	..	Pediculi	5	1	6	
Ozena	1	2	3	Pityriasis	1	..	1				
Polypus	2	5	7	Psoriasis	11	12	23				
Hare lip	2	1	3	Roseola .....	..	..	..	
Everted lip	1	..	1	Rupia .....	..	..	..	
				Ringworm	3	3	6				
				Scabies	27	13	40				
				Sycosis .....	..	..	..	
				Urticaria	10	5	15				
				Whitlow	2	..	2				
				Ecthyma .....	..	..	..	

TABLE III.—*Continued.*—Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received Treatment for the year ending 30th Sept., 1888.

DISEASE.				DISEASE.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Urinary Organs.</i>							
Bright's Disease, Acute.....	5	8	13	Zymotic and General.—Continued.			
" Chronic	25	6	31	Cholera Infantum	2	3	5
Balanitis	4	2	6	Chlorosis .....	..	20	20
Bubo	5	1	6	Diphtheria	113	201	314
Cystitis	27	13	40	Dropsy	10	14	24
Condyloma				Erysipelas	30	24	54
Diabetes Mellitus	8	3	11	Fever, Intermittent	30	8	38
" Insipidus	1	..	1	" Remittent	14	9	23
Enlarged Prostate	11	..	11	" Scarlet	7	17	24
Epididymitis	6	..	6	" Pernicious			
Gonorrhœa	29	20	49	" Typho-Malarial	17	1	18
Gleet	2	..	2	" Typhoid	353	323	676
Hydrocele	8	..	8	" Typhus			
Hæmatocoele	2	4	6	" Cerebro-Spinal		3	3
Incontinence of Urine	5	1	6	" Puerperal		3	3
Pyelitis	3	..	3	" Continued	9	3	12
Phimosis	2	..	2	Gout	1	..	1
Paraphimosis	1	..	1	Influenza	18	5	23
Retention of Urine	7	..	7	Leucocytæmia			
Supurative Nephritis	5	4	9	Measles	8	13	21
Stricture	14	3	17	Mumps	5	5	10
Spermatorrhœa	3	..	3	Pyæmia, Septicæmia	7	4	11
Urinary Calculus	11	4	15	Purpura .....	..	1	1
Orchitis	16	..	16	Rheumatism, Acute	120	78	198
Urethral Fistula	2	..	2	" Chronic	106	61	167
Perineal	2	..	2	" Gonorrhœal	5	6	11
Hæmatosis of Kidney	2	..	2	Small Pox			
Urethral Calculus	4	..	4	Scrofula	16	7	23
Castration	1	..	1	Syphilis, Primary	56	34	90
<i>Women.</i>				" Secondary	15	14	29
Salpingitis	4	4		" Tertiary	17	11	28
Amenorrhœa	17	17		" Hereditary	2	1	3
Abortion	9	9		Vaccination	1	..	1
Dysmenorrhœa	7	7		Whooping Cough	3	2	5
Erosion of Os Uteri	36	36		Chancroid	1	..	1
Fistula, Recto-Vaginal	2	2		<i>Miscellaneous, not otherwise classed.</i>			
" Vesico-Vaginal				Abscess, General	47	40	87
Metritis and Endometritis	37	37		" Psoas	11	1	12
Menorrhagia	7	7		" of Breast	17	17	
Ovarian Disease	59	59		Alcoholism	159	34	193
Parturition	404	404		Amputations	54	11	65
Premature Labour	15	15		Cancer, Epithelial	24	18	42
Uterus, Anteversion of	2	2		" Encephaloid	1	..	1
" Retroversion of	8	8		" Schirrus	15	18	33
" Anteflection of	2	2		" Melanotic			
" Retroflexion of	6	6		Contusions	63	17	80
" Inversion of	2	2		Cellulitis	4	5	9
" Prolapsus of	19	19		Coxalgia	15	7	22
Womb, Polypus of	3	3		Debility	85	82	167
" Fibroid of	6	6		Goiitre .....	..	4	4
" Cancer of	9	9		Gangrene			
Laceration of Cervix	19	19		Gunshot wounds	14	6	20
Vaginitis	4	4		Hernia	16	6	22
Lucorrhœa	3	3		Injuries not otherwise classed	105	38	143
<i>Zymotic and General.</i>				Sprains	10	4	14
Anæmia	24	96	123	Tumors, Fibroid	4	10	14
Anasarca	1	1		" Fatty	4	3	7
Chicken Pox				" Cartilaginous	1	..	1
Cholera, Asiatic				" Cystic	2	10	12
" Morbus	4	1	5	" Other	9	12	21
				Tetanus	4	3	7
				Talipes			

TABLE III.—*Continued.*—Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received Treatment for the year ending 30th Sept., 1888.

DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.	DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Miscellaneous, not otherwise classed.—Continued.</i>							
Ulcers	84	62	146	Arthritis	7	4	11
Bursitis	3	3	6	Inanition	2	3	5
Lymphadenoma	2	3	5	Laceration of Intestines	3	3	6
Synovitis	22	11	33	Opium eater .....	..	..	3
Contracted Tendon	1	2	3	Sarcoma	3	3	6
Masturbation	3	1	4	Not classified	16	22	38

TABLE IV.—Shewing the collective stay in days of the adult and infant patients; also, the average length of time each patient was under treatment.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Number of patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adults under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including the infants.
General Hospital, Toronto	2929	2359	78448	80807	28	28
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	692	761	23532	24293	35	35
General Hospital, Kingston.....	540	1108	16271	17379	32	32
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	414	.....	10281	10281	25	25
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	415	.....	17554	17554	42	42
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	736	.....	19208	19208	27	27
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	309	2208	10374	12672	41	41
General Hospital, London.....	494	588	18949	19537	38	38
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	202	327	7168	7635	39	39
General Hospital, Guelph.....	393	252	10764	11016	28	28
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	311	.....	8683	8683	28	28
General Hospital, Pembroke	112	.....	3511	3511	32	32
General Hospital, Mattawa	252	.....	4104	4104	16	16
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	279	54	8379	8433	30	30
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....	118	.....	4485	4485	38	38
Belleville Hospital.....	96	.....	4558	4558	47	47
Totals.....	8292	7947	246269	254216	30.65	30.65
" 1887.....	7522	8505	233905	242410	32.25	32.25

TABLE V.—Shewing the deductions which have to be made from the collective stay of the patients for the protracted residence of incurable and lying-in cases. For persons coming within these classes only seven cents per day are allowed.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.		Collective days' stay, exclusive of inmates under one year of age.	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases, for which Refugee rate is to be allowed.	Number of days' stay for which Hospital allow-ance is to be made.
General Hospital, Toronto.....	78448	3952	75396	21042
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	23532	2490	13226	10271
General Hospital, Kingston.....	10271	2445	8903	10281
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	10281	1378	14244	17554
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	19208	476	18732	10374
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	18949	5206	5168	18949
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	7168	557	6611	10764
General Hospital, London	8683	786	9978	8683
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	3511	504	8179	4104
General Hospital, Guelph.....	8379	843	7336	St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	4485	.....	4485	General Hospital, Mattawa.....
General Hospital, Belleville Hospital.....	4558	1314	3244	John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford.....
Totals	246269	25692	220577	St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....
" 1887	233905	24282	209623	Belleville Hospital.....

TABLE VI.—Relative to Income of Hospitals.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.

		Amount of the 10 cents per day additional grant.	
		One-fourth of such receipts.	
	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.	\$. c.	\$. c.
	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incendiary receipts.	\$. c.	\$. c.
	Amount received as income from property or investments belonging to Hospitals.	\$. c.	\$. c.
	Amount received from patients for patients' maintenance.	\$. c.	\$. c.
	Amounts received from patients for board.	\$. c.	\$. c.
	General Hospital, Toronto.....	15989 41	12905 85
	City Hospital, Hamilton.....	10580 64	955 05
	General Hospital, Kingston.....	1400 00	1398 96
	Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	144 00	462 60
	General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	1625 00	1542 81
	Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	1000 00	3275 17
	House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	.....	912 28
	General Hospital, London.....	6564 90	2377 83
	General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	1100 00	609 10
	General Hospital, Guelph	2000 00	1880 50
	St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	900 00	920 16
	General Hospital, Pembroke	340 00	542 23
	General Hospital, Mattawa .....	.....	877 89
	John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford.....	2500 00	1653 73
	St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....	350 00	539 00
	Belleville Hospital.....	502 00	763 50
	Totals.....	45606 34	34700 22
	" 1887	44777 26	30666 80

TABLE VII.—Shewing the basis upon which Statutory Aid is granted, and the amount thereof.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.

	Collектив days', stay upon which allowance at Hos- pital rates is based.	Collектив days', stay upon which allowance at Re- tiree rates is based.	Fixed allowance at 20 cents per day.	Supplementary allowance at 10 cents per day.	Allowance of 7 cents per day, being Reguge rate for impropser cases for Hospital treatment.	Total Government allow- ance to each Hospital and for the year 1889.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
General Hospital, Toronto	75396	3052	15079 20	7339 60	213 64	22832 44
City Hospital, Hamilton	21042	2490	4208 40	2104 20	174 30	6486 90
General Hospital, Kingston	13826	2445	2765 20	1382 60	171 15	4318 95
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingssion	8903	1378	1780 60	374 16	96 46	2251 22
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	14244	3310	2848 80	1424 40	231 70	4504 90
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	18732	476	3746 40	1786 51	33 32	5566 23
House of Mercy Living-in Hospital, Ottawa	5168	5206	1033 60	516 80	364 42	1914 82
General Hospital, London.....	15618	3331	3123 60	1561 80	233 17	4918 57
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	6611	557	1322 20	588 28	38 99	1949 47
General Hospital, Guelph	9978	786	1995 60	997 80	55 02	3048 42
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	8179	504	1635 80	652 46	35 28	2323 54
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	3511	.....	702 20	.....	351 10	1053 30
General Hospital, Mattawa	4104	.....	820 80	.....	410 40	1231 20
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	7536	843	1507 20	.....	753 60	59 01
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	4485	.....	897 00	334 75	.....	1231 75
Belleville Hospital	3244	1314	648 80	.....	324 40	1065 18
Totals.....	220877	25692	44115 40	3736 16	17366 70	1798 44
" 1887.....	209623	24282	41924 60	4034 34	16015 90	1699 74
						63674 58

TABLE VIII.—Shewing the cost of maintaining the Hospitals; also, the average daily cost per patient, etc.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.

	Total days, stay infants under one year of age.	Cost of dietaries.	Total expenditures for maintenance.	Average cost of each patient per day.
General Hospital, Toronto	78448	\$ 23361 25	\$ 41812 20	cents. 84.35
City Hospital, Hamilton	23332	5253 12	10878 50	68.65
General Hospital, Kingston	16271	3933 18	6449 84	64.06
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	10281	3036 99	2092 10	49.98
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	17554	2890 66	6432 82	53.11
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	19208	4603 40	4886 36	50.40
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	10374	2364 83	2213 60	4578 43
General Hospital, London	18949	5102 16	9964 30	15066 46
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	7168	1518 08	3455 65	4973 73
General Hospital, Guelph	10764	2084 00	4702 16	6786 16
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	8683	1966 99	2246 51	4213 50
General Hospital, Pembroke	3511	1271 70	1732 85	3004 55
General Hospital, Mattawa	4104	1194 13	1794 25	2988 38
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	8379	1500 85	4127 89	5718 74
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	4485	862 00	1282 00	2144 00
Belleville Hospital	4558	893 14	2523 55	3416 69
Total	246269	61936 48	106594 58	163581 06
" 1887	233305	56427 01	95882 47	152309 48
				68.45
				62.99

TABLE IX.—Shewing the average cost per day of the principal items of consumption in the various Hospitals.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	GENERAL EXPENSES.												GENERAL EXPENSES.											
	GENERAL EXPENSES.						GENERAL EXPENSES.						GENERAL EXPENSES.						GENERAL EXPENSES.					
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
General Hospital, Toronto	12.01	2.08	2.92	5.25	1.18	2.30	3.00	5.38	1.09	5.82	0.51	11.33	1.83	0.55	0.45	0.25	0.25	17.50	0.70	...	0.28	3.55	Repairs, ordinary.	
City Hospital, Hamilton	8.08	2.00	2.65	3.00	1.29	1.35	4.82	4.90	0.80	3.00	1.00	8.00	2.40	1.06	...	...	0.60	16.70	2.80	...	2.26	2.60	Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes.
General Hospital, Kingston	4.95	3.28	2.75	4.30	1.25	1.60	6.34	2.00	0.25	5.75	5.20	5.50	1.75	1.00	...	0.05	14.24	...	0.05	2.20	4.75	Salaries and wages.		
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	8.50	3.85	5.98	1.70	2.51	1.84	6.00	3.00	0.20	.428	0.75	3.87	0.60	0.71	2.00	0.51	0.08	0.10	...	1.20	0.09	1.36	Taxes and insurance.	
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	4.40	1.85	2.82	3.55	0.90	0.95	2.43	3.75	1.39	2.75	0.03	5.32	0.28	1.00	0.20	0.42	0.01	17.58	0.80	0.10	1.80	0.62	Repairs, ordinary and general.	
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	7.82	3.70	2.75	2.60	1.80	2.19	3.62	3.22	1.35	3.20	0.62	4.65	0.61	0.84	0.18	0.40	0.20	4.65	1.60	...	2.25	2.82	Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances.	
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	5.77	2.49	3.37	4.00	1.78	1.95	3.60	0.95	0.55	2.39	0.54	3.07	0.46	1.03	1.31	1.35	0.22	4.23	1.21	0.10	1.95	2.70	Gas, oil and candles.	
General Hospital, London	8.41	3.12	2.46	4.03	2.35	1.44	5.12	4.12	1.65	4.53	1.17	9.08	2.82	0.51	0.29	...	0.25	21.88	0.05	0.05	2.53	2.01	Light, gas, oil and candles.	
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	4.82	1.54	2.95	4.26	0.60	0.73	2.50	4.39	4.90	1.83	2.11	0.51	6.33	0.92	0.75	0.28	...	25.00	0.82	...	1.14	1.18	Drugs and medicines.	
General Hospital, Guelph	6.00	2.18	2.23	0.79	1.15	1.19	6.00	4.00	1.19	3.40	0.90	6.24	0.34	1.06	1.09	0.09	15.74	3.36	...	3.14	1.00	Fuel.		
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	5.64	2.40	3.21	2.80	2.60	1.80	8.50	4.55	2.25	5.12	1.56	2.85	...	1.07	0.07	0.05	2.35	0.36	...	2.51	3.25	Gas, oil and candles.		
General Hospital, Pembroke	10.00	3.55	4.75	3.00	4.75	3.25	8.10	...	0.35	2.53	0.45	8.62	1.90	0.73	2.55	0.42	0.20	8.10	5.25	0.95	1.12	6.21	Food, bread and meal.	
General Hospital, Mattawa	10.90	2.37	8.80	0.47	1.44	2.25	3.33	1.25	0.90	1.55	0.40	10.10	0.75	...	1.60	0.40	...	8.15	0.40	0.20	0.60	3.03	Butcher's meat.	
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	4.75	2.38	2.15	4.15	1.10	0.82	3.55	2.95	1.10	3.75	0.35	15.63	0.70	...	0.42	16.00	1.90	0.17	2.75	2.75	Meat, bread and meal.			
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	6.00	1.67	3.56	2.45	1.65	1.40	1.79	5.10	2.25	1.10	0.93	4.06	1.02	0.91	...	...	4.25	...	3.02	3.50	Meat, bread and meal.		
Belleville Hospital	5.75	2.25	6.22	2.40	1.55	1.12	3.62	5.15	.01	10.02	0.80	7.75	0.80	0.40	0.22	0.31	...	18.00	1.80	...	6.54	3.00	Meat, bread and meal.	

TABLE X.—Shewing the comparative cost per patient daily in the different Hospitals for a period of years.

HOSPITALS.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
General Hospital, Toronto.....	64.77	70.46	76.64	85.71	77.71	73.24	84.35
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	.....	.....	61.77	59.22	62.70	66.00	68.55
General Hospital, Kingston.....	48.04	49.04	51.11	53.00	48.09	56.42	64.06
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	53.30	57.35	58.95	45.54	54.85	44.10	49.98
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	43.23	53.82	47.66	47.80	49.67	62.00	53.11
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	.....	.....	55.91	52.94	41.09	46.12	49.40
House of Mercy Lying-in-Hospital, Ottawa.....	37.25	45.57	54.13	47.17	39.58	32.81	28.84
General Hospital, London	57.90	58.61	74.38	62.72	67.83	73.96	59.51
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	86.12	71.36	65.99	81.58	60.07	63.43	69.38
General Hospital, Guelph.....	71.01	68.60	72.53	64.41	90.87	66.40	63.04
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	74.13	62.78	51.62	57.05	49.02	52.34	48.52
General Hospital, Pembroke	74.35	79.05	79.79	65.63	77.67	67.75	85.57
General Hospital, Mattawa.....	58.34	69.25	67.79	68.88	94.39	56.98	72.81
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1 23.00	71.51	58.17	68.25
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur .....	.....	.....	.....	47.06	55.12	64.17	47.80
Belleville Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.12	74.96
Totals.....	60.77	62.35	65.10	66.23	63.68	62.99	68.45

TABLE XI.—Shewing proportion of maintenance of Hospitals paid by Government.

NAME OF HOSPITALS.	Revenue on maintenance account of ex- clusive government grant.			Government aid of maintenance and for marine services.			Total Revenue for marine ser- vices.			Total expenditure for marine ser- vices.		
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
General Hospital, Toronto.....	49564	16	21888	91	71448	07	65173	45	33.58			
City Hospital, Hamilton	11535	69	5810	93	17346	62	16131	62	36.02			
General Hospital, Kingston	6289	82	3901	62	10191	44	10443	02	37.36			
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	1496	66	2812	54	4309	20	5129	09	54.83			
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	8070	96	4604	70	12675	66	9323	48	49.39			
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	7146	04	4389	13	11535	17	9489	76	46.25			
House of Mercy Lying-in-Hospital, Ottawa.....	5727	07	1753	49	7480	56	4578	43	38.30			
General Hospital, London.....	9397	20	5669	26	15066	46	15066	46	37.62			
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	2353	14	2031	18	4384	32	4973	73	40.84			
General Hospital, Guelph.....	4147	20	2139	25	6286	46	6786	16	31.52			
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	2609	81	2205	45	4815	26	4213	50	52.34			
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	1938	16	1066	39	3004	55	3004	55	35.49			
General Hospital, Mattawa.....	1700	24	1181	70	2881	94	2988	38	39.53			
The John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford.....	4211	78	2226	39	6438	17	5718	74	38.93			
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....	1339	00	897	35	2236	35	2144	00	41.85			
Belleville Hospital, Belleville.....	3915	14	1101	29	5016	43	3416	69	32.24			
Totals.....	121442	07	63674	58	185116	65	168581	06	37.77			
" 1887.....	116205	83	57446	09	173651	92	153309	48	37.71			

INSPECTION REPORTS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO,

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment in all departments of the Hospital,	
1st October 1887	221
Admitted	2,526
Births in the Hospital	182
Total number under treatment	2,929
Discharges, including infants	2,456
Died	237
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	236
	2,929

Of the 2,929 patients treated during the year, 176 males and 62 females were inmates of the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, and 383 in the Burnside Lying-in branch. The latter number includes 107 male and 75 female children born in the Institution.

Places received from.

From the City of Toronto (including 182 infants born)	
	2,174
From the County of York	121
From other counties of the Province	618
From United States	12
From other countries, including immigrants	4
	2,929

Sex.

Male	1,697
Female	1,232
	2,929

Nationalities.

Canadian	1,358
English	736
Irish	495
Scotch	140
United States	101
Other countries	99
	2,929

Religious denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	2,302
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	604
Other religions, or not known	- - - - -	23
		— 2,929

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	- - - - -	\$21,883 91
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	- - - - -	15,219 20
From the County of York, in payment of patients' maintenance	- - - - -	678 90
From other Municipalities of the Province	- - - - -	701 70
From paying patients themselves	- - - - -	15,989 41
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust	- - - - -	12,905 85
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	- - - - -	429 10
From all other sources not above enumerated	- - - - -	3,640 00
Total	- - - - -	\$71,448 07

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	- - - - -	\$9,423 54
Butter	- - - - -	1,631 65
Eggs	- - - - -	826 61
Flour, bread and meal	- - - - -	2,289 68
Milk	- - - - -	4,115 30
Tea and coffee	- - - - -	922 75
Potatoes and other vegetables	- - - - -	1,810 29
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	- - - - -	2,341 43
Drugs and medicines	- - - - -	4,219 48
Medical and surgical appliances	- - - - -	2,636 13
Surgical instruments	- - - - -	67 62
Beer, wine and spirits	- - - - -	860 03
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishing	- - - - -	4,571 31
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	- - - - -	424 97
Fuel	- - - - -	8,890 16
Light—gas, oil, and candles	- - - - -	1,424 96
Water supply	- - - - -	447 45
Hay and straw	- - - - -	119 70
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	- - - - -	203 35
Ice	- - - - -	195 00
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	13,972 00
Taxes and insurance	- - - - -	536 57
Contingencies	- - - - -	216 10
Repairs, ordinary	- - - - -	2,811 20
Advertising, stationery, etc.	- - - - -	216 17
Total	- - - - -	\$65,173 45

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 75,396 days at 20 cents	\$15,079 20
Supplementary allowance, 75,396 days at 10 cents	7,539 60
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 3,052 days at 7 cents	213 64
Total	\$22,832 44

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of Mr. Christie's reports to the Government upon this Hospital are annexed :—

" I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Toronto, on the 9th of March. The number of patients registered on that day was 266, namely, adults, 150 males and 109 females; infants, 4 males and 3 females. On a subsequent visit to the Hospital on the 14th of the same month, the patients numbered 259, distributed as follows: In the general wards 136 males, 87 females; in the Eye and Ear Infirmary, 16 males, 2 females; in the Burnside Lying-in branch, 11 females and 7 infants. This number is an increase of 36 as compared with the corresponding date of last year.

" The record shewed 441 indoor patients under treatment during the past month, not including 15 births in the Burnside branch. The mortality amongst this number was only 13, and these included a number of cases brought to the hospital in a dying condition. During the same period, 571 persons received advice, medicine and treatment gratis.

" The hospital was in good order. New laundry appliances are being added in the shape of two steam washing machines said to be of a superior construction. Other modern improvements are also being adopted, such as a steam disinfecting tub and fumigating room. These will no doubt render efficient service in the hospital sanitary arrangements.

" I noticed that since my last visit, a great number of the latest appliances and improvements have been introduced with a view to the comfort and successful treatment of the patients, and vigilant care and judgment appear to be fully exercised in the daily routine of the institution.

" The total number of available beds for all purposes in all the departments of the hospital is now 320, which is an increase of 40. These have been added by removing the nurses from their old quarters in the main building to the new building provided for them."

" A second inspection of the Toronto General Hospital was made by me on the 28th of September. On the day of my visit there were 229 patients under treatment in the different wards, namely:—In the General Hospital, 118 males, 77 females; in the Eye and Ear Infirmary, 19 males and 6 females; in the Burnside Lying-in branch, 9 females and 1 infant.

" An examination of the register shews the record of the stay of the patients under treatment to be satisfactory, only one having been in residence for more than twelve months, nine for a period of five months, thirty for three months, and the remaining number for less periods.

" A number of structural improvements and renovations continue to be made from time to time, where deemed conducive to the general efficiency or sanitary

condition of the institution. The routine work continues to be carried on in a satisfactory manner, and with due regard to the interests of the hospital in all its departments."

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	- - - -	60
Admitted	- - - -	586
Births in the Hospital	- - - -	46
Total number under treatment	- - - -	692
Discharged	- - - -	582
Died	- - - -	47
Under treatment, 30th October, 1888	- - - -	63
		692

Places received from.

From the City of Hamilton, including births in Hospital	- - - -	624
From the County of Wentworth	- - - -	24
From other counties in the Province	- - - -	38
From United States	- - - -	2
From other countries	- - - -	4
		692

Sex.

Male	- - - -	370
Female	- - - -	322
		692

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - -	374
English	- - - -	119
Irish	- - - -	134
Scotch	- - - -	28
United States	- - - -	16
Other countries	- - - -	21
		692

Religious denominations.

Protestant	- - - -	467
Roman Catholic	- - - -	204
Other religions	- - - -	21
		692

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	- - - - -	\$ 5,810 93
From the City of Hamilton	- - - - -	10,383 11
From other Municipalities in the Province	- - - - -	197 53
From paying patients themselves	- - - - -	955 05
Total	- - - - -	\$17,346 62

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	- - - - -	\$1,899 57
Butter	- - - - -	469 86
Flour, bread and meal	- - - - -	620 38
Milk	- - - - -	683 15
Tea and coffee	- - - - -	305 55
Potatoes and other vegetables	- - - - -	314 12
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	- - - - -	960 49
Drugs and medicines	- - - - -	1,091 63
Surgical instruments	- - - - -	193 00
Beer, wine and spirits	- - - - -	175 70
Bedding, etc.	- - - - -	698 48
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	- - - - -	233 64
Fuel	- - - - -	1,877 44
Light—gas, oil and candles	- - - - -	540 78
Water supply	- - - - -	300 00
Hay and straw	- - - - -	18 83
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	- - - - -	1 00
Ice	- - - - -	131 40
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	3,924 81
Taxes and insurance	- - - - -	700 00
Coffins and funerals	- - - - -	30 00
Contingencies	- - - - -	471 11
Repairs, ordinary	- - - - -	490 68
Total	- - - - -	\$16,181 62

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 21,042 days at 20 cents	\$4,208 40
Supplementary allowance, 21,042 days at 10 cents	2,104 20
Allowance for improper cases for hospital treatment	
2,490 days at 7 cents	174 30
Total	\$6,486 90

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Hospital are annexed :—

“ I made an inspection of the City Hospital, Hamilton, on the 25th August.

“ There were on that date 21 males, 28 females, and 13 children being cared for.

“ This hospital continues to be very well conducted, but in some respects it

appears that things are allowed to fall into disrepair. This is notably the case with some of the sinks and baths, while others were in good order and condition, shewing that it is rather due to carelessness than to any other reason or enforced economy. There is need for improvement in this respect.

"The heating of this building is done with one boiler, and should any accident occur by which it would be thrown out of use for a length of time in winter, the consequences would be serious. No institution of this kind should be dependent upon such slender resources. Some of the floors also need attention.

"The hospital, generally, however, continues to be well managed, and is doing its work satisfactorily."

"A second inspection of the Hamilton Hospital was made by me on the 25th October. The patients numbered 66, namely, 29 males, 32 females and 5 children.

"The wards were looking brighter, cleaner and more cheerful than at the time of my last inspection. Some work had been done in the way of painting and cleaning, and the result was very satisfactory."

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	36
Admitted	- - - - -	467
Births in hospital	- - - - -	37
Total number under treatment	- - - - -	540
Discharged	- - - - -	468
Died	- - - - -	27
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	45
		540

Places received from.

From the City of Kingston (including births)	- - - - -	271
From the County of Frontenac	- - - - -	102
From other Counties of the Province	- - - - -	162
From the United States	- - - - -	5
From other countries	- - - - -	...
		540

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	316
Female	- - - - -	224
		540

Religious denomination.

Protestant	- - - - -	452
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	88
		540

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	292
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
							<hr/> 540

Revenue.

From the Province	-	-	-	-	\$3,901	62
From the Dominion Government	-	-	-	-	500	00
From the City of Kingston	-	-	-	-	700	00
From the County of Frontenac	-	-	-	-	100	00
From other municipalities	-	-	-	-	100	00
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	-	-	-	-	1,398	96
From property belonging to the Hospital	-	-	-	-	1,028	04
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	-	-	-	-	1,764	07
From all other sources, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	698	75
					<hr/> \$10,191	44

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	-	-	-	-	\$	807	59
Butter	-	-	-	-		531	35
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-		460	09
Milk	-	-	-	-		689	51
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-		203	32
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-		269	64
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	-	-	-	-		1,031	68
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-		324	32
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-		181	70
Beef, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-		39	90
Bedding, napery and general housefurnishings	-	-	-	-		941	99
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-		91	07
Fuel	-	-	-	-		891	14
Light, gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-		296	44
Water supply	-	-	-	-		154	43
Clothing for patients	-	-	-	-		2	41
Ice	-	-	-	-		18	00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-		2,317	35
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-		.....
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-		8	00
Contingencies	-	-	-	-		357	64
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-		775	20
Total	-	-	-	-		<hr/> \$10,443	02

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 13,826 days, at 20 cents per day	\$2,765 20
Supplementary allowance, 13,826 days, at 10 cents	1,382 60
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 2,445, days at 7 cents	171 15
Total	\$4,318 95

INSPECTION.

Instructions were given by Mr. Christie to Mr. Hayes to inspect this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed:—

"As instructed by you, I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Kingston, on the 6th June. The patients then numbered 48, of whom four were infants. All these persons were under active treatment, many of them being in the surgical ward. Two cases of diphtheria were being treated in an isolated room.

"The building was in excellent order throughout and many improvements have been made in it of late. A new bath-room has been put in upstairs and the lecture-room has been re-arranged. It would be a good thing were the "Tait" bedstead to be provided for all the wards.

"The training school for nurses is reported to be a great success. Nine nurses were under training at the time of my visit and the first two graduates were sent out a few days before.

"The management of the hospital is now on a different basis to formerly. A resident medical superintendent has been appointed and he is responsible to the Board of Directors for the efficiency of the hospital in all departments. The new system seems to be working well. By-laws setting it forth have been prepared and are now waiting approval by Order in Council.

"The admissions to the hospital during the current year number 359, as against 335 during the previous corresponding period. About 40 out-patients per week are treated."

A copy of the report made to the Government by Mr. Christie upon this hospital is annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Kingston, on the 2nd August. On that day there were 41 patients in residence, of whom four were in the lying-in ward, 12 in the surgical ward, 9 in the private wards, and 16 in the general wards.

"I found the hospital officials to be actively engaged in the routine work of the institution and the patients were evidently receiving good attention.

"Various internal improvements are in progress and the structural re-arrangements which have been completed within the past two years have added greatly to the convenience and sanitary condition of the building. In order to continue and extend the work of improvement, attention should also be given to the covering up of the drain immediately west of the building. This drain is said to be the outlet of a sewer, which serves a considerable section of the city, and in warm weather especially must prove injurious to the patients, only thirty or forty feet distant from the opening.

"The staff of nurses are reported to be attentive to their duties and the school to be in a prosperous condition.

"I found the records well kept and in good order."

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1887	- - - -	23
Admitted	- - - -	391
Total number under treatment	- - - -	414
Discharged	- - - -	367
Died	- - - -	22
Under treatment 30th September, 1888	- - - -	25
	—	414

Places received from.

From the City of Kingston	- - - -	207
From the County of Frontenac	- - - -	113
From other counties of the Province	- - - -	76
From United States	- - - -	7
From other countries	- - - -	11
	—	414

Sex.

Male	- - - -	200
Female	- - - -	214
	—	414

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - -	237
English	- - - -	77
Irish	- - - -	89
Scotch	- - - -	1
United States	- - - -	6
Other countries	- - - -	4
	—	414

Religious denominations.

Protestant	- - - -	66
Roman Catholic	- - - -	348
	—	414

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	- - - -	\$2,812 54
From Municipalities	- - - -	144 00
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	- - - -	462 60
Income from investments	- - - -	79 51
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	- - - -	609 00
From other sources not enumerated	- - - -	201 55
Total	- - - -	\$4,309 20

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	\$873	73
Butter	-	-	-	-	395	79
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	598	88
Milk	-	-	-	-	123	66
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	252	25
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	189	59
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	603	09
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	300	18
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	60	00
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	9	75
Beer, wine, and spirits	-	-	-	-	22	48
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	428	28
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	75	51
Fuel	-	-	-	-	392	75
Light—gas, oil, and candles	-	-	-	-	62	25
Water supply	-	-	-	-	71	40
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	260	33
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	53	88
Ice	-	-	-	-	8	00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	12	19
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	.....
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	104	55
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	94	20
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	136	35
Total	-	-	-	-	\$5,129	00

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for hospital cases, 8,903 days, at 20 cents per day	-	-	-	-	\$1,780	60
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of hospital revenue	-	-	-	-	374	16
Allowance for improper cases for hospital treatment, 1,378 days, at 7 cents	-	-	-	-	96	46
Total	-	-	-	-	\$2,251	22

INSPECTION.

Instructions were given by Mr. Christie, to Mr. Hayes, to inspect this hospital. A copy of his report is annexed:—

“As instructed by you, I visited the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, on the 6th of June. There were then 9 males and 13 females under treatment, all of whom appeared to be receiving good and kindly attention.

“The hospital was in good order, and there was nothing connected with its management or condition which requires special comment.

“The books are properly kept.”

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed:—

“I inspected the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, on the 1st of August, when the names of 15 males and 14 females were registered as patients. The record

shewed that two of these persons were under treatment on the 1st of October last, and that one of them was admitted during the succeeding three months, and that of those admitted during the quarter ending 30th March, only one remained in the hospital. The other 25 had all been admitted within the past four months.

"I found the books properly kept, and the hospital in all departments in its usual state of good order and cleanliness."

COUNTY OF CARLETON GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1889	- - - -	46
Admitted	- - - -	369
Births in the Hospital	- - - -	...
Total number under treatment	- - - -	415
Discharged	- - - -	331
Died	- - - -	48
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	- - - -	36
		415

Places admitted from.

From the City of Ottawa	- - - -	260
From the County of Carleton	- - - -	18
From other Counties in the Province	- - - -	75
Other countries	- - - -	62
		415

Sex.

Male	- - - -	231
Female	- - - -	184
		415

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - -	218
English	- - - -	92
Irish	- - - -	45
Scotch	- - - -	22
United States	- - - -	11
Other countries	- - - -	27
		415

Religious denominations.

Protestant	- - - -	365
Roman Catholic	- - - -	27
Other religions, or not known	- - - -	23
		415

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	- - - - -	\$4,604 70
From the City of Ottawa	- - - - -	855 00
From the County of Carleton	- - - - -	.....
From other Municipalities	- - - - -	770 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	- - - - -	1,542 81
Income from endowments	- - - - -	45 87
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	- - - - -	3,746 25
From other sources not enumerated	- - - - -	1,111 03
Total	- - - - -	\$12,675 66

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	- - - - -	\$ 768 92
Butter	- - - - -	308 82
Flour, bread, meal	- - - - -	491 18
Milk	- - - - -	618 80
Tea and coffee	- - - - -	131 81
Potatoes and other vegetables	- - - - -	144 05
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	- - - - -	427 08
Drugs and medicines	- - - - -	684 41
Surgical instruments	- - - - -	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	- - - - -	241 33
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishing	- - - - -	478 40
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	- - - - -	5 53
Fuel	- - - - -	954 42
Light—gas, oil, and candles	- - - - -	49 48
Water supply	- - - - -	172 68
Hay and straw	- - - - -	20 00
Clothing for patients	- - - - -	45 77
Ice	- - - - -	10 00
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	3,075 57
Taxes and insurance	- - - - -	80 70
Coffins and funerals	- - - - -	104 00
Contingencies	- - - - -	324 40
Repairs, ordinary	- - - - -	68 73
Printing, postage and stationery	- - - - -	117 40
Total	- - - - -	\$9,323 48

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 14,244 days at 20 cents	\$2,848 80
Supplementary allowance, 14,244 days at 10 cents	1,424 40
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 3,310 days at 7 cents	231 70
Total	\$4,504 90

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government upon this hospital, by Mr. Christie, are annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Ottawa, on the 20th June. The patients in residence numbered 37, 22 males, 15 females. There were 5 diphtheritic patients in an isolated building, adjacent to the hospital. The number of patients treated since the date of my last visit is not in excess of the usual number. Seventy-seven cases of typhoid fever have, however, been admitted since the 1st August last, owing to the prevalence of an epidemic in the city, but it is to be presumed, under ordinary circumstances, the admissions would not have been equal to those of the previous year.

"Such of the wards as could be occupied, were in perfect order, but on the 6th June the main building suffered severely from the great storm which visited that section of the country. The gable of the west wing was struck by lightning and set on fire, and the roof of that part the building was entirely destroyed. There were 44 patients in the building at the time of this occurrence, and all of the females in the upper ward had to be removed and distributed over the other wards. It is surprising how prompt and effective were the measures taken for extinguishing the flames, and also that no injury resulted to the patients from nervous prostration or other cause, during the excitement and disturbance created by the casualty. It was stated that settlement had been effected with the insurance companies, and that the damage to the building would be immediately repaired and the institution improved throughout. Much credit is due to the officials in charge for their activity in caring for the patients under such circumstances. But for the prompt assistance given by the city fire brigade the building would have been entirely destroyed."

"I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Ottawa, on the 3rd October, and saw the 36 patients (20 males, 16 females), then under treatment. The treatment and care given to them appeared to be correct and satisfactory. I found the old hospital building, now kept for isolated patients, to be empty, there being no case of contagious disease requiring treatment. Since the date of my last visit the general repairs to the building and the restoration from the effects of the late storm, have been in progress, and are nearly completed.

"The refitting and in many cases renewal of the worn out plumbing, will add to the sanitary condition of the hospital. Some plumbing and painting are still being done, which creates the usual disorder, otherwise the hospital was found to be in a neat and tidy state, and the large wards which are furnished present a very clean and healthful appearance.

GENERAL ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	35
Admitted	- - - - -	701
Total number under treatment	- - - - -	736

Discharged	- - - - -	652
Died	- - - - -	44
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	40
		— 736

Places received from.

From the City of Ottawa	- - - - -	641
From the County Carleton	- - - - -	37
From other Counties in the Province	- - - - -	32
From the United States	- - - - -	...
From other countries	- - - - -	26
		— 736

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	339
Female	- - - - -	397
		— 736

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	383
English	- - - - -	44
Irish	- - - - -	276
Scotch	- - - - -	12
United States	- - - - -	7
Other countries	- - - - -	14
		— 736

Religious denominations.

Protestants	- - - - -	30
Roman Catholics	- - - - -	699
Other religions	- - - - -	7
		— 736

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	- - - - -	\$4,389 13
From the City of Ottawa	- - - - -	800 00
From the County of Carleton	- - - - -	200 00
From paying patients	- - - - -	3,275 17
From income from investments	- - - - -	120 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	- - - - -	897 02
From other sources, not enumerated	- - - - -	1,853 85
Total	- - - - -	\$11,535 17

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	- - - - -	\$1,511 49
Butter	- - - - -	711 19
Flour, bread and meal	- - - - -	560 27
Milk	- - - - -	500 22
Tea and coffee	- - - - -	207 35

Potatoes and other vegetables	\$419 32
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	693 56
Drugs and medicines	499 23
Medical and surgical appliances . . . . .	.....
Surgical instruments	98 95
Beer, wine and spirits	198 56
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	593 05
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning applinaces	125 87
Fuel	780 48
Light—gas, oil and candles	120 00
Water supply	156 00
Hay and straw	27 90
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	88 93
Ice	50 10
Salaries and wages	780 00
Taxes and insurance	300 00
Coffins and funerals . . . . .	.....
Contingencies	516 85
Repairs, ordinary	550 24
Total	\$9,489 76

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 18,732 days at 20 cents	\$3,746 40
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of Hospital Revenue	1,786 51
Allowance for improper Hospital cases, 476 days at 7 cents	33 32
Total	\$5,566 23

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Mr. Christie upon this hospital are annexed:—

"The Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, was inspected by me on the 30th June. There were under treatment on that day 41 patients, viz., 16 males and 15 females. The usual excellent supervision and order prevailed.

"On referring to the records I found that the number of patients received during the present year was about 100 in excess of the corresponding period of last year. This increase is largely due to the prevalence of typhoid fever in the city during the months of November and December last, during which period an unusual number of patients were received. As many as 70 were under treatment at one time, and from the record of recoveries, the hospital authorities are to be congratulated upon the success attending their efforts."

"On the 3rd October I made another inspection of the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, and found the number of patients under treatment to be 39, viz., 18 males and 21 females.

"The hospital throughout was in its usual condition of good order, and evidences of proper management abounded.

" By referring to the records I found that 736 patients were under treatment during the year just closed, and that 609 were registered during the former year, shewing an increase of 127 during the year ending 30th September. This increase is largely due to the epidemic of typhoid fever which prevailed in Ottawa during the winter months.

" The books were in good order and properly kept."

HOUSE OF MERCY LYING-IN HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients..

Number under treatment 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	28
Admitted	- - - - -	145
Births in the Hospital	- - - - -	136
Total number under treatment	- - - - -	309
Discharged	- - - - -	250
Died	- - - - -	24
Under treatment 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	35
		— 309

Places received from.

From the City of Ottawa	- - - - -	136
From the County of Carleton	- - - - -	10
From other counties in the Province	- - - - -	114
From the United States	- - - - -	4
From other countries	- - - - -	45
		— 309

Sex.

Males	- - - - -	74
Females	- - - - -	235
		— 309

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	96
English	- - - - -	98
Irish	- - - - -	71
Scotch	- - - - -	33
Other countries	- - - - -	11
		— 309

Religious denominations.

Protestants	- - - - -	113
Roman Catholics	- - - - -	196
		— 309

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	- - - - -	\$1,753 49
From paying patients themselves	- - - - -	912 28
Income from investments	- - - - -	53 50
From subscriptions and donations	- - - - -	1,291 11
From other sources	- - - - -	3,470 18
Total	- - - - -	7,480 56

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	- - - - -	\$598 57
Butter	- - - - -	256 84
Flour, bread and meal	- - - - -	348 99
Milk	- - - - -	406 69
Tea and coffee	- - - - -	182 71
Potatoes and other vegetables	- - - - -	199 45
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	- - - - -	371 58
Drugs and medicines	- - - - -	99 19
Surgical instruments	- - - - -	5 50
Beer, wine and spirits	- - - - -	57 56
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	- - - - -	245 77
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	- - - - -	55 97
Fuel	- - - - -	339 10
Light—gas, oil, and candles	- - - - -	47 26
Water	- - - - -	106 18
Hay and straw	- - - - -	134 93
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	- - - - -	140 68
Ice	- - - - -	20 00
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	438 82
Taxes and insurance	- - - - -	125 69
Coffins and funerals	- - - - -	10 50
Contingencies	- - - - -	113 33
Repairs, ordinary	- - - - -	272 92
Total expenditure for maintenance	- - - - -	\$4,578 43
For addition to buildings	- - - - -	2,600 00
Total	- - - - -	\$7,178 43

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases 5,168 days, at 20 cents	\$1,033 60
Supplementary allowance, 5,168 days at ten cents	516 80
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 5,206 days, at 7 cents	364 42
Total	\$1,914 82

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Mr. Christie on this hospital are annexed:—

“On the 21st June I made an inspection of the House of Mercy Lying-in

Hospital, Ottawa. There were then 25 women in residence, 18 of whom were waiting confinement, and 5 infants were also in charge of their mothers.

"The records shew that since the commencement of the present year, 99 women have been received, who, with the 25 in residence at the beginning of the year, make a total of 124 inmates. The death of one patient occurred in the time named.

"The books are properly kept, making a full record of admissions, discharges, etc.

"The hospital was neat and strictly clean and tidy throughout."

"An inspection of the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa, was made by me on the 5th October. On that day there were 29 adults and 8 infants under charge. Eight of the patients had passed their maternity, and 21 were awaiting their confinement.

"Examination of the record shewed that 145 patients had been admitted during the year ending 30th September, who, with the 28 in residence on 1st October, 1887, make a total of 173 cared for during the past year.

"The inmates appeared to have every attention and care shewed to them. The building in all its apartments was in excellent order.

"The books are neatly and properly kept, and supply all necessary information regarding the routine work of the institution."

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	- - - -	48
Admitted	- - - -	410
Births in the Hospital	- - - -	36
Total number under treatment	- - - -	494
Discharged	- - - -	418
Died	- - - -	33
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	- - - -	43
	—	494

Places received from.

From the City of London	- - - -	342
From the County of Middlesex	- - - -	110
From other counties in the Province	- - - -	42
	—	494

Sex.

Male	- - - -	288
Female	- - - -	206
	—	494

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
								— 494

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	402
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
								— 494

Revenue

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$5,669	26
From the City of London	-	-	-	-	2,864	90
From the County of Middlesex in payment for patients	-	-	-	-	1,700	00
From paying patients themselves	-	-	-	-	2,377	83
From income from property or investments	-	-	-	-	454	47
Total	-	-	-	-	\$15,066	46

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	\$1,593	19
Butter	-	-	-	-	592	41
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	466	39
Milk	-	-	-	-	764	03
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	445	00
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	273	45
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	967	69
Drugs and medicine	-	-	-	-	782	48
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	...	...
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	174	93
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	305	24
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	858	65
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	220	90
Fuel	-	-	-	-	1,719	87
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	538	25
Water	-	-	-	-	100	00
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	51	90
Clothing for patients	-	-	-	-	...	...
Ice	-	-	-	-	53	00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	4,147	85
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	10	00
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	9	50
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	478	65
Repairs	-	-	-	-	513	08
Total	-	-	-	-	\$15,066	46

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for hospital cases 15,618 days at 20 cents	\$3,123 60
Supplementary allowance, 15,618 days at 10 cents .	1,561 80
Allowance, improper cases for hospital treatment, 3,331 days at 7 cents	233 17
Total	\$4,918 57

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed:—

“I inspected the General Hospital, London, on the 31st July. There were then 38 patients under treatment, namely 15 males, 19 females, and 4 children.

“I was pleased to be able to note considerable improvement in the institution since the last inspection and have reason to believe that now it is emancipated from the domain of ‘parish polities’ and is governed by a body of independent trustees, still further improvements in its management will follow.”

“A second inspection of the London Hospital was made by me on the 9th October. The number of inmates was 49, viz., 26 males, 20 females, and 3 children. The institution continues to improve in its general condition. The wisdom of placing it in the hands of trustees has been abundantly demonstrated.

“I found everything in as good condition as the present facilities at the disposal of the Board will admit of.”

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital, during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	18
Admitted	170
Births in Hospital	14
Total number under treatment	202
Discharged	175
Died	13
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	14
	202

Places admitted from.

From the City of St. Catharines	92
From the County of Lincoln.	62
From other counties in the Province, and sailors	36
From the United States	12
From other countries . . . . .	...
	202

Sex.

Male	124
Female	78
	202

Nationalities.

Canadian	93
English	57
Irish	28
Scotch	7
United States	11
Other countries	6
	—
	202

Religious denominations.

Protestant	154
Roman Catholic	48
	—
	202

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$2,031 18
From the Dominion Government . . . . .	.....
From the City of St. Catharines	600 00
From the County of Lincoln.	500 00
From endowments, investments, etc. . . . .	.....
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	609 10
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	644 04
	—
Total	\$4,384 32

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	\$345 81
Butter	110 80
Flour, bread and meal	209 88
Milk	305 32
Tea and coffee	51 99
Potatoes and other vegetables	179 64
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	314 64
Drugs and medicines	351 16
Medical and surgical appliances	130 43
Surgical instruments	88 36
Beer, wine and spirits	131 77
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	151 15
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	36 89
Fuel	453 80
Light—gas, oil and candles	64 05
Water supply	12 75
Hay and straw	16 00
Ice . . . . .	.....
Salaries and wages	1,792 35
Taxes and Insurance	60 00
Contingencies	82 07
Coffins and funerals . . . . .	.....
Repairs, ordinary	84 87
	—
Total	\$4,973 73

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 6,611 days at 20 cents	\$1,322 20
Supplementary allowance, equal to one-fourth of Hospital revenue	588 28
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 557 days at 7 cents	38 99
Total	\$1,949 47

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed:—

"The General Hospital, St. Catharines, was inspected by me on the 10th April.

"There were on that day 14 males, 4 females and 4 children under treatment.

"A thorough inspection of the hospital and all connected with it, shewed everything to be in good order and keeping."

"I made an inspection of the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, on the 17th October.

"The patients numbered 12 at the time of my visit, namely: 4 males, 7 females and 1 child.

"The chief subject of remark on this occasion was the very small number of patients in the hospital. Everything about the institution was in excellent order."

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	20
Admitted	- - - - -	359
Births in the Hospital	- - - - -	14
Total number under treatment	- - - - -	393
Discharged	- - - - -	336
Died	- - - - -	20
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	37
		393

Places received from.

City of Guelph	- - - - -	234
County of Wellington	- - - - -	119
Other counties in the Province	- - - - -	40
		393

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	193
Female	- - - - -	200
		393

Nationalities.

Canadian	241
English	70
Irish	26
Scotch	40
United States	6
Other countries	10
	— 393

Religious denominations.

Protestant	356
Roman Catholic	37
	— 393

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	\$2,139 24
From the City of Guelph	1,000 00
From the County of Wellington	1,000 00
From paying patients	1,880 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc,	48 00
From sources not enumerated	218 70
	—
Total	\$6,286 44

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	\$640 31
Butter	234 20
Flour, bread and meal	238 92
Milk	79 00
Tea and coffee	123 88
Potatoes and other vegetables	127 47
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	640 22
Drugs and medicines	415 23
Surgical instruments	16 13
Beer, wine and spirits	128 41
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	566 73
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	95 65
Fuel	671 54
Light—gas, oil and candles	34 65
Water supply	34 40
Hay and straw	113 67
Clothing	117 81
Ice	10 00
Salaries and wages	1,689 50
Taxes and insurance	361 68
Contingencies	338 21
Repairs, ordinary	108 55
Interest and rent . . . . .	.....
	—
Total	\$6,786 16

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 9,978 days at 20 cents	\$1,995 60
Supplementary allowance, 9,978 days at 10 cents	997 80
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment 786 days at 7 cents	55 02
Total	\$3,048 42

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are appended :—

"I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Guelph, on the 9th August. The number of patients then in residence was 43, viz., 25 males, 18 females.

"The appointment of a thoroughly trained and competent lady as matron and superintendent of this institution has produced good results. I never saw it in as satisfactory condition in all respects as it was on this occasion.

"The new wing recently erected, containing several private wards, and a fever ward isolated from the rest of the building by a solid wall, adds very materially to the satisfactory working and efficiency of the Hospital. It is, on the whole, an excellent institution and a credit to the City of Guelph."

"I inspected the General Hospital, Guelph, on the 30th October. There were 32 patients in the institution on that date, namely, 16 men, 13 women, and 3 children. Both in respect of the building, and in its organization and management, this Hospital is now in a most satisfactory condition. I found everything working smoothly and well."

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	. . . . .	29
Admitted . . . . .	. . . . .	282
Total number under treatment . . . . .	. . . . .	311
Discharged . . . . .	. . . . .	274
Died . . . . .	. . . . .	14
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888 . . . . .	. . . . .	23
		311

Places admitted from.

City of Guelph	109
County of Wellington	143
Other counties	53
Other countries	6

Sex.

Male	144
Female	167
	— 311

Nationalities.

Canadian	173
English	17
Irish	88
Scotch	8
United States	10
Other countries	15
	— 311

Religious denominations.

Protestant	52
Roman Catholic	259
	— 311

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$2,205 45
From the City of Guelph	100 00
From the County of Wellington	800 00
From paying patients	920 16
Income from property	300 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc	240 65
Other sources	249 00
Total	\$4,815 26

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	\$ 490 75
Butter	122 88
Flour, bread and meal	278 61
Milk	108 00
Tea and coffee	146 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	120 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	700 75
Drugs and medicines	352 60
Beer, wine and spirits	195 98
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	443 95
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	123 04
Fuel	249 85
Light—gas, oil and candle	5 00
Hay and straw	105 00
Clothing for patients	54 00
Ice	4 85
Salaries and wages	206 91
Taxes and insurance	31 50
Contingencies	212 97
Repairs, ordinary	261 06
Total	\$4,213 50

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases 8,179 days at 20 cents	. . . . .	\$1,635 80
Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of Hospital revenue	. . . . .	652 46
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment 504 days at 7 cents	. . . . .	35 28
Total	. . . . .	\$2,323 54

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the report made by me to the Government are annexed:—

“The St. Joseph’s Hospital, Guelph, was inspected by me on the 9th August.

“The patients on that day numbered 22, namely, 12 men, 9 women, and 1 child.

“The Hospital was found to be in its usual satisfactory condition.”

“I inspected the St. Joseph’s Hospital, Guelph, on the 30th October, when it contained 27 patients, 10 men and 17 women.

“The Hospital was in a most satisfactory condition, considering the disadvantages under which the management labour from the inferior character of their building, and its unsuitability to Hospital purposes. The management is all that could be desired, and under more favourable conditions would no doubt insure a perfect institution.”

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	. . . . .	9
Admitted	. . . . .	103
Total number under treatment	. . . . .	— 112
Discharged	. . . . .	92
Died	. . . . .	14
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	. . . . .	6
		— 112

Places received from.

From the Town of Pembroke	. . . . .	28
From the County of Pembroke	. . . . .	37
Other Counties	. . . . .	25
United States	. . . . .	1
Other Countries	. . . . .	21
		— 112

Sex.

Male	. . . . .	62
Female	. . . . .	50
		— 112

Nationalities.

Canadian	60
English	10
Irish	18
Scotch	1
United States	1
Other Countries	22
	— 112

Religious denominations.

Protestant	17
Roman Catholic	95
	— 112

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$ 1,066 39
From the Dominion Government	90 00
From the Counties of Renfrew and Pontiac	250 00
From paying patients themselves	542 23
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	1,055 93
	—
Total	\$3,004 55

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	\$ 355 30
Butter	124 80
Flour, bread and meal	168 40
Milk	160 85
Tea and Coffee	84 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	90 20
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	288 15
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	18 50
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	121 20
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	34 40
Fuel	303 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	63 00
Water	30 25
Hay and straw	90 30
Clothes for patients, including boots and shoes	135 20
Ice	6 25
Salaries and wages	224 00
Taxes and insurance	192 00
Coffins and funerals	30 00
Contingencies	38 35
Repairs, ordinary	248 20
	—
Total	\$3,004 55

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 3,511 days at 20 cents	\$702 20
Supplementary allowance, 3,511 days at 10 cents	351 10
Total	\$1,053 30

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government upon this Hospital is annexed :—

“ I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Pembroke, on the 4th of October, when I saw the six patients (3 males, 3 females) under treatment.

“ I found no change in the institution since the date of my previous visit.

“ The books were carefully and accurately kept, and I found all the apartments in strictly good order and clean.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	21
Admitted	231
Total number under treatment	— 252
Discharged	228
Died	10
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	14
	— 252

Places received from.

From the Village of Mattawa	34
From the County of Renfrew	171
From other counties in the Province	38
United States	9
	— 252

Sex.

Male	203
Female	49
	— 252

Nationalities.

Canadian	170
English	14
Irish	60
Scotch	4
United States . . . . .	...
Other countries	4
	— 252

Religious denominations.

Protestant	58
Roman Catholic	191
Other religions	3
	— 252

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$1,181 70
From patients for maintenance and treatment	877 89
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	822 35
	—
Total	\$2,881 94

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	\$450 59
Butter	97 50
Flour, bread and meal	327 84
Milk	15 00
Tea and coffee	60 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	106 60
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	136 60
Drugs and medicines	50 75
Beer, wine and spirits	37 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	75 00
Brooms, brushes, etc.	16 00
Fuel	413 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	30 00
Hay and straw	68 00
Clothing for patients	18 00
Ice	3 00
Salaries and wages	336 00
Taxes and insurance	18 00
Coffins and funerals	12 00
Repairs, ordinary	155 50
Contingencies	25 00
	—
Total	\$2,451 38

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 4,104 days at 20 cents	\$820 80
Supplementary allowance, of 10 cents per day	410 40
	—
Total	\$1,231 20

THE JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	35
Admitted	239
Births in the Hospital	5
Total number under treatment	— 279
Discharged	234
Died	15
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	30
	— 279

Places admitted from.

From the City of Brantford	204
From the County of Brant	59
Other counties	16
	— 279

Sex.

Male	177
Female	102
	— 279

Nationalities.

Canadian	162
English	56
Irish	28
Scotch	14
United States	11
Other countries	8
	— 279

Religious denominations.

Protestant	236
Roman Catholic	38
Other religions, or not known	5
	— 279

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$2,226 39
From the City of Brantford	2,500 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	1,653 73
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	58 05
Total	\$6,438 17

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	\$404 11
Butter	200 55
Flour, bread and meal	190 48
Milk	347 43
Tea and coffee	85 75
Potatoes and other vegetables	67 90
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	294 63
Drugs and medicines	229 50
Medical and surgical appliances . . . . .	.....
Surgical instruments . . . . .	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	104 69
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	309 77
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	25 98
Fuel	1,308 23
Light—gas, oil and candles	60 09
Water supply . . . . .	.....
Hay and straw . . . . .	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes . . . . .	.....
Ice	35 00
Salaries and wages	1,341 06
Taxes and insurance	163 00
Coffins and funerals	14 00
Contingencies	306 71
Repairs, ordinary	229 86

	\$5,718 74

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 7,536 days at 20 cents	\$1,507 20
Supplementary allowance, 7,536 days at 10 cents	753 60
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment	
843 days at 7 cents	59 01

Total	\$2,319 81

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by me are annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford, on the 3rd August. Seventeen men and eleven women were under treatment. Six were cases of typhoid fever.

"This Hospital maintains its reputation for being an exceedingly well managed institution in every respect."

"The John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford, was again inspected by me on the 15th November. The patients numbered 17, namely, 7 males, 8 females and 2 children.

"This Hospital keeps up its record for efficiency in all respects."

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	12
Admitted	106
Total number under treatment	— 118
Discharged	99
Died	7
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	12
	— 118

Places admitted from.

From the town of Port Arthur	34
From the Canadian Pacific Railway	36
From other parts of the Province	26
From other Countries	22
	— 118

Sex.

Male	100
Female	18
	— 118

Nationalities.

Canadian	34
English	23
Irish	26
Scotch	9
United States	2
Other countries	24
	— 118

Religious denominations.

Protestant	63
Roman Catholic	55
Other denominations . . . . .	...
	— 118

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$897 14
From the town of Port Arthur	350 00
From other municipalities in the Province . . . . .	.....
From paying patients themselves	539 00
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	450 00
Total	\$2,236 14

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	\$270 00
Butter	75 00
Flour, bread and meal	160 00
Milk	94 00
Tea and coffee	75 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	63 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	125 00
Drugs and medicines	230 00
Surgical instruments . . . . .	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	100 00
Bedding, etc.	60 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	45 00
Fuel	170 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	47 00
Water supply	40 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes.	45 00
Salaries and wages	190 00
Taxes and insurance	45 00
Coffins and funerals	30 00
Contingencies	135 00
Repairs, ordinary	145 00
 Total	 \$2,144 00

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 4,485 days at 20 cents	897 00
Supplementary allowance of one fourth of Hospital revenue	334 75
 Total	 1,231 75

BELLEVILLE HOSPITAL.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	14
Admitted	82
Births in Hospital . . . . .	...
Total number under treatment	96
 Discharged	75
Died	7
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	14
 96	

Places admitted from.

From the City of Belleville	70
From the County of Hastings	16
Other counties	10
	— 96

Sex.

Male	61
Female	35
	— 96

Nationalities.

Canadian	45
English	17
Irish	20
Scotch	9
United States	3
Other countries	2
	— 96

Religious denominations.

Protestant	75
Roman Catholic	21
Other religions, or not known . . . . .	..
	— 96

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$1,101 28
From the City of Belleville	502 00
From the County of Hastings . . . . .	..
From patients for maintenance and treatment	763 50
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,477 48
From other sources	1,172 16
Total	\$5,016 42

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	\$259 66
Butter	110 64
Flour, bread and meal	119 34
Milk	113 46
Tea and coffee	71 95
Potatoes and other vegetables	51 98
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	166 11
Drugs and medicines	232 96
Medical and surgical appliances	51 82
Beer, wine and spirits	5 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	456 72
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliance	34 12
Fuel	321 90

Light—gas, oil and candles	\$37 65
Water	18 64
Hay and straw	9 95
Clothing for patients	13 00
Ice supply	6 00
Salaries and wages	816 22
Taxes and insurance	75 00
Contingencies	299 82
Coffins and funerals	8 00
Repairs, ordinary	136 75
 Total	 \$3,416 69

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases 3,244 days at 20 cents	\$648 80
Supplementary allowance 3,244 days at 10 cents . . .	324 40
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment	
1,314 days at 7 cents	91 98
 Total	 \$1,065 18

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Mr. Christie upon this Hospital are annexed:—

"I visited the Belleville Hospital on the 3rd May, and saw the 14 patients then under treatment, namely 5 males and 9 females. The records shew that 55 patients have been treated during the present year.

"One or two of the apartments were undergoing spring cleaning. The other portions of the institution were in excellent order. Since my last visit some of the rooms intended to be used as private wards have been suitably and handsomely furnished, the credit for which is due to the liberality of individual citizens. The waterworks company also have supplied the hospital with water free of charge. This has added greatly to the comfort and efficiency of the institution."

"I made a second inspection of the Belleville Hospital on the 17th July and saw the 14 patients then under treatment, viz, 5 males, 8 females, and 1 infant.

"The books and records were well kept, and the building throughout was neat, clean and in good order. Matting has been supplied in all the lower corridors, and is a great improvement, and together with the painting which has been lately done, add much to the comfort and appearance of the institution.

"The grounds have also received attention since the date of my last visit, and now have a very presentable appearance."

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
UPON THE
HOUSES OF REFUGE
AND
ORPHAN AND MAGDALEN ASYLUMS
AIDED BY THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly,



Toronto:

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1889.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Nineteenth Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums aided by the Province, being for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

The Honourable

ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario.

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HOUSES OF REFUGE AND ORPHAN AND MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

NINETEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, October, 1888.

*To the Honourable Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Nineteenth Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and the Orphan and Magdalen Asylums aided by the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

During the year ending on the 30th September, 1888, five institutions of this class were added to the list of those receiving Government aid, namely : The St. John's Hospital for Women, Toronto ; the Convalescent Home, Toronto ; the Church Home, Toronto ; the Home for the Aged, Ottawa ; and the Refuge Branch of the Orphans' Home, Ottawa. Details of the nature, etc., of these new institutions are given in the separate reports upon each.

The first table gives a summary of the operations of each institution during the year. The totals of a similar table included in the report for 1887 are also added, so that comparison can be made :—

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Number of persons in the Refuges on 1st October, 1887.		Number admitted to Re- fuges during the year.	Total number under lodg- ment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1888.	Number discharged dur- ing the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons re- maining in Refuges on the 30th Sept., 1888.
		Number	in					
House of Industry.....	Toronto.....	69	42	111	39	9	63	
House of Providence.....	".....	283	237	520	183	41	296	
Home for Incurables.....	".....	64	38	102	11	12	79	
Aged Women's Home.....	".....	18	8	26	5	6	15	
St. John's Hospital.....	".....	9	84	93	85	3	5	
Convalescent Home.....	".....	1	175	176	165	.....	11	
The Church Home.....	".....	12	10	22	7	3	12	
House of Refuge.....	Hamilton.....	75	117	192	74	16	102	
Home for Aged Women.....	".....	20	2	22	.....	.....	22	
House of Industry.....	Kingston.....	41	91	132	82	6	44	
House of Providence.....	".....	46	66	112	23	22	67	
Home for Aged and Friendless.....	London.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	6	
Roman Catholic Home of Refuge.....	".....	46	26	72	15	10	47	
Home for Aged Women.....	".....	12	8	20	8	.....	12	
St. Patrick's House of Refuge.....	Ottawa.....	106	148	254	130	16	108	
St. Charles Hospice.....	".....	74	43	117	26	16	75	
Home for the Aged.....	".....	10	17	27	9	.....	18	
Orphan's Home (Refuge Branch).....	".....	10	12	22	5	3	14	
House of Providence.....	Guelph.....	40	64	104	62	2	40	
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch).....	St. Catharines.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	
The Thomas Williams Home.....	St. Thomas.....	14	14	28	8	2	18	
House of Providence.....	Dundas.....	90	32	122	26	8	88	
Home for the Friendless.....	Chatham.....	12	11	23	7	2	14	
Widow's Home.....	Brantford.....	11	3	14	3	.....	11	
Home for the Friendless.....	Belleview.....	10	3	13	2	2	9	
Protestant Home.....	Peterboro'	12	17	29	11	1	17	
Totals		1,091	1,271	2,362	986	180	1,196	
Totals for 1887		1,048	978	2,026	812	152	1,062	

A comparison of the totals for 1887 and 1888, shews that 336 more persons were cared for in 1888 than in 1887. This number just represents the total population of the five institutions added to the list. The deaths numbered 180 against 152, being 7.62 per cent. against 7.50 per cent.

The usual information obtained from each Refuge, in respect of sex, religious denominations, nationalities, and previous residences of the inmates, has been summarized as under :—

Sex.

Male	986
Female	1,376
	— 2,362

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic.....	1,794
Protestant	568
	— 2,362

Nationalities.

Canadian	410
English.....	400
Irish	1,317
Scotch	130
United States.....	63
Other Countries.....	42
	— 2,362

Previous Residence.

Received from Cities or Towns in which the Refuges are located.....	1,594
Received from Counties in which the Refuges are located	210
Received from other Counties in the Province.....	333
Emigrants and Foreigners.....	225
	— 2,362

The next table shews the aggregate stay of the inmates, upon which the amount of aid to be granted by the Government to each refuge is based. The average stay per inmate is also given :—

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Total number of Inmates during the year.	Total stay in days during the year.	Average stay per Inmate in days.
House of Industry.....	Toronto	111	25148	223
House of Providence	"	520	108135	208
Home for Incurables.....	"	102	26268	258
Aged Women's Home.....	"	26	5971	230
St. John's Hospital.....	"	93	3378	36
Convalescent Home	"	176	2958	17
The Church Home.....	"	22	4179	189
House of Refuge.....	Hamilton.....	192	36431	189
Home for Aged Women.....	"	22	7573	343
House of Industry.....	Kingston.....	132	16718	127
House of Providence.....	"	112	21774	194
Home for the Aged and Friendless.....	London.....	6	2099	350
Roman Catholic House of Refuge.....	"	72	15290	212
Home for Aged Women.....	"	20	4455	223
St. Patrick's House of Refuge.....	Ottawa.....	254	40963	161
St. Charles' Hospice.....	"	117	29095	247
Home for Aged.....	"	27	5763	213
Orphans' Home.....	"	22	3978	180
House of Providence.....	Guelph	104	15208	146
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	3	1095	365
The Thomas Williams Home.....	St. Thomas	28	6705	236
House of Providence.....	Dundas	122	31770	260
Home for the Friendless.....	Chatham	23	4780	208
Widows' Home	Brantford	14	4487	320
Home for the Friendless.....	Belleville	13	3403	261
Protestant Home.....	Peterboro'	29	5755	198
Totals		2362	433279	184
Totals for 1887.....		2026	399290	197

The totals shew that while the aggregate days stay was greater, as was to be expected, owing to the larger number of persons relieved, the average stay per inmate was less. The difference between the total stay in 1887 and 1888 is 34,089 days.

The next table shews the amounts which will be submitted to the Legislature for approval, as the grants to the institutions named. These amounts are based on the aggregate stay of the inmates in each refuge. The sum recommended for 1889 is greater than that voted in 1888, the refuges having done more work, as is shewn by the increased stay. The five new institutions before referred to also partly account for the increase.

NAME OF REFUGES.

Location.

The last table shews the cost of maintaining the Refuges. Following it are the separate reports upon each of the institutions aided:—

NAME OF REFUGE.	LOCATION.	Agregate stay of inmates.	Cost of Dietaries.	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages, and all general expenses.			Total exclusive of extraordinary repairs.	Average cost per day.
				\$	c.	\$		
House of Industry	Toronto	25148	\$ 6896 .95	8073	.85	14970	80	59.53
House of Providence	"	10836	9500 .08	15867	.55	25307	63	23.55
Home for Incurables	"	26268	4093 .09	7660	.54	11153	63	42.42
Aged Women's Home	"	6971	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Hospital	"	3378	914 .90	1426	.52	2341	42	69.30
Convalescent Home	"	2958	1117 .55	1158	.72	2276	27	76.92
The Church Home	"	4179	308 .04	934	.09	1242	13	29.72
House of Refuge	Hamilton	36431	3910 .39	3133	.72	7044	11	19.33
Home for Aged Women	Kingston	7573	16718	1482	.15	1453	.77	.....
House of Industry	"	20774	3017 .19	3469	.70	6386	89	17.26
House for the Aged and Friendless	London	2099	16290	1591	.45	1936	.37	.....
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	"	4455	5248	5248	.01	7321	.02	.....
Home for Aged Women	Ottawa	40963	607 .65	607	.65	1108	.15	.....
St. Patrick's House of Refuge	"	29095	1931 .38	3130	.67	12659	.03	37.67
St. Charles' Hospice	"	3763	593 .83	1323	.35	1175	.80	.....
Home for Aged	"	3978	15208	1466	.60	1776	.73	17.39
Orphans' Home	Guelph	1035	.....	.....	.....	1323	.33	50.95
House of Providence	St. Catharines	6705	671 .85	753	.94	1425	.79	21.59
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Thomas	31770	5579 .05	4972	.30	9831	.35	31.01
The Thomas Williams Home	Dundas	4780	513 .74	2285	.33	2739	.07	56.47
House of Providence	Chatham	4487	357 .67	478	.13	835	.80	18.63
Home for the Friendless	Brantford	3403	360 .72	179	.27	539	.99	15.87
Widows' Home	Belleville	5735	662 .52	798	.43	1460	.95	25.38
Home for the Friendless	Peterboro .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	.....	433379	50774 .81	68002	.15	118776	.96	.....
Totals, 1887 .....	.....	389290	43579 .63	50848	.07	94427	.70	.....

* Included with Orphanage Branch.

† Includes expenditure of Orphanage Branch.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	69
Admitted	- - - - -	42
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	111
Discharged	- - - - -	39
Died	- - - - -	9
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	63
		— 111

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Toronto	- - - - -	106
From the County of York and other counties	- - - - -	3
Emigrants and foreigners	- - - - -	2
		— 111

Sex.

Males	- - - - -	79
Females	- - - - -	32
		— 111

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	11
English	- - - - -	8
Irish	- - - - -	45
Scotch	- - - - -	39
United States	- - - - -	4
Other countries	- - - - -	4
		— 111

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	94
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	17
		— 111

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	- - - - -	\$2,013 97
From the City of Toronto	- - - - -	8,000 00
From inmates	- - - - -	270 35
Income from property belonging to the House	- - -	1,170 50
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	- - -	2,178 80
From other sources	- - - - -	923 35
		—
		\$14,556 97

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	- - - - -	\$6,896 95
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	- - - - -	565 86
Fuel, light and cleaning	- - - - -	4,302 96
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	1,025 00
Other expenditures	- - - - -	2,180 03
		<hr/>
		\$14,970 80

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 25,148 days, at 5 cents	- - - - -	\$1,257 40
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	- - - - -	502 96
Total	- - - - -	\$1,760 36

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed:—

"The House of Industry, Toronto, was inspected by me on the 22nd February, when there were in residence 78 persons, namely, 57 males and 21 females, who were receiving due care.

"By reference to the records I found that there has been quite an increase in the number of cases of out-door relief up to the close of last year. The number of families relieved during the year ending 12th April, 1887, was 1,105, while during the following eleven months 1,168 families had been aided.

"There are also about 115 "casuals" cared for each night, in the wards set apart for the purpose.

"Greater and more satisfactory facilities for the distribution of bread by tickets have been adopted, and more extended relief has recently been afforded in this way.

"Everything pertaining to the institution was in a very satisfactory condition and reflects much credit upon the Board of Managers."

"On the 14th August I made a second inspection of the House of Industry Toronto.

"There were then 64 inmates in charge, 44 males and 20 females. My visit extended to all departments of the Institution, and I found all to be in good order, neatly kept and clean. In view of the class and character of the occupants the condition of the building throughout was quite commendable. No unusual feature worthy of note in the ordinary working of the Institution has transpired since my last visit.

"The usual decreased number of casuals provided for is noted, but as the more severe weather of autumn and winter sets in no doubt a rapid increase will take place in the numbers. I understand that the Board of Managers are debating the question of what is the best description of work at which the inmates can be employed, and oakum picking has been highly recommended as being most suitable in many respects, on account of space to be occupied, etc., together with the undoubted ability of most indigent persons to perform the labour, and it is possible that this employment will be adopted as a tentative measure to accomplish the purpose. Funds have been provided and a building is to be erected with a view to carrying out the arrangements to the best advantage."

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	283
Admitted	- - - - -	237
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	520
Discharged	- - - - -	183
Died	- - - - -	41
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	296
		— 520

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	- - - - -	345
County of York, and other counties of Ontario	- - - - -	155
Emigrants and foreigners	- - - - -	20
		— 520

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	192
Female	- - - - -	328
		— 520

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	92
English	- - - - -	30
Irish	- - - - -	381
Scotch	- - - - -	6
Other countries	- - - - -	11
		— 520

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	24
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	496
		— 520

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	- - - - -	\$9,673 93
From the City of Toronto	- - - - -	1,000 00
From inmates, in payment of board	- - - - -	2,467 50
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	- - - - -	9,125 43
From other sources	- - - - -	3,116 25
		—
		\$25,383 11

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds - - - - -	\$9,500 08
Clothing, furniture and furnishings - - - - -	2,551 40
Fuel, light and cleaning - - - - -	3,746 97
Wages - - - - -	160 00
Ordinary repairs - - - - -	618 75
Additions to buildings - - - - -	.....
Other expenditures - - - - -	8,790 48
	<hr/>
	\$25,367 63

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 79,813 days, at 5 cents - - -	\$3,990 65
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day - - -	1,596 26
	<hr/>
	\$5,586 91

Incurable Branch.

Allowance for 28,322 days, at 15 cents - - -	4,248 30
Total - - - - -	<hr/> \$9,835 21

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Toronto, on the 8th of March, when the inmates numbered 444; of whom 82 males and 147 females were in the general wards, 24 males and 52 females in the incurable wards, and 139 youths in the orphanage branch.

"Due care appeared to be observed in the administration of the affairs of the institution. The books are kept in accordance with the provision made for a separate and distinct record of the admissions to the incurable ward. Those so afflicted were duly certified to by the physician in charge, according to instructions.

"The refectories and all the departments in the main building, from basement to attic, were clean and neat and in good order. The only defect apparent was a leak in the roof, which had stained the ceiling of the attic.

"A new wing is about to be added to the institution for the use of adult males. The structure will, no doubt, be a substantial one, and contribute very much to the well-being of the inmates."

"An inspection of the House of Providence, Toronto, was made by me on the 26th October. On the day of my visit there were the names of 109 adult males and 188 females recorded, making a total of 297 inmates. Of the males, 27 were duly certified to be incurable, and of the females 49 were also so registered. The remaining 221 (82 males, 139 females) were provided for in the general wards of the house.

"I found the books to be carefully kept, and medical certificates appended to the lists of the inmates of the incurable ward, in accordance with the special order in that regard.

"Several improvements of a structural character have been made since the date of my last visit. A new roof has been put on the north wing, where it was formerly noted to be defective. The plumbing of the entire building is under-

going thorough repair, and new fixtures, with additional bath-rooms, are being added in each storey of the building. The total expenditure, I was informed, would equal about \$4,000. In making these improvements, the sanitary condition and conveniences will be greatly improved.

"The house was in good order, and clean throughout."

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	64
Admitted	- - - - -	38
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	102
Discharged	- - - - -	11
Died	- - - - -	12
In residence 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	79
		— 102

Places admitted from.

From City of Toronto	- - - - -	86
From the County of York and other counties	- - - - -	16
		— 102

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	46
Female	- - - - -	56
		— 102

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	21
English	- - - - -	44
Irish	- - - - -	22
Scotch	- - - - -	10
United States	- - - - -	3
Other countries	- - - - -	2
		— 102

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	97
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	3
Other religions	- - - - -	2
		— 102

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	- - - - -	\$3,307 80
From the City of Toronto	- - - - -	1,250 00
From other municipalities	- - - - -	100 00
Payments from inmates	- - - - -	2,234 58
Subscriptions and donations	- - - - -	5,402 69
Other sources	- - - - -	215 13
		<hr/>
		\$12,510 20

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	- - - - -	\$4,093 09
Clothing and furnishings	- - - - -	820 20
Fuel, light, and cleaning	- - - - -	1,619 61
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	2,815 20
Repairs	- - - - -	244 26
Other expenses	- - - - -	1,561 27
		<hr/>
		\$11,153 63

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 26,268 days at 10 cents per day	- - - - -	\$2,626 80
Supplementary grant, 5 cents per day	- - - - -	1,313 40
Total	- - - - -	\$3,940 20

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed:—

“The Home for Incurables, Toronto, was visited by me on the 24th February. On that day there were 70 persons being cared for, namely, 31 males and 39 females. The new wing which was added to the building last year is about completed. It contains laundry, dining room, board room, doctor's room and matron's room. Seven bathrooms with closets attached are also provided. In the new bed-rooms are 66 beds, but accommodation for a larger number could be had without crowding the building. Capacious verandahs are attached. Every provision appears to have been made for the comfort of the inmates.

“Ventilation is effected by ducts from the outside of the building, which convey the air over heated iron surfaces, and afterwards distributed by separate shafts throughout the building. In the winter season at least, this arrangement will no doubt work very satisfactorily.”

“On the 11th September I made a second inspection of the Home for Incurables. On that day there were 41 males and 40 females resident as wards of the institution. All these persons appeared to be receiving the care which was necessary to meet their special wants and conditions. Those of the inmates spoken to referred in grateful terms to the kind and considerate treatment they were constantly receiving.

“I found the institution in an excellent state of order and cleanliness, and evidences of good management throughout. The books were neatly and properly kept.”

AGED WOMENS' HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	18
Admitted	- - - - -	8
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	26
Discharged	- - - - -	5
Died	- - - - -	6
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	15
		26

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	26
		26

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	7
English	- - - - -	9
Irish	- - - - -	10
		26

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	- - - - -	21
Town of Ingersoll	- - - - -	5
		26

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the Industrial Refuge.

Government aid for 1889.

Allowance for 5,971 days at 5 cents	- - - - -	\$298 55
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	- - - - -	119 42
Total	- - - - -	\$417 97

INSPECTION.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed:—

"I visited the Aged Women's Home, Toronto, on the 14th March, when there were 14 inmates, all of whom appeared to be properly cared for.

"The records were correctly entered up, and the Home was in good order."

"I made a second inspection of the Aged Womens' Home, Toronto, on the 10th August, and saw the aged women then in residence. Ample provisions of a structural character is made for the frail and infirm persons received into this Home, and many indications exist shewing care and good management in the daily routine operations for their well being."

"I found the Home in excellent order, and clean in every department."

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

An application having been made to the Government by the Sisterhood of St. John the Divine, for aid in support of the Hospital established by them, I was desired to visit the institution and to report upon it. This I did and a copy of my report is annexed:—

"In accordance with instructions received, I beg to report upon the institution, known as the St. John's Hospital, Toronto, and I hereto append the petition of the Mother Superior of the Sisterhood of St. John the Divine, the prayer of which is that the Hospital may be placed on the list of institutions receiving aid under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act. As will be noted from the rules attached, the Hospital has been established with a view to the care and treatment of females only, and as largely as possible of surgical cases.

"I made a visit to the Hospital on the 1st March and found 9 patients under treatment. Two persons had just been discharged from the Hospital, which at present will only accommodate 11 persons. There was abundant evidence that the nursing was of the best description and the character of the medical staff of the Hospital will insure that so far as professional attendance is concerned the patients will be well looked after. I found the bedrooms to be neat and clean, and that the strictest order was observed.

"The Mother Superior informed me that the Hospital had been established immediately on the return of those members of the order who had been nursing the sick and wounded in the Northwest, that within a very short time of their taking possession of the house they are now in, they had application for the admission of a great many more persons than they could find room for, and that the work has been growing so rapidly that the Sisterhood in their own right have purchased a property on Major Street, where building operations will be at once commenced. When the new structure, which is estimated to cost \$40,000 is completed, 25 to 30 patients can be received. The room to be thus provided will be in no sense superfluous in view of the number of applications which have of necessity been refused.

"I see no reason to doubt the permanency and proper working of the Hospital under the charge of the Sisterhood as measures are to be taken to secure these ends, and I am of opinion, in view of the growing population of the city and province and of the evident need of such an institution as shewn by the number of applications, that this Hospital will supply a long-felt want and will be instrumental in doing good work in the particular and special branch for which it has been established. In this respect it occupies a similar position to that of the Sick Children's Hospital. I am further of opinion that as an institution for the carrying out of the special work contemplated the St. John's Hospital might well be taken as named in the Schedule of the Charity Aid Act and be allowed 15 cents per day for each patient treated and cared for therein. I would therefore recommend that an Order in Council pass granting aid to the St. John's Hospital, Toronto, from the 1st October, 1887, at the rate of 15 cents per day per patient, and that the sum of \$408 be paid to the Hospital as an allowance for work done in it from the time of opening to the day above-named."

The recommendations made by me were approved of, and the Order in Council passed placing the name of the St. John's Hospital on the list of charities aided by the Government, subject, of course, to the ratification by the order of the Legislature.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	9
Admitted	- - - - -	84
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	93
Discharged	- - - - -	85
Died	- - - - -	3
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	5
		— 93

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	- - - - -	46
County of York and other counties	- - - - -	5
Other places	- - - - -	42
		— 93

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	..
Female	- - - - -	93
		— 93

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	84
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	9
		— 93

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	47
English	- - - - -	31
Irish	- - - - -	3
Scotch	- - - - -	8
Other countries	- - - - -	4
		— 93

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	- - - - -	\$408 00
" City of Toronto	- - - - -	300 00
" Inmates	- - - - -	1,351 00
" Subscriptions	- - - - -	470 00
		—
		\$2,529 00

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	- - - - -	\$914 90
Clothing, furnishings, etc	- - - - -	130 46
Fuel	- - - - -	255 35
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	259 44
Ordinary repairs	- - - - -	32 15
Other expenses	- - - - -	749 12
		—
		\$2,341 42

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 3,378 days, at 10 cents per day	- - - - -	\$337 80
Supplementary Grant at 5 cents	- - - - -	168 90
		—
		\$506 70

INSPECTION.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to inspect this Institution. A copy of his report to me is annexed:—

“ Acting under your instructions I made an inspection of the St. John’s Hospital, Toronto, on the 28th December. There were then 10 female patients under treatment.

“ In the house now occupied, it not having been originally built and planned for hospital purposes, the arrangements are not all that could be desired. However, the new building in the course of erection is to be ready for occupation in about three months’ time, and then the Sisterhood will have at their disposal a building well adapted to hospital purposes. The present building was in as good order and as comfortable as could be expected.

“ The books were examined and found to be properly kept.”

THE CONVALESCENT HOME, TORONTO.

This institution, which was opened in the summer of 1887, was established through the liberality of an English lady, who gave \$12,000 towards the object, and of a resident of Toronto, who gave the land on which to build the Home. It is intended for the benefit “of patients who have been discharged from the General Hospital, but who are without resources and unable to go to the country for change of air.” The trustees petitioned the Government for a grant under the Charity Aid Act. The petition was referred to me with a request to visit the Home and report. A copy of my report, dated 29th November, 1887, to the Government is appended:—

“ I have the honour to report that according to instructions I visited the Convalescent Home at Hillcrest, in this city, on the 14th February last, and found that the building erected for the purposes of this charity was about completed and in the temporary charge of a keeper who, with two patients, were occupying it.

“ In view of the provisions of chapter 223, R.S.O., limiting the aid to charitable institutions to the actual work accomplished and which makes no allowance for anticipating the work to be done, I was unable to make a satisfactory report at the date of my first visit. I have, however, obtained a memorandum of the form of organization and the rules and regulations governing the institution, which are hereto appended and from which it would appear that there can be little doubt as to the reasonable provision made for its permanency. The rules and regulations adopted, while they may be regarded as in a measure tentative, are sufficient for the present working of the institution.

“ The trustees in their petition represent the necessity for the establishment of such a charity in a large centre like Toronto, and in view of the number of patients under treatment in the hospital from all sections of the country, it will, no doubt, accomplish a good work, and many special reasons might be advanced to shew that their representations in this regard are well founded. They also urge that this institution will prove an auxiliary to the hospital, and as such should receive an equivalent to the aid granted thereto.

“ The rules and regulations very rightly provide that the stay of each patient shall be limited to one month. Notwithstanding this restriction, however, the expenditure for the maintenance of patients in this institution must be much below that required for the care and maintenance of patients in the hospital, as neither in medical supervision, dietary nor attendance can the outlay be equal to that required in hospital practice.

"I am, therefore, of opinion if the Government accede to the prayer of the petitioners to grant aid to this charity under the conditions of chapter 223, R.S.O., that a fair and proportionate grant would be at the rate of 15 cents per diem for each patient.

"Up to the 30th October last I find from the records that 49 patients have been cared for, representing 938 days stay, which, at 15 cents per day, would amount to \$140.70 for the year ending 30th September, 1887.

"I would therefore recommend that an Order in Council be passed ordering that the Convalescent Home, Toronto, be taken as named in R. S. O., chapter 223, and that it receive aid at the rate of 15 cents per day per patient maintained, and that such aid be limited to thirty, or such less number of days as patients may be in actual residence, such aid to commence on the 1st October, 1887, and I would further recommend that the sum of \$140.70 be allowed for work done prior to that date."

My recommendation was approved of and an Order in Council passed giving effect to it, subject to the ratification of the order by the Legislative Assembly.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	1
Admitted	- - - - -	175
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	176
Discharged	- - - - -	165
Died	- - - - -	..
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	11
		176

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	- - - - -	147
County of York	- - - - -	2
Other places	- - - - -	27
		176

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	77
Female	- - - - -	99
		176

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	138
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	23
Other denominations	- - - - -	15
		176

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	38
English	- - - - -	82
Irish	- - - - -	23
Scotch	- - - - -	10
Other Countries	- - - - -	23
		176

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	- - - - -	\$145 70
From the City of Toronto	- - - - -	843 05
Payment from inmates	- - - - -	346 92
Subscriptions and donations	- - - - -	999 98
		<hr/>
		\$2,335 65

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	- - - - -	\$1,117 55
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	- - - - -	237 40
Fuel	- - - - -	293 35
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	398 37
Repairs, ordinary	- - - - -	67 96
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	- - - - -	161 64
		<hr/>
		\$2,276 27

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 2,958 days, at 10 cents	- - - - -	\$295 80
Supplementary allowance at 5 cents	- - - - -	147 90
		<hr/>
		\$443 70

INSPECTION.

A copy of my report to the Government is annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the Convalescent Home, Toronto, on the 26th October, and found that there were 6 males, and 13 females and 2 youths under 12 being cared for. Due attention appeared to be given to the comfort and wants of the inmates. The number of persons cared for during the past year has been 171, many of whom, I am informed, were very infirm but were greatly benefited by their stay at the Home.

"No death has occurred in the institution and the work is being carried on in a very satisfactory way."

THE CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED, TORONTO.

Application was made to the Government in December, 1887, by the trustees of this Home, for a grant under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act. The Home was then known as "The St. George's Home for the Aged," and the trustees were the Rector and Churchwardens of the Church of St. George the Martyr, Toronto, the Home being the exclusive property of the parish. This arrangement was no doubt a sufficient guarantee for the correct oversight and administration of the affairs of the charity as an attachment to the parish and an appendage of the church for parish purposes, but I was not of the opinion that the Charity Aid Act contemplated the sub-division of aid for charitable work to such an extent. It is evident that in the event of such a Home being recognized as a public charity, a precedent would be established by which similar organizations might lay claim to aid without regard to the limited scope of their operations. It is hardly necessary to point out how onerous and cumbersome the distribution of aid would become if each parish in a city or large town were to be granted aid for work in its respective district, instead of such work being accomplished by a

central institution, so situated and supervised as to embrace the work to be done over the city, as is the case with all the other charities under government inspection. For these reasons, I reported to the Government that I was of the opinion that the St. George's Home should not be recognized unless it embraced a larger range in its organization and a wider field for its operations.

After this report was made the Home was incorporated under the name of the "Church Home for the Aged," with the Bishop of Toronto at the head of the trustees, the Bishop having accepted the office of Governor and placed the Home on the footing of a diocesan institution, and also having nominated representatives to sit on the Board. This action having removed the disabilities referred to in my report to the Government, I recommended that the Church Home should in future be aided under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act. This recommendation was approved of and an Order-in-Council passed granting aid to the Home from the 1st October, 1888.

Before making my first report to the Government I visited the Home. The premises used were formerly two small houses, which have now been thrown into one. All the room that the place affords was occupied at the time of my visit by the fourteen persons then in residence. The Home was comfortably furnished and with the exception of the crowded condition of the dormitories in consequence of the smallness of those apartments, the provision made for those who may be admitted appears to be all that is required.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

Places Admitted From.

Sectio

Religious Denominations.

Nationalities.

Receipts.

From the City of Toronto	- - - - -	\$100 00
From payments made by inmates	- - - - -	314 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	- - ,	960 41
		<hr/>
		\$1,374 41

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	- - - - -	\$308 04
Clothing and furnishings	- - - - -	47 09
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	- - - - -	162 66
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	100 50
Repairs	- - - - -	46 50
Other expenses	- - - - -	577 34
		<hr/>
		\$1,242 13

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 4179, days, at 5 cents per day	- - - - -	\$208 95
Supplementary grant, at 2 cents	- - - - -	83 58
Total	- - - - -	\$292 53

INSPECTION.

A copy of my report to the Government is annexed :—

“ I made an inspection of the Church Home, Toronto, on the 13th February, when there were 14 persons being cared for. This is the full number that can be accommodated in the two cottages forming the Home.

“ The register was examined and shewed that the returns made were proper and correct.

“ The premises are heated by two hot air furnaces. The Home was found to be in good order throughout.”

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make an inspection of this Home. A copy of his report to me is appended :—

“ As directed by you I visited the Church Home for the Aged, Toronto, on the 12th April. An examination of the books, which were properly kept and entered up, shewed that on the 1st October last there were 14 persons in residence, that 3 had been admitted that 1 had died, and that 6 had been discharged, leaving 10 persons in the Home on the day of my visit. These persons were all seen and appeared to be of the class for which such a home should be maintained.

“ The Home, which is under the supervision of a board of trustees and of a committee, is managed by two Sisters of the Order of St. John the Divine, one of whom is on duty during the day and both are in the Home at night.

“ The place was in very good order throughout, and the beds appeared comfortable and clean.

“ Service is held in the Home twice a week by the parochial clergy and daily by the Sisters.”

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	75
Admitted	- - - - -	117
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	192
Discharged	- - - - -	74
Died	- - - - -	16
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	102
		— 192

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	- - - - -	182
County of Wentworth and other counties	- - - - -	7
Other places	- - - - -	3
		— 192

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	133
Female	- - - - -	59
		— 192

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	118
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	74
		— 192

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	24
English	- - - - -	38
Irish	- - - - -	93
Scotch	- - - - -	26
Other countries	- - - - -	11
		— 192

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	- - - - -	\$2,193 80
" City of Hamilton	- - - - -	3,955 31
" Municipalities	- - - - -	491 00
" Inmates	- - - - -	404 00
		—
		\$7,044 11

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	- - - - -	\$3,910 39
Clothing, furnishings, etc	- - - - -	589 58
Fuel	- - - - -	676 60
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	909 01
Ordinary repairs	- - - - -	275 42
Other expenses	- - - - -	683 11
		—
		\$7,044 11

Government aid for 1889.

Allowance for 36,431 days, at 5 cents	- - - - -	\$1,821 55
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	- - - - -	728 62
Total	- - - - -	\$2,550 17

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government are annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the House of Refuge, Hamilton, on the 19th July. The inmates numbered 63 males, 35 females and 2 children. I was pleased to find a very great improvement in the condition of the institution as compared with past years. The small addition to the front of the old building has rendered it possible to make the house present a better appearance than heretofore."

"I inspected the House of Refuge, Hamilton, on the 25th October. The inmates on that date were 74 males, 35 females and 2 children—total 111. The most that can be said of this institution. It is doing its work as well as can be expected considering the many disadvantages under which it labours."

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	20
Admitted	- - - - -	2
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	22
In residence 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	22
	—	22

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	- - - - -	22
	—	22

Religious Denomination.

Protestant	- - - - -	22
	—	22

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	3
English	- - - - -	9
Irish	- - - - -	5
Scotch	- - - - -	5
	—	22

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included with those of the Protestant Orphans' Home, Hamilton, and therefore details cannot be given here.

Government aid for 1889.

Allowance for 7,573 days, at 5 cents - - - - -	\$378 65
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents - - - - -	151 46
Total - - - - -	\$530 11

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:—

"The Home for Aged Women, Hamilton, was inspected by me on the 19th July. There were then 21 old ladies in residence, all of whom I saw and for whom every comfort is provided that they could reasonably desire. The only defect I noticed about the Institution is a structure at the east end of the building which purports to be a fire-escape. Should the occasion unfortunately arise for these old ladies to escape from a fire in the building by means of this iron ladder, I fear the attempt would not be very successful. Such an 'escape' could only be available for young and nimble people. It is to be hoped the occasion will never arise for making such a test."

"The Home for Aged Women, Hamilton, was inspected by me on the 25th October. There were 22 old women in residence on that day. The Home was in all respects in commendable order."

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887 - - - - -	41
Admitted - - - - -	91
Total number of inmates - - - - -	132
Discharged - - - - -	82
Died - - - - -	6
In residence, 30th September, 1888 - - - - -	44
	132

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston - - - - -	53
County of Frontenac - - - - -	10
Other counties of Ontario - - - - -	61
Other places - - - - -	8
	132

Sex.

Male - - - - -	99
Female - - - - -	33
	132

Religious Denominations.

Protestant -	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Roman Catholic -	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
							— 132

Nationalities.

Canadian -	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
English -	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Irish -	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Scotch -	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other countries -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
							— 132

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario -	-	-	-	-	\$1,108	03
From the City of Kingston -	-	-	-	-	800	00
Payment from inmates -	-	-	-	-	374	00
Subscriptions and donations -	-	-	-	-	473	75
						— \$2,755 78

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds -	-	-	-	-	\$1,432	15
Clothing, furniture and furnishings -	-	-	-	-	165	57
Fuel -	-	-	-	-	473	21
Salaries and wages -	-	-	-	-	420	00
Repairs, ordinary -	-	-	-	-	51	32
Other expenses, including rent and taxes -	-	-	-	-	343	67
						— \$2,885 92

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 16,718 days, at 5 cents -	-	-	-	\$835	90
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day -	-	-	-	334	36
					— \$1,170 26

INSPECTIONS.

Instructions were given by me to Mr. Hayes to inspect this place. A copy of his report is annexed:—

"As directed by you, I made a visit to the House of Industry, Kingston, on the 6th June. I regret I cannot speak very highly of the state in which the place was. No doubt with the class of inmates found therein it is very difficult to keep the house in a very neat and orderly condition; but still, I think, with a little more method an improvement could be effected. The dilapidated condition of parts of the building is noticeable, and some repairs and renovations are very much needed. It is to be hoped that the Board of Managers will be able to put this institution, which houses many a poor person who would otherwise have difficulty in getting shelter, in a better position."

"The inmates numbered 39—23 men, 16 women. With one or two exceptions they were all seen. These persons appeared to be proper subjects for such a home."

A copy of my report to the Government is appended:—

"The second inspection of the House of Industry, Kingston, was made by me on the 2nd August. There were on that day thirty-eight old people being cared for, many of whom were very old and feeble, and needed the comfortable attention which could be bestowed in such an institution."

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	-	-	-	-	-	46
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	66
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	112
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	23
Died	-	-	-	-	-	22
In residence, 30th September, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	67
						112

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	-	-	-	-	-	22
County of Frontenac	-	-	-	-	-	8
Other counties and places	-	-	-	-	-	82
						112

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	51
Female	-	-	-	-	-	61
						112

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	4
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	108
						112

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	21
English	-	-	-	-	-	9
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	62
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	9
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	11
						112

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$1,621	57
From Municipalities	-	-	-	-	.....	.....
Income from property	-	-	-	-	134	60
Payment from inmates	-	-	-	-	867	11
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	2,974	14
Other sources	-	-	-	-	1,241	53
					\$6,838	95

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	- - - - -	\$3,017 19
Clothing and furnishing	- - - - -	1,422 04
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	.....
Fuel, light and cleaning	- - - - -	586 36
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	- - - - -	598 72
Other expenses	- - - - -	862 58
		\$6,486 89

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 21,774 days, at 5 cents	- - - - -	\$1,088 70
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	- - - - -	435 48
Total	- - - - -	\$1,524 18

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr Hayes to inspect this Home. A copy of his report is attached :—

"As instructed by you I visited the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 6th June. The inmates then numbered 25 males and 23 females, a total of 48. These persons were all seen. Several were in bed, and all appeared to be proper subjects for maintenance in an institution of this kind. During the past winter the death-rate of the old people was rather high.

"The house was in good order. The beadsteads have all been fitted with woven wire mattresses, which is a great improvement and conducive to more perfect cleanliness.

"The books are correctly kept."

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this Refuge is annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 2nd August, and saw the 60 inmates who were in residence on that day. All the indications were that the old people were receiving the usual good care and attention paid to them. The house and dormitories were scrupulously clean and neat, and the room vacated by the removal of the orphan children has afforded much needed space, and the children have likewise been benefited by the change. The dormitories in this charity are very neatly kept, and the good bedding, together with the generally tasteful manner in which they are fitted, shews admirable provision in this respect for those indigent and infirm persons who have the good fortune to receive the benefits of this institution."

PROTESTANT HOME FOR THE AGED AND FRIENDLESS, LONDON

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	6
Admitted	- - - - -	..
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	6
Discharged	- - - - -	..
Died	- - - - -	..
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	6
		— 6

Place admitted from.

City of London	- - - - -	6
		— 6

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	1
Female	- - - - -	5
		— 6

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	6
		— 6

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	1
English	- - - - -	2
Irish	- - - - -	1
Other countries	- - - - -	2
		— 6

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	- - - - -	\$514 51
From inmates in part payment of board	- - - - -	596 20
Income from property	- - - - -	911 75
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	- - - - -	2,835 16
From other sources	- - - - -	601 20
		—
		\$5,458 82

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	- - - - -	\$1,591 45
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	860 02
Other expenses	- - - - -	1,136 35
		—
		\$3,587 82

There is an orphanage connected with this Home, and the accounts of both are included in these statements.

Government aid for 1889.

Allowance for 2,099 days, at 5 cents	- - - - -	\$104 95
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	- - - - -	41 98
Total	- - - - -	\$146 93

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:—

"On the 31st July, I made an inspection of the Home for the Aged and Friendless, London. The portion of the building used for the purposes of this charity was in fairly good order."

"I again inspected the Home for the Aged and Friendless, London, on the 10th October, and saw the old people who were then receiving the benefits of this Refuge. The house was in satisfactory condition."

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	46
Admitted	- - - - -	26
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	72
Discharged	- - - - -	15
Died	- - - - -	10
In residence, 1st September, 1888	- - - - -	47
		72

Places admitted from.

City of London	- - - - -	28
County of Middlesex	- - - - -	2
Other counties of Ontario	- - - - -	42

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	29
Female	- - - - -	43
		72

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	1
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	71
		72

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	15
English	- - - - -	1
Irish	- - - - -	50
Other countries	- - - - -	6

72

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	- - - - -	\$1,822 10
From the City of London	- - - - -	420 41
Payment from inmates	- - - - -	1,331 80
Subscriptions and donations	- - - - -	8,975 21
		<hr/>
		\$12,549 52

<i>Expenditures.</i>		
Food of all kinds	- - - - -	\$5,248 01
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	- - - - -	1,582 77
Fuel	- - - - -	1,193 85
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	362 60
Repairs, ordinary	- - - - -	670 48
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	- - - - -	3,511 32
		<hr/>
		\$12,569 03

Government aid for 1889.

Allowance for 15,290 days at 5 cents	- - - - -	\$764 50
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	- - - - -	305 80
Total	- - - - -	\$1,070 30

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed :

"I made an inspection of the Roman Catholic House of Refuge, London, on the 31st July. There were then 44 inmates, viz : 17 males and 27 females. The house was found to be in perfect order in every respect."

"I inspected the Roman Catholic House of Refuge, London, on the 9th October. It contained on that date 17 males and 29 females ; total, 46. The house throughout was in the best of order."

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	12
Admitted	- - - - -	8
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	20
Discharged	- - - - -	8
Died	- - - - -	...
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	12
		<hr/>
		20

Places Admitted From.

City of London	- - - - -	20
County of Middlesex	- - - - -	...
Other counties in Ontario	- - - - -	...
		— 20

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	...
Female	- - - - -	20
		— 20

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	19
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	1
		— 20

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	10
English	- - - - -	9
Irish	- - - - -	1
		— 20

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	- - - - -	\$ 190 96
" City of London	- - - - -	430 94
From payments made by inmates	- - - - -	291 75
Subscriptions, donations, etc	- - - - -	411 01
		—
		\$1,324 66

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	- - - - -	\$607 65
Clothing and Furnishings	- - - - -	216 94
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	- - - - -	204 70
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	129 45
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	- - - - -	557 06
Other expenses	- - - - -	.....
		—
		\$1,715 80

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 4,455 days, at 5 cents per day	- - - - -	\$222 75
Supplementary grant, at 2 cents	- - - - -	89 10
Total	- - - - -	\$311 85

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:

"I visited the Home for Aged Women, London, on the 31st July.

"There were twelve old persons in residence on the day of my inspection. They are in the full enjoyment of a comfortable home, which is well managed in all respects."

"The Aged Women's Home, London, was inspected by me on the 9th October. There were twelve old women in residence on the day of my visit, who found here a sufficiently comfortable home.

"The institution seems to be doing thoroughly well the work which it has undertaken.

"The daily record was not found to be kept up to date, which was probably the result of a lack on the matron's part of appreciation of its importance. It was only necessary for me to call attention to it, however, to secure amendment in that trifling respect."

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution are shewn in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	106
Admitted	- - - - -	148
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	254
Discharged	- - - - -	130
Died	- - - - -	16
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	108
		— 254

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	147
Female	- - - - -	107
		— 254

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	...
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	254
		— 254

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	26
English	- - - - -	87
Irish	- - - - -	135
Scotch	- - - - -	4
Other Countries	- - - - -	2
		— 254

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	- - - - -	107
County of Carleton and other counties	- - - - -	70
Emigrants	- - - - -	77
		— 254

The receipts and expenditure of this charity are included with those of the Orphanage branch.

Government aid for 1889.

Allowance for 40,963 days, at 5 cents	-	-	-	\$2,048	15
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	819	26
Total	-	-	-	-	\$2,867 41

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Refuge are annexed:—

“An inspection of the St. Patrick’s Refuge was made by me on the 21st June, when there were 104 old people (51 males and 53 females) being cared for.

“The routine work of the institution was being carried on in the usual way, and I found that no change worthy of note had taken place since my previous visit.

“The building was in an orderly and clean condition.”

“I made an inspection of the St. Patrick’s Refuge, Ottawa, on the 5th October. There were the names of 49 adult males and 68 adult females under charge on the day of my visit. A few of the number were absent from the house, having been sent out as messengers for different purposes. Those seen by me, were many of them frail and old and infirm, and require the care of the institution

“I found the premises in good order, and that no change had taken place in the management and routine work of the institution since the date of my last visit.

ST. CHARLES’ HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1887	-	-	-	-	-	74
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	43
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	117
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	26
Died	-	-	-	-	-	16
In residence 30th September, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	75
						117

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	45
Female	-	-	-	-	-	72
						117

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	...
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	117
						117

Nationalities.

Canadian - - - - -	102
English - - - - -	2
Other countries - - - - -	13
	— 117

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa - - - - -	70
County of Carleton - - - - -	30
Other counties - - - - -	17
	— 117

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario - - - - -	\$1,921 36
“ County of Carleton - - - - -	.....
Income - - - - -	99 59
From payments made by inmates - - - - -	1,529 75
Subscriptions, donations, etc. - - - - -	1,470 75
	—
	\$5,021 45

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds - - - - -	\$1,931 38
Clothing and furnishings - - - - -	207 77
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc. - - - - -	664 83
Salaries and wages - - - - -	123 85
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary - - - - -	147 22
Other expenses - - - - -	1,987 00
	—
	\$5,062 05

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 29,095 days, at 5 cents per day - - - - -	\$1,454 75
Supplementary grant, at 2 cents - - - - -	581 90
Total - - - - -	\$2,036 65

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Home are annexed :—

“ I made an inspection of the St. Charles’ Hospice, Ottawa, on the 20th June. There were then in residence 30 males and 54 females, a total of 84.

“ No changed condition in regard to the management or working of this institution has occurred since my last visit. Quite a number of the old people who were then in residence have died, and their places have been filled by others, who appear to be equally destitute and in need of the shelter afforded here. One noticeable feature was the increased number of imbecile and feeble people being cared for.

“ The house was in its usual condition of cleanliness and order, and the books were neatly kept.”

" My second inspection of the St. Charles' Hospice, Ottawa, was made on the 3rd October. There were then 74 old people under charge, namely 30 males and 44 females. With the exception of eight males, who were reported to be at work on the small farm attached to the institution, I saw all the inmates, who, as a rule, were old and feeble, and no doubt required much care and attention from day to day.

"I found the premises in good order, but crowded to the utmost capacity, both in the living rooms and dormitories.

"The books were properly and well kept."

THE HOME FOR THE AGED, OTTAWA.

The managers of this Home having petitioned the Government for aid, I was directed to make a report upon it. After visiting the institution, I submitted the following report to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary:—

"I beg to report that, in accordance with instructions, I made an inspection of the Protestant Home for the Aged, Ottawa. The petition of the President and Board of Directors prays that this charity may be reported upon and recognized under the provisions of the Act in regard thereto.

"This institution is located on the corner of Cathcart and Sussex Streets, in a substantial building, well appointed as regards heating, ventilation and general accommodation for the number of inmates being cared for at the time of my visit. The premises have been tenanted and used for the purposes of the institution since the 12th August, 1887, and the objects of the charity appear to have been duly promoted during the term of its existence.

"On the day of my visit I found nineteen indigent persons being cared for, namely, 18 men and 1 woman, the latter the wife of one of the old men, all of whom appeared to be requiring the aid and shelter afforded them. I was assured that it is the intention of the Board of Directors to extend the benefits and enlarge the operations of the charity in so far as the means at the disposal of its promoters will warrant.

"The rules and regulations for the government of the institution are such as to assure the proper administration of its affairs.

"I would therefore recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and an Order in Council be passed ordering that the Protestant Home for the Aged, Ottawa, be taken as named in Schedule B of the Charity Aid Act, and that it receive aid in accordance with the provisions of that Act from the 1st October, 1887."

The Order in Council was passed as recommended, and, subject to the ratification of the Order by the Legislature, the name of the institution has been added to the schedule of those aided under the Charity Aid Act.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

	<i>Sex.</i>	
Male		26
Female		1

	<i>Religious Denominations.</i>	
Protestant		27

	<i>Nationalities.</i>	
Canadian		2
English		8
Other countries		17

	<i>Places admitted from.</i>	
City of Ottawa		22
County of Carleton		5
Other counties		..

	<i>Receipts.</i>	
From the Government of Ontario	
" County of Carleton		\$200 00
Income	
From payments made by inmates		358 25
Subscriptions, donations, etc.		1,094 49

\$1,652 74

	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Food of all kinds		\$593 83
Clothing and furnishings		310 65
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc		47 11
Salaries and wages		568 10
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary		25 91
Other expenses		371 58

\$1,917 18

Government Aid for the Year 1889.

Allowance for 5,763 days at 5 cents per day	-	-	\$288 15
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	-	-	115 26
Total	-	-	\$403 41

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed:—

" I made an inspection of the Protestant Home for the Aged, Ottawa, on the 5th October, and saw the 18 inmates then being cared for. Since the date of my last visit room for 8 more beds has been provided and these, together with those formerly used, are neat and well kept. This institution, one of the newest in the city, has made an excellent beginning and great interest and care is shewn in its management by the superintendent. The day previous to my visit a directors' meeting was held, and I understand that the report of the previous year's work shewed encouraging success.

" I found the premises very neat and tidy, and the records in proper order."

REFUGE BRANCH, ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

A petition was presented in March last to the Government by the managers of the Orphans' Home, Ottawa, in which it was set forth that in the new building lately erected by them a wing had been set apart for the exclusive accommodation of old and indigent women, and that the inmates of such wing were entirely separated from the children of the orphanage. The managers therefore prayed that this wing might be treated as an independent institution and be placed on Schedule B of the Charity Aid Act. This petition was referred to me to report upon. I therefore, when next in Ottawa, visited this wing and subsequently made the following report to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary :—

“ With reference to the appended petition of the president and directors of the Orphans' Home, Ottawa, praying that the ward set apart and appropriated to the use of aged women, and designated as the Old Women's Ward, be enumerated under Schedule B of the Charity Aid Act instead of under Schedule C of the said Act, I beg to report in accordance with your instructions, that during a recent visit to the institution I specially inspected the ward referred to with the view of reporting thereon. There were then 11 aged women under charge in the ward appropriated to their use, all of whom appeared to be fit subjects for the care and protection provided for them.

“ The representations made in the petition are fully borne out in regard to the exclusive use for this purpose of the wing referred to, and the separate provision made for the maintenance and comfort of its aged occupants.

“ The institution building is, as a whole, substantial and ornamental, and a credit to the patrons of the charity, and from the thorough and business like manner in which the Home has been established and carried on there is ample guarantee of its permanence and success.

“ I would therefore recommend that an Order in Council be passed directing that the branch of the Orphan's Home, Ottawa, designated the Old Women's Ward, be taken as named in Schedule B of the Charity Aid Act, and that it receive aid in accordance with the provisions of that Act from the 1st October, 1887.”

An Order in Council was duly passed approving of the recommendation made by me, subject to the ratification of the order by the Legislature.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
In residence, 1st September, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
							22

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other counties of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

— 22 —

	<i>Sex.</i>	
Female - - - - -	22	
		— 22
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		
Protestant - - - - -	22	
		— 22
<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian - - - - -	3	
English - - - - -	4	
Irish - - - - -	13	
Other countries - - - - -	2	
		— 22

The receipts and expenditures of this Charity are shewn in the report upon the Orphans' Home, Ottawa.

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 3,978 days, at 5 cents - - - - -	\$198 90
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day - - - - -	79 56
Total - - - - -	\$278 46

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed:—

"Upon the occasion of a visit made by me to the Refuge Branch of the Orphan's Home, Ottawa, I found that there were 13 old persons in residence. Every attention appeared to be paid for the comfort and well being of the inmates. The quarters in which they are domiciled were in excellent order and are well adapted for the use and general well being of the inmates."

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887 - - - - -	40
Admitted - - - - -	64
Total number of inmates - - - - -	104
Discharged - - - - -	62
Died - - - - -	2
In residence, 30th September, 1888 - - - - -	40
	— 104

Places admitted from.

From the City of Guelph - - - - -	31
From the County of Wellington and other counties - - - - -	42
Foreigners, etc. - - - - -	31
	— 104

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	51
Female	- - - - -	53
		<u>104</u>

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	2
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	102
		<u>104</u>

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	26
English	- - - - -	3
Irish	- - - - -	64
Other countries	- - - - -	11
		<u>104</u>

Receipts.

Province of Ontario	- - - - -	\$1,105 64
Municipalities	- - - - -	136 00
From inmates in part payment for board	- - - - -	250 00
Income from property	- - - - -	300 00
From all other sources	- - - - -	684 37
		<u>\$2,476 01</u>

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	- - - - -	\$1,466 60
Clothing and furnishings	- - - - -	546 81
Fuel, light and cleaning	- - - - -	230 05
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	110 00
Ordinary repairs	- - - - -	124 79
Other expenses	- - - - -	765 08
		<u>\$3,243 33</u>

Government Aid for the year 1889.

Allowance for 15,208 days at 5 cents per day	- - - - -	\$760 40
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	- - - - -	304 16
Total	- - - - -	<u>\$1,064 56</u>

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:—

"I visited the House of Providence, Guelph, on the 9th August, and found 44 persons being cared for, 25 men, 17 women, and 2 children.

"The institution was in good order in all departments."

"The House of Providence, Guelph, was inspected by me on the 30th October. There were then in residence, 22 men, 10 women and 2 children. This very comfortable home for the poor was found to be in its usual condition of excellence, leaving nothing to be desired on behalf of the objects of its care."

PROTESTANT HOME, ST. CATHARINES (REFUGE BRANCH).

Full particulars of the operations of the Refuge Branch of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1887	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Places admitted from.

Sept.

Religious Denominations.

Nationalities.

The receipts and expenditures of this Branch of the Charity are included in the accounts of the Orphanage.

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 1,095 days, at 5 cents per day	-	-	\$54 75
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	-	-	21 90
Total	-	-	\$76 65

The report upon the inspection of this Home will be found in that portion of the report relating to Orphanages.

THE THOMAS WILLIAMS HOME.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

Places admitted from.

City of St. Thomas	- - - - -	28
		— 28

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	17
Female	- - - - -	11
		— 28

Religious denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	22
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	6
		— 28

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	4
English	- - - - -	13
Irish	- - - - -	8
Other countries	- - - - -	3
		— 28

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	- - - - -	\$301 04
From the City of St. Thomas	- - - - -	640 94
From payments by inmates	- - - - -	191 87
From other sources	- - - - -	140 60
		— \$1,274.45

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	- - - - -	\$671 85
Clothing and furnishings	- - - - -	42 02
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	- - - - -	130 12
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	303 00
Other expenses	- - - - -	278 80
		— \$1,425 79

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 6,705 days' stay, at 5 cents per day	- - - - -	\$335 25
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	- - - - -	134 10
Total	- - - - -	\$469 35

INSPECTION.

Copies of the reports made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government are annexed:—

"An inspection of the Thomas Williams Home, St. Thomas, was made by me on the 10th March. On that day there were 10 males and 8 females in residence.

"The house was in its usual satisfactory condition in all respects, and there was every evidence of a careful regard in its management for the comfort and welfare of the inmates."

"I made a second inspection of the Thomas Williams Home, St. Thomas, on the 8th October.

"This institution is making favourable progress; every visit discloses improvement in its condition. I shall not make any suggestions as to matters which still require attention, as I am satisfied that as fast as means will permit improvements will continue to be made.

"The Home had 18 inmates on the day of my visit, namely, 8 males and 10 females."

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	90
Admitted	- - - - -	32
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	<u>122</u>
• Discharged	- - - - -	26
Died	- - - - -	8
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	88
		<u>122</u>

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	- - - - -	56
County of Wentworth and other counties	- - - - -	29
Other places	- - - - -	37
		<u>122</u>

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	48
Female	- - - - -	74
		<u>122</u>

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	4
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	118
		<u>122</u>

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	26
English	- - - - -	5
Irish	- - - - -	82
Scotch	- - - - -	4
Other countries	- - - - -	5
		<u>122</u>

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	- - - - -	\$2,914 60
From the City of Hamilton	- - - - -	200 00
From the County of Wentworth	- - - - -	200 00
From other municipalities	- - - - -	414 00
From inmates	- - - - -	879 00
Income	- - - - -	700 00
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	- - - - -	462 50
Other sources	- - - - -	1,374 42
		<hr/>
		\$7,144 52

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	- - - - -	\$5,579 05
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	- - - - -	990 47
Fuel, light and cleaning	- - - - -	1,036 21
Other expenditures	- - - - -	2,245 62
		<hr/>
		\$9,851 35

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 31,770 days' stay, at 5 cents	- - - - -	\$1,588 50
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	- - - - -	635 40
Total	- - - - -	\$2,223 90

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Dundas, on the 16th November. On that date there were in residence 35 adult males, 52 adult females, and 32 boys, a total of 169.

"Everything was found to be in good condition in the building, with the exception of the laundry. A new laundry is very much needed, as the washing has to be done for all the inmates, now numbering 169, as well as for the officers and servants, and it is now done in the most primitive manner. A reasonable outlay in laundry machinery and appliances would be an immense improvement in the working of this Institution, both in efficiency and economy.

"I saw all the boys in residence. They appeared to be in excellent health, and to be happy and contented."

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	12
Admitted	- - - - -	11
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	23

Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
In residence, 30th September, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14

23

Places admitted from.

Town of Chatham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
County of Kent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..

23

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9

23

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

23

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

23

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$344	75
From the Town of Chatham	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	00
From other sources	-	-	-	-	-	609	20

\$2,953 95

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$513	74
Clothing and furnishing	-	-	-	-	-	63	65
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	-	-	-	-	-	550	87
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	346	50
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	1,324	31

\$2,799 97

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 4,780 days' stay, at 5 cents per day	-	-	-	-	\$239	00
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	-	-	-	-	95	60

Total - - - - \$334 60

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:—

"An inspection of the Home for the Friendless, Chatham, was made by me on the 2nd August. There were then 12 inmates—7 men and 5 women.

"The institution was scrupulously clean and neat throughout. There is not a better kept institution in this respect in the Province. There are, however, some features of this home which are susceptible of improvement, and no doubt these will receive attention when the available funds will admit of it.

"The two most important items which appear to me to require attention are the heating of the building by hot water and the painting of the floors. The first would materially conduce to the comfort of the inmates, the safety of the building from fire, and economy in the administration. The second would be conducive to cleanliness, as well as great saving of labour, and improve the sanitary condition of the house, inasmuch as the constant scrubbing of pine floors keeps them saturated with water, besides wearing them out very quickly. The continual dampness created is very injurious to the health of the inmates, especially the aged and infirm who are domiciled here, and are subject to rheumatism and kindred aliments."

THE WIDOWS' HOME, BRANTFORD.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	-	-	-	-	-	11
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	14
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	3
Died	-	-	-	-	-	1
In residence, 30th September, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	11
						14

Places admitted from.

City of Brantford	-	-	-	-	-	12
Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	2
						14

Sex.

Female	-	-	-	-	-	14
						14

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	14
						14

Nationalities.

English	-	-	-	-	-	7
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	5
						14

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$278	84
From inmates	-	-	-	-	40	00
From other sources	-	-	-	-	490	59
					\$809	43

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds - - - - -	\$367 57
Clothing and furnishing - - - - -	76 21
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc - - - - -	132 42
Salaries and wages - - - - -	192 25
Other expenses - - - - -	67 35
	<hr/>
	\$835 80

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 4,487 days' stay, at 5 cents per day - - - - -	224 35
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents - - - - -	89 74
	<hr/>
	\$314 09

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the Widows' Home, Brantford, on the 3rd August. There were then 9 old ladies in residence.

"The house was found to be in very good order and its affairs well managed."

"On the 15th November I again inspected the Widows' Home, Brantford. The house was in its usual good condition, and every care seemed to be bestowed upon the inmates."

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, BELLEVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887 - - - - -	10
Admitted - - - - -	3
Total number of inmates - - - - -	13
Discharged - - - - -	2
Died - - - - -	2
In residence, 30th September, 1888 - - - - -	9
	<hr/>
	13

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Belleville - - - - -	10
From the County of Hastings and other counties - - - - -	3
	<hr/>
	13

Sex.

Male - - - - -	7
Female - - - - -	6
	<hr/>
	13

Religious Denominations.

Protestant -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
							—	13

Nationalities.

Canadian -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
							—	13

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$299	68
From the City of Belleville	-	-	-	-	-	100	00
From inmates	-	-	-	-	-	102	00
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	100	00
						\$601	68

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$360	72
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	25	73
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	66	28
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	30	00
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	57	26
						\$539	99

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 3,403 days at 5 cents per day	-	-	-	\$170	15
Supplementary aid, 2 cents	-	-	-	68	06
Total	-	-	-	\$238	21

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Charity are annexed :—

" An inspection of the Home for the Friendless, Belleville, was made by me on the 3rd May, when there were 10 old people, 6 males and 4 females, in residence, all of whom were evidently well cared for."

" I made a second inspection of the Home for the Friendless, Belleville, on the 25th July, and found that 9 persons were being maintained on that day. The house was in good order, the records properly kept, and good evidence appeared that the supervision and care of the inmates was properly looked after."

THE PROTESTANT HOME, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movement of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	12
Admitted	- - - - -	17
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	29
Discharged	- - - - -	11
Died	- - - - -	1
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	17
		— 29

Places admitted from.

From the Town of Peterborough	- - - - -	22
From the County of Peterborough and other counties	- - - - -	7
		— 29

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	12
Female	- - - - -	17
		— 29

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	29
		— 29

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	16
English	- - - - -	8
Irish	- - - - -	4
Scotch	- - - - -	1
		— 29

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	- - - - -	\$462 70
From municipalities for board of inmates	- - - - -	200 00
From inmates	- - - - -	289 69
Subscriptions and donations	- - - - -	593 92
		—
		\$1,546 31

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	- - - - -	\$662 52
Clothing and furnishings	- - - - -	138 04
Fuel, light and cleaning	- - - - -	197 00
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	221 50
Other expenses	- - - - -	241 89
		—
		\$1,460 95

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 5,755 days. at 5 cents per day	- - -	\$287 75
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	- - -	115 10
Total	- - -	\$402 85

INSPECTIONS.

Instructions were given to Mr. Mann to make the inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is appended:—

In accordance with your instructions, I made an inspection of the Peterboro' Protestant Home on the 17th May. There were then in residence 17 persons, 5 men, 5 women and 7 children. The latter were all out at school at the time I called, so that I did not see them.

"Since the last inspection of the Home was made, several structural improvements have been completed, such as two bath rooms, two staircases leading to the separate wings; also a new fence across the front of the lot. These several additions will add very much to the general comfort of the old people and to efficiency and appearance of this deserving charity.

"Cleanliness and order prevailed in all parts."

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

No change has been made during the year in the number of Asylums aided. As will be seen by the Separate Reports, continual improvements are being made in and additions to those already helped by the Province.

The usual statistical tables and summaries are submitted.

The first shews the operations of the various Orphanages during the year :—

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Number in residence 1st October, 1887.		Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1888.		Total number maintained during the year.		Number discharged during the year.		Number of deaths during the year.		Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1888.
		268	205	473	177	11	285	11	285	11	285	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	268	205	473	177	11	285	11	285	11	285	168
Protestant Orphan's Home	"	178	76	254	86	11	168	11	168	11	168	79
Girls' Home	"	86	47	133	53	1	79	1	79	1	79	101
Boys' "	"	92	54	146	44	1	101	1	101	1	101	12
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	12	62	74	62	12	12	12	12	12	12	89
Infants' Home	"	74	202	276	126	61	89	61	89	61	89	50
St. Nicholas' Home	"	45	131	176	126	126	50	126	50	126	50	39
Hospital for Sick Children	"	36	102	138	95	4	39	4	39	4	39	148
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	154	59	213	61	4	148	4	148	4	148	26
Protestant Orphan "	"	34	5	39	13	13	26	13	26	13	26	77
Boys' Home	"	72	26	98	21	21	77	21	77	21	77	52
Girls' "	"	55	34	89	37	37	52	37	52	37	52	34
Home for Friendless	"	29	35	64	24	6	34	6	34	6	34	49
Orphans' Home	Kingston	57	24	81	30	2	49	2	49	2	49	32
House of Providence Orphanage	"	14	179	193	160	1	32	1	32	1	32	34
Hotel Dieu "	"	40	74	114	79	1	34	1	34	1	34	40
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	23	57	80	39	1	60	1	60	1	60	60
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	59	60	119	59	1	121	1	121	1	121	59
St. Joseph's "	"	114	128	242	120	1	59	1	59	1	59	19
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	93	53	146	51	12	83	12	83	12	83	59
Protestant "	"	54	27	81	22	1	17	1	17	1	17	40
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	11	93	104	67	18	19	18	19	18	19	17
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Catharines	19	3	22	4	1	17	1	17	1	17	17
Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	38	8	46	5	1	40	1	40	1	40	40
The Thomas Williams Home (Orph'age Branch)	St. Thomas	2	2	2	2	1	33	1	33	1	33	33
Orphans' Home	Fort William	36	13	49	15	1	33	1	33	1	33	33
Totals		1693	1759	3452	1578	127	1747	127	1747	127	1747	
Totals 1887		1738	1789	3527	1713	82	1732	82	1732	82	1732	

During 1888, as compared with 1887, there was a decrease of 75 in the number maintained in the Orphanages, while the deaths rose from 82 to 127.

The statistics relating to the sex, religious denominations, and nationalities of the inmates are given in the following summary:—

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	1,862
Female	- - - - -	1,590
		— 3,452

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	1,712
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	1,740
		— 3,452

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	2,412
English	- - - - -	416
Irish	- - - - -	412
Scotch	- - - - -	64
United States	- - - - -	52
Other countries and unknown	- - - - -	96
		— 3,452

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which Orphanages are located	-	2,566
Received from counties in which Orphanages are located	-	271
Received from other counties in the Province	-	456
Emigrants and foreigners	-	159
		— 3,452

The next table shews the aggregate stay of the inmates of the Orphanages, the fixed allowances in respect thereof under the Charity Aid Act, the receipts of the Institutions on maintenance account, the amount of the supplementary allowance, together with the total amount which will be recommended as the grant to be voted by the Legislature during the session of 1889. Following that table is one shewing the cost of maintaining the Orphanages, and then come the separate reports upon each Home.

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.

Location.

	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance at one and a half cent. per day.	Amount received from all sources other than Govt.	Fixed allowance at one and a half cent. per day.	Supplementary Allowance of one quarter such re-epipes, provided amount does not exceed the half cent allowance.	Supplementary Allowance of half cent. per day.	Total Government grant for the year 1889.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	102962	1544 43	7436 95	514 81	2059 24	336 55	1346 20
Protestant Orphans' Home	67310	1009 65	9542 09	161 19	644 76	126 74	769 88
Girls' Home.....	32238	483 57	4599 30	192 47	769 88	126 74	1628 68
Boys' Home.....	22055	577 41	5803 22	31 69	378 00	2384 22	1089 56
Newboys' Lodgings.....	6337	95 05	3041 46	140 29	272 39	51 84	207 38
Infants' Home and Infirmary	18900	283 50	4913 18	101 77	4899 44	103 89	561 14
St. Nicholas Home.....	15890	817 17	5677 80	140 29	3722 05	51 84	297 30
Hospital for Sick Children.....	14748	10369	155 54	140 29	28057	4132 10	397 08
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.....	10369	10369	220 85	11761	297 81	1597 07	440 17
Orphan Asylum.....	10369	10369	220 85	11761	297 81	1597 07	440 17
Boys' Home.....	10369	10369	220 85	11761	297 81	1597 07	440 17
Girls' Home.....	10369	10369	220 85	11761	297 81	1597 07	440 17
Home for Friendless.....	10369	10369	220 85	11761	297 81	1597 07	440 17
Orphans' Home.....	21188	317 82	2845 59	106 94	53 33	62 78	423 76
House of Providence Orphan Asylum.....	106666	159 99	159 99	106 94	213 32	267 30	267 30
Hotel Dieu.....	13365	188 36	341 25	104 91	143 23	572 90	572 90
Orphans' Home.....	13365	200 47	9296 29	101 77	101 77	291 82	291 82
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.....	45667	314 75	*6840 35	71 80	71 80	287 20	287 20
St. Joseph's.....	28645	429 67	5013 57	68 47	68 47	273 86	273 86
London.....	30355	305 33	101 77	101 77	101 77	291 82	291 82
St. Catharines.....	6338	95 07	*1493 17	31 69	31 69	126 76	126 76
St. Agatha.....	14360	215 40	888 50	71 80	71 80	287 20	287 20
St. Thomas.....	124	1 86	2148 05	68 47	68 47	273 86	273 86
Fort William.....	13693	205 39	205 39	10	10	2934 70	16453 69
Totals.....	633157	8804 10	92051 22	46	46	3002 46	15928 82
" 1887.....	657709	9007 24	90998 42	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Includes receipts of Refuge Branch.

† Included with Refuge Branch.
+ This sum includes 10 cents per day for the mother nurses, and a grant of \$200 for Infirmary work.

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.

Location.

	Average cost per inmate per day.	Total expenditure on main-tenance ending 30th of Sep-tember, 1888.	Average stay of inmates.	Cents.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....				
Protestant Orphans' Home.....				
Girls' Home				
Boys' Home				
Newboys' Lodgings				
Infants' Home and Infirmary				
St. Nicholas' Home				
Hospital for Sick Children.....				
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.....				
Orphan Asylum.....				
Boys' Home.....				
Girls' Home				
Home for Friendless				
Orphans' Home				
House of Providence Orphan Asylum.....				
Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum.....				
Orphans' Home				
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum				
St. Joseph's				
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home.....				
Protestant Orphans' Home.....				
Womens' Refuge and Infants' Home				
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)				
Orphan Asylum				
The Thomas Williams Home (Orphanage Branch)				
Orphan Asylum				
Totals.....				
				653157
				123943 04

* Includes expenditure of Refuge Branch.

+ Included with Refuge Branch.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	268
Admitted	- - - - -	205
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	473
Discharged	- - - - -	177
Died	- - - - -	11
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	285
		473

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	239
Female	- - - - -	234
		473

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	11
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	462
		473

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	382
English	- - - - -	27
Irish	- - - - -	45
United States	- - - - -	11
Other countries	- - - - -	8
		473

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	- - - - -	329
County of York	- - - - -	18
Other parts of Ontario	- - - - -	111
Other countries	- - - - -	15
		473

The receipts of the institution during the year, including the Government grant of \$2,076.70, were \$9,513.65, and the expenditures were \$9,901.13.

The collective stay of the inmates was 102,962 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$2,059.24 as Government aid for the year 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Home are annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the Roman Catholic Orphanage at Sunnyside on the 19th March. On that day the names of 147 youths were recorded. Eighteen of the boys, who belong to a band lately organized, had, with a number of the

other boys, left that morning for a holiday in the city, consequently I did not see them. Those of the lads who were present were comfortably clothed and apparently well cared for. No cases of illness existed.

"The books were properly kept and the house was in its usual condition of order and cleanliness."

"A second inspection of the Sunnyside Orphans' Home was made by me on the 11th September. On that day there were the names of 150 boys recorded as being under charge in the institution. Those of school age were reported to be in regular attendance in the class rooms, with the exception of eight, who were employed at the bolt works near the Orphanage.

"I found the dormitories and all apartments of the building in good order. The books are neatly kept."

"I visited the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, connected with the House of Providence, Toronto, on the 25th October, and found that there were 143 children under charge. Of this number some were of very tender age, mere infants, others were more advanced and able in some measure to care for themselves in the nursery, and the still more advanced were under instruction in the school room at the time of my visit.

"The dormitories were neat and tidy. The children were well and comfortably clad and shewed evidence of the care and attention bestowed on them."

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this institution during the past year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	178
Admitted	- - - - -	76
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	254
Discharged	- - - - -	86
Died	- - - - -	..
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	168
		— 254

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	150
Female	- - - - -	104
		— 254

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	254
		— 254

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	240
English	- - - - -	14
		— 254

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	- - - - -	249
County of York	- - - - -	1
Other parts of Ontario	- - - - -	4
Other countries	- - - - -	
		— 254

The receipts of this institution during the year, including the Government grant of \$1,250.80, were \$9,542.09, and the expenditures were \$9,419.96.

The collective stay of the inmates was 67,310 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$1,346.20 as Government aid for the year 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed:—

“The Protestant Orphans’ Home, Toronto, was inspected by me on the 23rd February, when I found 111 boys and 83 girls in charge. The general health of the inmates was good, one child only was ailing, and she was in delicate health when received into the Home.

“The building was in its usual condition of excellent order and neatness throughout. No unusual occurrence worthy of note has taken place since my last visit. The work of the Home appears to be carried on in a very satisfactory manner.”

“The second inspection of the Protestant Orphans’ Home, Toronto, was made by me on the 11th September. I found that the inmates then numbered 179—104 boys, 75 girls. Those of school age, 150 in number, were in the school rooms at the time of my visit.

“The children were all in excellent health, clean and comfortably clad, and the Home was in good order throughout. Ample evidence appeared of the continued good care and management of the institution.

“An examination of the books shewed them to be properly kept.”

GIRLS’ HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	86
Admitted	- - - - -	47
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	— 133
Discharged	- - - - -	53
Died	- - - - -	1
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	79
		— 133

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	3
Female	- - - - -	130
		— 133

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	130
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	3
	—	133

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	109
English	- - - - -	15
Irish	- - - - -	4
United States	- - - - -	2
Other Countries	- - - - -	3
	—	133

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	- - - - -	125
Other parts of Ontario	- - - - -	8
	—	133

Including the Government grant of \$611.18, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$5,710.48, and the expenditure to \$5,887.91.

The collective stay of the inmates was 32,238 days, entitling the Asylum to receive a sum of \$644.76 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Home are annexed :—

"An inspection of the Girls' Home, Toronto, was made by me on the 7th March. At that date the Home contained 96 inmates, 3 of whom are adults. A marked improvement has taken place in the health of the children during the past two or three years, there being now only 11 isolated in separate bedrooms in consequence of the skin disease with which they are afflicted. On its first appearance between 60 and 70 children were attacked.

"The Home was found to be thoroughly clean and orderly in all departments. The children were assembled at their evening meal of ample and wholesome food."

"I made a second visit of inspection to the Girls' Home, Toronto, on the 14th August. Eighty-three children were being cared for, 70 of whom were in the Home proper and 13 in a detached building in Bleeker street. This arrangement in regard to the isolation of 13 of the children has been rendered necessary on account of the continued presence of eczema. This seclusion will, no doubt, effect the intended purpose.

"The Home was in good order and the children neat, clean and well cared for. The ordinary routine operations of the institution were being attended to with commendable zeal by the matron and her assistants."

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of the Home during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	92
Admitted	- - - - -	54
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	146
Discharged	- - - - -	44
Died	- - - - -	1
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	101
		— 146

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	142
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	4
		— 146

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	101
English	- - - - -	22
Irish	- - - - -	14
Other countries	- - - - -	9
		— 146

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	- - - - -	146
		— 146

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of \$786.24, amounted to \$6,589.46, and the expenditures were \$6,638.63.

The collective stay of the institution was equal to 38,494 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$769.88 as Government aid for the year 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed:

"I made an inspection of the Boys' Home, Toronto, on the 7th February. I saw the 104 youths then in residence, all of whom were in excellent health. All those of school age were in the school room under the instruction of one teacher, and although good progress was evident in many cases, it was quite apparent that it was impossible for one teacher to do justice to so large a number of scholars. On enquiry I found that 31 classes in all were being taught, and even if the ordinary school hours were extended to their utmost limit, it is obvious that the time allotted to each class must be very short. The excellent system and order prevailing in the school-room no doubt measurably lighten the task of the teacher in instructing so large a number of children, but it is nevertheless to be hoped that the responsible authorities will see the necessity for employing an assistant teacher.

"The Home was found to be in its usual condition of perfect order and cleanliness, and the appearance of the boys shewed that they were receiving every needed care and attention by the matron and her assistant. The good health of the boys in this institution is worthy of note.

"I learned that, owing to the necessity for increased accommodation, the managers have been discussing the question of enlarging the building. In the event of their deciding to add to it, it would be wise, notwithstanding the immunity enjoyed in the past from epidemics and ailments of a serious nature, to make provision for a sick-room for the isolation of patients when the disease is contagious or epidemic in its character."

"The Boys' Home, Toronto, was again inspected by me on the 14th August. There were 108 boys in charge at this time. They were all in excellent health and in the best of spirits, enjoying themselves during the vacation. They shewed in many ways that they were being cared for and attended to with usual interest, and good judgment exercised in their behalf.

"The Home in all sections was in excellent order, and in a thorough state of cleanliness.

"The books were well and neatly kept, and there was every evidence of the maintenance of close supervision and care over the lads."

NEWSBOYS' LODGINGS, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this institution during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1887	-	-	-	-	-	12
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	62
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	74
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	62
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	12
						74

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	60
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	14
						74

Nationalties.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	52
English	-	-	-	-	-	16
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	3
						74

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	72
County of York	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	..
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	..
						74

The income during the year, including the Government grant of 161.04, was \$3,202.50, and the expenditures were \$4,338.07.

The collective stay of the boys was 6,337 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$126.74 as Government aid for the year 1889.

INSPECTIONS

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed:—

"I visited the Newsboys' Lodgings, Toronto, on the 5th March, when the register contained the names of 21 boys as inmates. This number is considerably below the average for some time past. I was informed that quite a number of boys had been ailing, and that the sickness which prevailed in the building at the time of my last inspection still continues. This condition would appear to be largely due to the dilapidated and unhealthy state of the basement of the building, and many of the boys, from their fear of becoming ill, prefer not to lodge in the institution. Members of the Superintendent's family have suffered in health as well as the boys, and it is most important that measures should be taken to remedy the defects in the building. The basement is damp and unhealthy throughout, and should have a concrete floor laid in it. The fittings of the wash and bath rooms are in a very bad state, and require renewing throughout. It is to be hoped that the managers will see the necessity for such alterations and improvements as will place the building in a fairly tenantable condition."

"On the 25th October I made an inspection of the Newsboys' Lodgings, Toronto, and found that there were sixteen provided with board and lodging on the day of my visit.

"Extensive alterations and improvements of a structural character have been made of the Lodgings since the date of my last visit. The whole building has been raised about three feet, so as to give sufficient height in the basement, which has been sub-divided so as to admit of ample kitchen, bath room, furnace room, storeroom, etc. The floor has been well concreted, and the whole work appears to have been very substantially and properly done. Several changes have been made in the upper apartments which add much to the convenience and internal economy of the house. An additional story has been added to the rear part, which will afford sleeping accommodation for 20 more boys. A sick room has also been added in good position, and the whole premises will be ready for occupation in a few weeks, and, with the enlarged capacity and comfort, good work should be accomplished, as the apartments now are so much superior to what they have been in the past.

"Whilst these improvements have been in progress a small house on Duke Street has been occupied, and a limited number of boys have been accommodated there."

THE INFANTS' HOME, TORONTO

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the past year:—

Movements of Inmates.

		Infants.	Mothers.	Total.
In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	50	24	74
Admitted	- - - - -	137	65	202
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	187	89	276
Discharged	- - - - -	66	60	126
Died	- - - - -	61	..	61
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	60	29	89
		187	89	276

The statistical information regarding the infants is as follows, viz. :—

	<i>Sex.</i>	
Male	93	
Female	94	
	—	187

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	140	
Roman Catholic	47	
	—	187

Nationalities.

Canadian	159	
English	12	
Irish	10	
Scotland	4	
Other countries	2	
	—	187

Places Admitted from.

City of Toronto	154	
Province of Ontario	5	
Other countries	28	
	—	187

The receipts of the Home during the year were \$6,240.47, and the expenditures were \$6,206.38.

The collective stay of the children equalled 22,266 days. The Home will be entitled in respect of them to \$445.32.

The collective stay of the mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed, was 9,464 days. The Home will therefore be entitled to \$946.40.

The collective days' stay of the other women, for whom 7 cents per day is allowed, was 528 days, for which the sum of \$36.96 will be allowed.

The total grant, therefore, to the Home for 1889, including the grant of \$200 for the Infirmary work, will amount to \$1,628.68.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Home are annexed :—

" On the 22nd February I visited the Infant's Home, Toronto. On that day there were 71 infants and 32 mothers in the Home, all of whom were in good health. Twenty-five mother nurses have been admitted during the currency of this year, and there were 30 in residence at the close of the last. During the same time 84 infants have been admitted to the general wards and 24 to the infirmary branch. In this latter department, 7 deaths have taken place since the commencement of the year, and a like number in the general wards. This is a percentage of 13 on the total admissions, but excluding the infirmary, the rate is reduced to 8 per cent. This good shewing is largely to be attributed to the increased dormitory accommodation afforded in the new annexe, which, in the absence of any contagious ailment or epidemic, has been occupied for ordinary purposes since its erection. In the event of an epidemic, such as formerly visited this institution, again appearing, this annexe will undoubtedly

prove a great benefit in furthering the efforts made to preserve life. It is suitably furnished and well adapted to the purpose for which it was designed. Its cost was \$6,000.

" I found the Home to be in excellent order and the books properly kept."

" A second inspection of the Infants' Home, Toronto, was made by me on the 14th August. I visited all the different apartments and saw that they were in good condition, and that a proper state of order was maintained throughout. There were 29 adult mother nurses and 55 infants, making a total of 84 under charge on the day of my visit. Eighty-three mother nurses have been admitted since the commencement of the current year, and 122 infants, 50 of whom were received into the infirmary branch. Of these latter, 26, or 52 per cent. have died. Of the remaining 72 admitted, 28 or 37 per cent. have died. This largely increased death-rate in the infirmary has been due to disease of an hereditary character, many of those received were, I understand, in a dying condition when taken in.

" I found the books to be properly kept, and that a good record had been made of the routine work of the Home."

ST. NICHOLAS HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of the Home during the official year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	45
Admitted	- - - - -	131
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	176
Discharged	- - - - -	126
Died	- - - - -	..
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	50
		— 176

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	176
		— 176

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	21
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	155
		— 176

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	99
English	- - - - -	29
Irish	- - - - -	31
Other countries	- - - - -	17
		— 176

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	- - - - -	80
Other places	- - - - -	96
		— 176

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of \$395.38, was \$5,217.47, and the expenditure was \$5,203.54.

The collective stay of the boys was 18,900 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$378 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

“ The St. Nicholas Home, Toronto, was inspected by me on the 3rd March. The register then contained the names of 54 boys and young men, who were receiving lodging. Night school instruction is also provided for these lads, and an examination of copy-books, etc., shewed that many of them are making good progress.

“ The Home was found in good order and strictly clean. The books are properly kept.”

“ I made another inspection of the St. Nicholas Home, Toronto, on the 25th October. On that day there were recorded the names of 51 boys and youths who were receiving board and lodging. I found the house clean, the dormitories well kept, and the furniture and furnishings in good order. Some painting and kalsomining has been done since the date of my last inspection, which greatly improves the rooms most used and therefore requiring more constant work to keep them in repair.”

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

The following summaries shew the operations of this institution during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

Under treatment, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	36
Admitted	- - - - -	102
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	138
Discharged	- - - - -	95
Died	- - - - -	4
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	39
		138

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	70
Female	- - - - -	68
		138

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	110
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	15
Other Religions	- - - - -	13
		138

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	138
		— 138

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	- - - - -	115
County of York	- - - - -	4
Other counties and countries	- - - - -	19
		— 138

In the Convalescent Home on the Island, 90 children were admitted during the summer season, but the majority of these were patients transferred from the Hospital.

The income of the Hospital during the year amounted to \$8,264.40, and the expenditures to \$7,731.45.

The collective stay of the inmates, including those in the Island Home who required active medical or surgical treatment, was equal to 15,524 days, entitling the institution to aid to the extent of \$2,328.60.

The collective stay of the children admitted to the Island Home as convalescents was 366 days. The Hospital will be entitled in respect of them to an allowance of 7 cents per day, equal to \$25.62, making a total of \$2,354.22 as Government aid for the year 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the report made by me to the Government are annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto, on the 5th March and saw 44 little patients then under treatment, of whom 21 were boys and 23 girls. The Hospital was in good order, but overcrowded, the accommodation contained in the present building being too limited. Notwithstanding the number now being cared for, the admission of many other children has had to be refused. Building operations are to be commenced in the spring, according to plans and specifications already prepared and which provide for much enlarged and more suitable accommodation. When the new structure is finished, this institution will occupy a position second to none in all the appliances for the comfort and treatment of the poor little sufferers."

"I made a second inspection of the building occupied for the purposes of the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto, on the 10th August, when there were 13 children under treatment. The others, to the number of 45 or 50, were being cared for in the Lakeside Home on the Island. Those in residence in the city building were all surgical cases and were allowed to remain in the winter home here, so that they might be conveniently attended to and be near the medical supervision. The condition of the building and the attention bestowed on the children appeared to be good and satisfactory in all respects, and the little patients were as comfortable as they could be under the circumstances.

"On the occasion of a subsequent visit to the Lakeside Home, I found 47 children in residence, all of whom seemed to be well looked after. The house was clean and tidy and the books properly kept."

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	154
Admitted	- - - - -	59
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	213
Discharged	- - - - -	61
Died	- - - - -	4
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	148
		— 213

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	114
Female	- - - - -	99
		— 213

Religious Denomination.

Roman Catholic	- - - - -	213
		— 213

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	202
English	- - - - -	9
Irish	- - - - -	2
		— 213

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	- - - - -	107
County of Wentworth	- - - - -	40
Other counties and countries	- - - - -	66
		— 213

Including the Government grant of \$1,225.28 the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$6,903.98, and the expenditure to \$6,902.80.

The collective stay of the inmates was 54,478 days, entitling the Asylum to receive a sum of \$1,089.56, as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government are annexed :—

“ An inspection of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, was made by me on the 19th July.

“ On that day there were in residence 74 children, all of whom I saw. They appeared to be enjoying good health, and were making active preparations for a picnic which was to take place that afternoon. The Mother Superior was able to report that during the year out of the large number of children cared for there had been but one death.

“ The institution was in excellent order throughout, which fact is exceedingly creditable to those in charge, inasmuch as the building is of such a character as to make it difficult in many respects to keep it so.”

"I made an inspection of the St. Mary's Orphanage on the 24th October, when I found 60 children under its roof. With a very inferior building this institution is bright and cheerful, showing every sign of earnest and efficient work. The children were tidy and well fed, and looked pictures of health."

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	34
Admitted	- - - - -	5
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	39
Discharged	- - - - -	13
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	26
		39

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	30
Female	- - - - -	9
		39

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	39
		39

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	37
English	- - - - -	2
		39

Place admitted from.

City of Hamilton	- - - - -	39
		39

The receipts of the Asylum during the year were \$4,429.56, and the expenditures were \$4,539.76. The receipts and expenditures of the Aged Women's Refuge are included in these amounts.

The collective stay of the children was 10,369 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$207.38 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, on the 19th July, when there were 26 children in residence.

"Everything about this institution was found to be in good order and the work making satisfactory progress."

"An inspection of the Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, was made by me on the 25th October. There were 26 children in residence, all but four of whom were boys.

"Everything about this institution was found to be in excellent order."

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	72
Admitted	- - - - -	26
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	98
Discharged	- - - - -	21
Died	- - - - -	..
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	77
		— 98

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	98
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	..
Other religions	- - - - -	..
		— 98

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	- - - - -	98
		— 98

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	57
English	- - - - -	23
Irish	- - - - -	10
Scotch	- - - - -	7
Other countries	- - - - -	1
		— 98

The receipts of the Home during the year were \$4,754.08, and the expenditures were 4,746.45.

The collective stay of the inmates was 28,057 days, entitling the House to receive the sum of \$561.14 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed :—

"An inspection of the Boys' Home, Hamilton, was made by me on the 19th July. There were then in residence 10 adults or boys over the regulation age, and 70 boys who are regular inmates of the proper age.

"The institution was found in its usual admirable condition. It is highly creditable to the City of Hamilton, and especially to those concerned in its management. I regret to find that the new hot water system of heating the building is not satisfactory, but I understand that measures are being taken for correcting its defects and putting it in good order."

"The Boys' Home, Hamilton, was inspected by me on the 25th October. There were 75 boys under its charge on the day of my visit. Everything was found to be in excellent order, as it always is in this house, and the work going on in a satisfactory way."

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew operations of this Home during the year :—

Movement of Inmates

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	55
Admitted	- - - - -	34
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	89
Discharged	- - - - -	37
Deaths	- - - - -	..
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	52
		— 89

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	1
Female	- - - - -	88
		— 89

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	89
		— 89

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	73
English	- - - - -	9
Irish	- - - - -	1
Other countries	- - - - -	6
		— 89

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	- - - - -	89
Other parts of the Province of Ontario	- - - - -	..
		— 89

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$3,022.22, and the expenditure was \$3,612.95.

The collective stay of the children was 19,854 days, entitling the Home to receive a sum of \$397.08 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed :—

"The Girls' Home, Hamilton, was visited by me on the 19th July. There were 60 girls then in residence.

"I was not very favourably impressed with the condition in which I found the Home. It was in many respects untidy, both as to the house and the inmates. A new matron is in charge, and I hope that on my next visit I shall be able to make a more favourable report."

"I made a second inspection of the Girls' Home, Hamilton on the 25th October. There were 52 girls in residence on that date. There is not much progress apparent in the affairs of this Home, and as compared with any of the

other institutions in Hamilton, it does not appear in a very favourable light. Its kindred institution, the Boys' Home, is a model, and there is no good reason that I know of why the Girls' Home should not attain to a like position.

"The most satisfactory feature of the Home is its school, which I visited with a great deal of pleasure, and I spent some time in seeing the progress of the work of that department.

"With the fine building owned by this charity, it seems a pity it should be allowed to remain in the dingy, cheerless condition it is always found in."

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, HAMILTON

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	29
Admitted	- - - - -	35
Total number inmates	- - - - -	64
Discharged	- - - - -	24
Died	- - - - -	6
In residence 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	34
		— 64
	<i>Sex.</i>	
Male (infants)	- - - - -	22
Female	- - - - -	42
		— 64

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	- - - - -	59
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	5
		— 64

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	51
English	- - - - -	8
Irish	- - - - -	4
Scotch	- - - - -	1
		— 64

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	- - - - -	58
Other places and counties	- - - - -	6
		— 64

"The revenue of the Home, exclusive of the Government grant of \$561.02, was \$2,158.09, and the expenditure \$2,034.48.

The collective stay of the children equalled 8,388 days. The Home, therefore, will be entitled in respect of them to \$167.76.

The collective stay of mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed was 1,210 days. The Home in respect of these will be entitled to \$121.00.

The collective days' stay of those mothers for whom 7 cents per day is allowed was 2,163 days, for which they are entitled to receive \$151.41.

The total grant to the Home, therefore, for 1889, will amount to \$440.17.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the Home for the Friendless, Hamilton, on the 19th July, on which day there were 10 adult females and 25 infants, making a total of 35. I was gratified to find that the new wing of this Home had been commenced and that the work was in active progress. When this addition is completed facilities will be afforded for the more satisfactory working of the establishment and its capacity will be greatly increased.

"Very good accounts were given to me by the matron of the institution of the success of its reformatory work. She informed me that of about twenty unfortunate girls who passed through their hands last year not one of them had been known to relapse, and through the efforts of the officers of the Home one girl had been married to the father of her illegitimate child."

"The Home for the Friendless and Infants' Home, Hamilton, was inspected by me on the 25th October. There were on that date 29 inmates, namely, 23 adult women, and 29 children. I regretted to find that 12 of the latter were suffering from eczema, which, though not a severe ailment, is an excessively troublesome one, and adds much to the difficulties of caring for the affected where there are so many children, and the help limited.

"The new wing to the building is progressing rapidly towards completion, and will add very greatly to the facilities for doing the work of the institution. It will be ready for occupation in a few weeks.

"In looking over the heating and plumbing, I regretted to find that, for economical reasons, a heating boiler has been put in, which, in my opinion, will prove to be too small to heat the building comfortably and economically. I regretted also to find that the plumbing is not constructed in accordance with modern ideas and requirements. Every pipe is hidden, and every sink and closet securely boxed in. It is impossible to say whether the work is properly done or not, because nothing is visible.

"There is nothing now better understood than that every pipe connected with the plumbing in such places should be visible in its whole length, and that sinks and closets should on no consideration be boxed in from everyday view. The soil pipe is carried through the roof, but with a reduced diameter near the top, which is another sad mistake, and a man-hole is opened in the yard, which will afford the children an excellent opportunity of congregating about it and inhaling sewer gas to an unlimited extent."

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of the institution during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

	Sex.	
Male	40	
Female	41	
	81	

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	79	
Roman Catholic	2	
	81	

Nationalities.

Canadian	60	
English	15	
Other countries	6	
	81	

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	76	
County of Frontenac	1	
Other counties of Ontario	4	
	81	

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$3,252.87, including the Government grant of \$407.28, and the expenditure was \$3,103.04.

The collective stay of the children was 21,188 days, entitling the institution to receive a sum of \$423.76, as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the first inspection of this home. A copy of his report is annexed:—

“ As authorized by you, I made an inspection to the Orphan’s Home, Kingston, on the 6th June. There were then 33 boys and 27 girls being cared for. These children were all seen. They appeared to be properly looked after. None were on the sick list.

“ The building was in thoroughly good order, and the beds were clean and comfortable.

“ Some suggestions were made for the better keeping of the books of record.”

A copy of the report made by me upon this orphanage is annexed:—

“ I made an inspection of the Protestant’s Orphan’s Home, Kingston, on the 2nd August. There were at that time under charge 34 boys and 22 girls. The house was in its usual condition of cleanliness and order, and notwithstanding the matron had been complaining and confined to her room for some days, the domestic work appeared to be well attended to.

“ The usual school vacation term was being enjoyed by the children, and all of them looked well and hearty.”

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	14
Admitted	- - - - -	179
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	193
Discharged	- - - - -	160
Died	- - - - -	1
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	32
		— 193

Sex

Male	- - - - -	148
Female	- - - - -	45
		— 193

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	1
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	192
		— 193

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	34
English	- - - - -	115
Irish	- - - - -	40
Other countries	- - - - -	4
		— 193

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	- - - - -	18
County of Frontenac	- - - - -	9
Other countries	- - - - -	166
		— 193

The receipts and expenditures of the Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence, and cannot be shewn separately.

The collective stay of the children was 10,666 days, entitling the Orphanage to receive the sum of \$213.32, as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Authority was given by me to Mr. Hayes to inspect this Orphanage. A copy of his report is annexed :—

"As instructed by you, I made an inspection of the Orphanage Branch of the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 6th June. There were then 29 children in residence, all of whom were seen. They appeared to be in good health and properly looked after. It is a pity, however, that they should be kept under the same roof with a number of pauper adults."

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed:—

"I visited the House of Providence Orphanage, Kingston, on the 2nd August, and found that there were 29 youths being cared for. I saw all the children in residence who, since the date of my last visit, have been domiciled in another building adjacent to the main building of the institution. This increased accommodation for the Orphanage affords great relief in the house proper, and in the meantime prevents overcrowding. The new apartments have been taken possession of lately, and when repairs and refitting are completed, the children will be better provided for."

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	40
Admitted	- - - - -	74
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	114
Discharged	- - - - -	79
Death	- - - - -	1
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	34
		— 114

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	87
Female	- - - - -	77
		— 114

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	- - - - -	111
Protestant	- - - - -	3
		— 114

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	46
English	- - - - -	67
Other countries	- - - - -	1
		— 114

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	- - - - -	40
County of Frontenac	- - - - -	7
Other counties and countries	- - - - -	67
		— 114

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$341.25, and the expenditure to \$818.63.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 12,557 days, thus entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$251.14 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to visit this Orphanage. A copy of his report is annexed :—

" As directed by you, I made an inspection of the Hotel Dieu Orphanage, Kingston, on the 6th June. An examination of the books, which are well kept, shewed that 34 children were being maintained by this Charity. These children were all seen, and shewed evidence of great care. The portion of the building devoted to them was in proper order.

" It would be a great improvement could these children be kept in a building used for an Orphanage only. At present the accommodation provided is not all that could be desired."

The second inspection was made by me. A copy of my report to the Government is appended :—

" I made an inspection of the Hotel Dieu Orphanage, on the 2nd August, and found that there were 23 youths and 6 adults in residence. I saw the children, who appeared to be well cared for, comfortable in all respects, and their apartments were in their usual condition of good order and cleanliness.

" The books are properly kept."

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	23
Admitted	- - - - -	57
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	80
Discharged	- - - - -	39
Died	- - - - -	1
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	40
		— 80

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	38
Female	- - - - -	42
		— 80

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	80
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	..
		— 80

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	74
English	- - - - -	6
		— 80

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	- - - - -	61
County of Carleton	- - - - -	16
Other countries	- - - - -	3

— 80

The revenue of the Home was \$9,591.25, and the expenditures were \$9,121.50. The collective stay of the children was equal to 13,365 days, thus entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$267.30 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Orphanage are annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the Orphan's Home, Ottawa, on the 21st June, and saw the 34 youths then under the care of the authorities of the Home. During the prevalence of the epidemic of typhoid fever in the winter months, two cases of the disease were brought into the institution, but no case originated in the Home, and the children were all in excellent health at the time of my visit.

"In view of the application of the Directors for recognition of the 'old women's ward' or Refuge Branch of this charity under Schedule B. of the Act, special inspection of the branch was made at this time, and as all the conditions and surroundings were found to be such as to warrant a report in favour of the prayer of the petition being granted, the necessary representations will be made to the Government."

"I visited the Protestant Orphans' Home, Ottawa, on the 5th October, and saw the 39 children then in charge. They were all in good health and apparently well cared for.

"The Home throughout was in excellent order, and there was satisfactory evidence of the care and good management maintained in carrying on the work of the institution."

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	-	-	-	-	-	59
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	60
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	119
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	59
Died	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	60
						119

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	3
Female	-	-	-	-	-	116
						119

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	3
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	116
						119

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	72
English	- - - - -	10
Irish	- - - - -	35
Scotch	- - - - -	2
		— 119

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	- - - - -	83
Other parts of the Province	- - - - -	36
		— 119

The income of this Orphanage was \$10,087.56, inclusive of the Government grant, and the expenditure \$9,220.02.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 20,983 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$419.66 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Home are annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa, on the 21st June, and found that there were 63 youths in charge of the Sisters. The children looked healthy and were well cared for. The dormitories and all the apartments were tidy and in good order."

"I made an inspection of the St. Patrick's Orphanage, Ottawa, on the 5th October, and saw the youths then in charge, 56 in number. They were all well and their appearance shewed that they were properly cared for.

"The apartments were in good order."

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA:

The following summaries shew the operations of this Charity during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	114
Admitted	- - - - -	128
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	— 242
Discharged	- - - - -	120
Died	- - - - -	1
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	121
		— 242

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	98
Female	- - - - -	144
		— 242

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	- - - - -	240
Protestant	- - - - -	2
		— 242

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	224
Irish	- - - - -	12
Other countries	- - - - -	6
		— 242

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	- - - - -	161
County of Carleton	- - - - -	28
Other counties and places	- - - - -	53
		— 242

The receipts of the institution were \$5,868.09, and the expenditures \$5,833.61.

The collective stay of the children was 45,667 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of \$913.34 as the Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTION.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Home are annexed :—

"I visited the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa, on the 21st June. There were then 128 inmates, of whom 120 were under twelve years of age. At the time of this visit a large number of the elder children had just left the building to attend the funeral of a late benefactor of the institution, through whose instrumentality and liberal donations its material interests have been greatly advanced.

"The children who remained in the building had the appearance of being well cared for, and of having the usual attention paid to their wants. All of them were reported to be in good health.

"The house was neat and clean in all parts, and I found the books properly kept."

"I again inspected the St. Joseph's Orphanage, Ottawa, on the 5th October. An examination of the books shewed that there were 121 inmates being cared for, 114 being youths under twelve years of age, and 7 adult females. The children were all in excellent health, and were neat and clean in appearance.

"In the schoolroom there were in the senior class 33, and in the junior 51. Some of the more advanced children were being instructed outside of the institution, and were absent at the time of my calling. Five were at the Brothers' School, and the remainder were doing domestic work or being cared for in the nursery."

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year :--

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	93
Admitted	- - - - -	53
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	146
Discharged	- - - - -	51
Died	- - - - -	12
In residence, September, 1888	- - - - -	83
		— 146

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	78
Female	- - - - -	68
		— 146

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	- - - - -	144
Protestant	- - - - -	2
		— 146

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	141
Irish	- - - - -	5
		— 146

Places admitted from.

City of London	- - - - -	61
Other parts of Ontario	- - - - -	85
		— 146

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the House of Refuge.

The collective stay of these children was 28,645 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of \$572.90 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed :--

"I made an inspection of the Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, London, on the 31st July. There were 80 children in residence on that date.

"The institution was found to be in the best of order in all parts.

"I was sorry to be informed that there had been an outbreak of diphtheria in the Home, no less than thirty cases having appeared, twelve resulting fatally. Upon inquiry I learned that the outbreak was not due to any defect in the Institution, but that a case had been brought in unknown to the Sisters, and thus spread the disease. The health of the inmates is now excellent."

"The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, London, was visited by me on the 9th October, when there were 82 children in residence.

"Everything about this Institution was found to be, as usual, in a most satisfactory condition."

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887.	- - - - -	54
Admitted	- - - - -	27
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	81
Discharged	- - - - -	22
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	59
		— 81

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	53
Female	- - - - -	28
		— 81

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	79
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	2
		— 81

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	71
English	- - - - -	6
Irish	- - - - -	2
Scotch	- - - - -	2
		— 81

Places Admitted From.

City of London	- - - - -	81
		— 81

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the Home for the Aged and Friendless, London.

The collective stay of the children was 20,355 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$407.10 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:

"An inspection of the Protestant Orphans' Home, London, was made by me on the 31st July. The inmates numbered on that day 38 males and 17 females. The institution was in fairly good order—as good as could be expected, perhaps, considering the small number of servants employed, thus making it necessary to depend chiefly upon the children for doing the work. There is reason to complain of the condition of the closets and plumbing; they are not at all up to the requirements of the present state of sanitary science, and this feature of the building should receive a thorough overhauling.

"There is also a necessity for providing a better system of seating the children in the school room. Great injury may be and often is inflicted upon children by keeping them sitting for hours in a school room without proper seats and desks. I call the special attention of the managers to these two matters.

"The institution is doing a good work, but appears to be considerably straightened for means in the prosecution of its work. I think it deserves greater consideration at the hands of charitable people in London."

"I visited the Protestant Orphans' Home, London, on the 9th October. There were 54 children being cared for, namely, 36 males and 18 females.

"I found everything connected with the Home in excellent order, and the work proceeding in a most satisfactory manner."

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this charity during the year:—

Movement of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	11
Admitted	- - - - -	93
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	104
Discharged	- - - - -	67
Died	- - - - -	18
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	19
		— 104

Sex.

Male (infants)	- - - - -	40
Female	- - - - -	64
		— 104

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	100
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	4
		— 104

Places admitted from.

City of London	- - - - -	98
Counties in Ontario	- - - - -	2
Other countries	- - - - -	4
		— 104

The receipts during the year, exclusive of the Government grant of \$265.85 were \$495.32, and the expenditures \$1,021.75.

The collective stay of the children equalled 3,857 days. The Home will, therefore, be entitled in respect of them to \$77.14. The collective stay of mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed, was 1,437 days. The Home in respect of these will be entitled to \$143.70.

The collective days' stay of those mothers, for whom 7 cents per day is allowed, was 1,014 days, for which they are entitled to receive \$70.98.

The total grant to the Home, therefore, for 1889, will amount to \$291.82.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are appended:

"I made an inspection of the Women's Refuge and Infants Home, London, on the 31st July, when there were 6 adult females and 12 children in residence.

"The children all shewed evidence of the best of care. The institution also was found to be in good condition."

"The Women's Refuge and Infants' Home, London, was again inspected by me on the 9th October, when the inmates numbered 19, viz., 6 adult women and 13 children.

"The Home was found to be in good order throughout."

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH) ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries shew the operations of this charity during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	19
Admitted	- - - - -	3
Total number of Inmates	- - - - -	22
Discharged	- - - - -	4
Died	- - - - -	1
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	17
		22

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	15
Female	- - - - -	7
		22

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	22
		22

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	17
English	- - - - -	3
Irish	- - - - -	1
Other countries	- - - - -	1
		22

Places admitted from.

City of St. Catharines	- - - - -	17
County of Lincoln	- - - - -	5
		22

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year amounted to \$1,737.65 and \$1,716.62, respectively. The receipts and expenses connected with the Refuge Branch of the Home are also included in these sums.

The collective stay of the children was 6,338 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$126.76 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this Home, are annexed :—

" My first visit to the Protestant Home, St. Catharines, for the current year, was made on the 10th April. There were in residence on that day two adult males and 20 children, total 22.

" This institution well maintains its character for efficiency and usefulness. I found everything in excellent order, and the work of the Home going on in a most satisfactory manner."

" I made a second inspection of the Protestant Home, St. Catharines, on the 17th October. On that occasion there were 20 male and 22 female children and also two adult males in residence.

" House cleaning was in progress during my visit. This appears to be a chronic condition, but I am not disposed to find fault with the matron's mania ; apart from the confusion attendant upon this process everything was in a highly satisfactory condition."

ST. AGATHA'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	38
Admitted	- - - - -	8
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	46
Discharged	- - - - -	5
Died	- - - - -	1
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	40
		— 46

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	29
Female	- - - - -	17
		— 46

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	- - - - -	46
		— 46

Nationality.

Canadian	- - - - -	46
		— 46

Places Admitted From.

Village of St. Agatha	- - - - -	1
County of Waterloo	- - - - -	42
Other counties	- - - - -	3
		— 46

The revenue of the Asylum was \$1,174.88, including the Government grant of \$286.38, and the expenditures were \$1,168.38.

The collective stay of the children was 14,360 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of \$287.20 as Government aid.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government is appended:—

" I made an inspection of the St. Agatha Orphan Asylum on the 8th August.
" There were then 25 boys and 15 girls in residence.

" As the sisters who have this institution in charge were "in retreat" at the time of my visit, my inspection was not so thorough as usual. What I saw, however, was in every way satisfactory, and I have no reason to believe that the institution was otherwise than in the excellent state I have always found it."

THE THOMAS WILLIAMS HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. THOMAS.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Charity during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
In residence, 30th September, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
												2

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
												2

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
												2

Nationality.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
												2

Place admitted from.

City of St. Thomas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
												2

The receipts and expenditures are included with those of the Refuge.

The collective stay of the children was 124 days, entitling the Home to receive the sum of \$2.48, as Government aid for 1889.

The inspection is included in the report upon the Home already given in the section relating to Refuges.

THE ORPHANS' HOME, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	36
Admitted	- - - - -	13
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	<u>49</u>
Discharged	- - - - -	15
Died	- - - - -	1
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	33
		<u>49</u>

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	14
Female	- - - - -	35
		<u>49</u>

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	9
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	40
		<u>49</u>

Nationality.

Canadian	- - - - -	49
		<u>49</u>

Places admitted from.

Port Arthur	- - - - -	10
From other parts of Ontario	- - - - -	39
Foreigners	- - - - -	...
		<u>49</u>

The revenue of the Orphanage was \$3,033.47, excluding the Government grant of \$275.42, and the expenditure \$3,775.98.

The collective stay of the children was 13,693 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$273.86, as Government aid for 1889.

MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

The institutions included in this portion of the report have been doing their work quietly and well. I have to report no changes in regard to them, except such minor ones as may be mentioned in the separate reports. The usual statistical tables are appended :—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	No. of persons in residence on 1st October, 1887.	No. admitted during the year 1888.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	No. of discharges during the year.	No. of deaths during the year.	No. in residence 30th September, 1888.
Industrial Refuge.....	Toronto	24	40	64	41	3	20
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	"	53	48	101	52	4	45
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum.....	Ottawa.....	100	84	184	80	.....	104
Totals.....	.....	177	172	349	173	7	169
" 1887.....	.....	159	170	329	147	5	177

The statistics from each Asylum, in respect of sex, religious denominations, nationalities and previous residence of the inmates, have been summarized as under :—

Sex.

*Male - - - - -	56
Female - - - - -	293
	349

Religious Denominations.

Protestant - - - - -	173
Roman Catholic - - - - -	176
	349

Nationalities.

Canadian - - - - -	163
English - - - - -	41
Irish - - - - -	107
Scotch - - - - -	29
United States - - - - -	5
Other countries - - - - -	4
	349

Previous Residence.

Received from city or town in which institutions are located	284
Received from counties in which institutions are located	12
Received from other counties in the Province	30
Emigrants and foreigners	23
	349

*These are infants.

The next two tables exhibit respectively the aggregate stay of the inmates and the amounts which will be recommended as the grants to be voted in 1889, and the cost of maintaining the various asylums:—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Total Government grant for the year 1889 at the rate of two cents per day.
Industrial Refuge.....	Toronto	9194	5109 49	183 88
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women.....	"	18069	10156 06	361 38
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum.....	Ottawa.....	36230	6431 15	724 60
Totals.....		63493	21696 70	1269 86
" 1887.....		63437	20003 21	1268 74

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Total expenditure for maintenance during the year.	Aggregate cost per inmate per day.
Industrial Refuge.....	Toronto	9194	*7050 37	Cents.....
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	"	18069	10518 20	58.21
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum.....	Ottawa.....	36230	7758 50	21.41
Totals.....		63493	25327 07	.....
" 1887.....		63437	20976 75	.....

*Expenditure of Aged Women's Home is included in this amount.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this institution during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	24
Admitted	- - - - -	40
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	64
Discharged	- - - - -	41
Died	- - - - -	3
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	20
		— 64

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	52
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	12
		— 64

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	22
English	- - - - -	19
Irish	- - - - -	19
Scotch	- - - - -	3
Other countries	- - - - -	1
		— 64

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	- - - - -	64
		— 64

The revenue of the Asylum, exclusive of the Government grant of \$202.32, amounted to \$4,348.56, and the expenditures to \$4,792.23.

The collective stay of the inmates was 9,194 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$183.88 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

" I made an inspection of the Industrial Refuge, Toronto, on the 14th March, when I found the inmates numbered 26.

" The building is heated by stoves, which do not appear to afford sufficient warmth for the severe weather, and although storm windows have been added, the dormitories are manifestly too cold for the old and infirm inmates, a great many of whom are being cared for.

" The earnings from work done by the inmates have been considerable, and they continue to be kept actively employed at laundry and other industrial work."

" I made a second inspection of the Industrial Refuge, Toronto, on the 10th August, and saw the 23 inmates then in residence. They were busily employed and the Refuge was found to be in good order throughout, and the books were properly kept."

GOOD SHEPHERD REFUGE FOR FALLEN WOMEN, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Refuge during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	53
Admitted	- - - - -	48
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	101
Discharged	- - - - -	52
Died	- - - - -	4
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	45
		— 101

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	5
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	96
		— 101

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	41
English	- - - - -	13
Irish	- - - - -	39
Other countries	- - - - -	8
		— 101

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	- - - - -	86
County of York	- - - - -	2
Other counties and countries	- - - - -	13
		— 101

The income of this Charity, exclusive of the Government grant of \$362.14 was \$10,518.20 and the expenditure \$10,518.20.

The collective stay of the inmates was 18,069 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$361.38 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

“ The Good Shepherd Refuge, Toronto, was inspected by me on the 19th March. The inmates numbered 50, all of whom I saw. They were principally engaged in laundry work. Every attention appeared to be given to the care and comfort of the inmates. The institution was in excellent order and the books properly kept.”

“ I made a second inspection of the Good Shepherd Refuge, Toronto, on the 11th September, and saw the 42 inmates then in charge. They were busily employed in laundry and domestic work.

“ I found the premises in good order and the records properly kept.”

GOOD SHEPHERD MAGDALEN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	- - - - -	100
Admitted	- - - - -	84
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	184
Discharged	- - - - -	80
Died	- - - - -	..
In residence, 30th September, 1888	- - - - -	104
		— 184

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	- - - - -	182
Protestant	- - - - -	2
		— 184

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	112
English	- - - - -	12
Irish	- - - - -	53
Scotch	- - - - -	5
Other countries	- - - - -	2
		— 184

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	- - - - -	111
County of Carleton	- - - - -	7
Other counties	- - - - -	30
Other countries	- - - - -	36
		— 184

The receipts of the institution during the year, exclusive of the Government grant of \$704.28, were \$7,135.43, and the expenditures \$7,758.50.

The collective stay of the inmates was 36,230 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$724.60 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Asylum are annexed:—

"I inspected the Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum, Ottawa, on the 20th June. There were then registered the names of 104 persons as inmates of the institution, namely, 92 adult females and 12 youths.

"The inmates generally were in good health and busily employed at their usual occupations. As has formerly been noted, the inmates are divided into three separate classes, all of whom were seen, and the number in each class ascertained and found to correspond with the records.

"Every attention appeared to be given by the authorities to the welfare of the inmates."

"I made another inspection of the Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum, Ottawa, on the 3rd October. On that day there were recorded as inmates 92 adult females, divided into three classes, also 12 children, making a total of 104 inmates, as under:—First class, 37; second class, 27; third class, 28; fourth class, children, 12.

"No change from ordinary routine operations has taken place in this institution since the date of my last visit.

"A new building of stone is being erected, 46 by 80 feet, for laundry purposes, in the basement and ground flat, and will be fitted up with superior appliances, so that the work can be turned out in the best condition."

